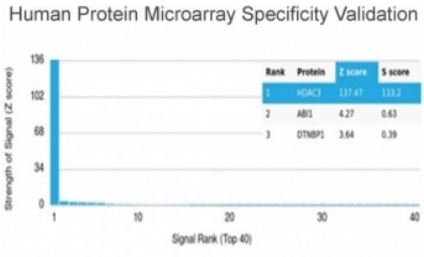
HDAC3 Antibody [clone PCRP-HDAC3-3C9] (V9744)

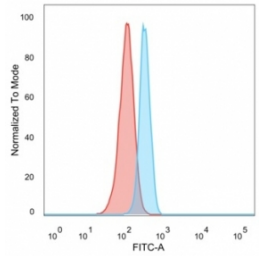
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9744-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9744-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9744SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

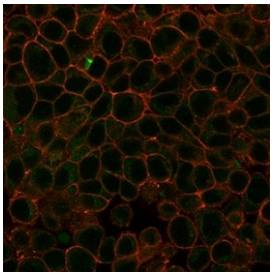
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Clone Name	PCRP-HDAC3-3C9
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	O15379
Localization	Nucleus, Cytoplasm
Applications	ELISA (order BSA-free Format For Coating) : Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This HDAC3 antibody is available for research use only.



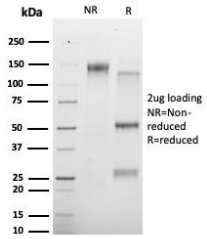
Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using HDAC3 antibody (clone PCRP-HDAC3-3C9). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the PCRP-HDAC3-3C9 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



FACS staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with HDAC3 antibody (blue, clone PCRP-HDAC3-3C9) and isotype control (red).



Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells using HDAC3 antibody (green, clone PCRP-HDAC3-3C9) and phalloidin (red).



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free HDAC3 antibody (clone PCRP-HDAC3-3C9) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino-terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1), HDAC2 (also designated RPD3) and HDAC3, all of which are related to the yeast transcriptional factor Rpd3p, have been identified as histone deacetylases.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the HDAC3 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human HDAC3 protein was used as the immunogen for the HDAC3 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the HDAC3 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.