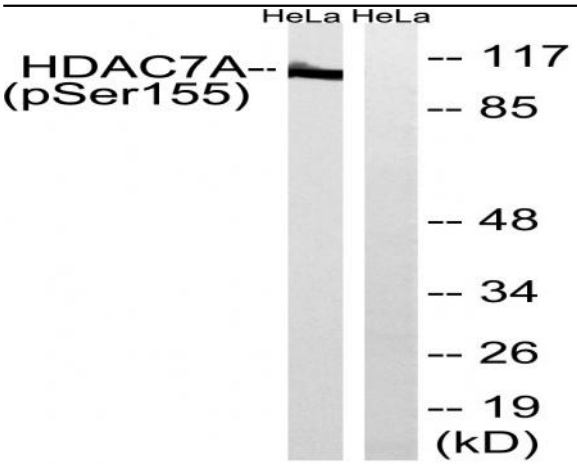
Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

HDAC7 (phospho Ser155) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0495
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	HDAC7
Fields :	>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Viral carcinogenesis
Gene Name :	HDAC7
Protein Name :	Histone deacetylase 7
Human Gene Id :	51564
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q8WUI4
Mouse Gene Id :	56233
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8C2B3
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q99P96
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC7A around the phosphorylation site of Ser155. AA range:121-170
Specificity :	Phospho-HDAC7 (S155) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HDAC7 protein only when phosphorylated at S155.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	103kD
Cell Pathway :	Protein_Acetylation
Background :	Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene has sequence homology to members of the histone deacetylase family. This gene is orthologous to mouse HDAC7 gene whose protein promotes repression mediated via the transcriptional corepressor SMRT. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	catalytic activity:Hydrolysis of an N(6)-acetyl-lysine residue of a histone to yield a deacetylated histone.,domain:The nuclear export sequence mediates the shuttling between the nucleus and the cytoplasm.,function:Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events. Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes. Involved in muscle maturation by repressing transcription of myocyte enhancer factors such as MEF2A, MEF2B and MEF2C. During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors (By similarity). May be involved in Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) latency, possibly by repres
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. In the nucleus, it associates with distinct subnuclear dot-like structures. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Treatment with EDN1 results in shuttling from the nucleus to the perinuclear region. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with the 14-3-3 protein YWHAE and is due to its phosphorylation.
Expression :	B-cell,Cervix carcinoma,Colon,Embryo,Epithelium,Human lung,Placenta,Spleen,Teratoca

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using HDAC7A (Phospho-Ser155) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.