



# Rabbit Anti-HDAC1 monoclonal antibody, clone TZ23-15 (CABT-L611)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Target</b>                | HDAC1   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>             | Recombinant protein   |
| <b>Isotype</b>               | IgG   |
| <b>Source/Host</b>           | Rabbit  |
| <b>Species Reactivity</b>    | Human, Mouse, Rat   |
| <b>Clone</b>                 | TZ23-15   |
| <b>Purification</b>          | Protein A purified.   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>             | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Applications</b>          | WB, ICC/IF, IHC   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>      | 65 kDa  |
| <b>Cellular Localization</b> | Nucleus.  |
| <b>Positive Control</b>      | K562, Hela, Jurkat, human tonsil tissue, mouse colon tissue, mouse pancreas tissue. |
| <b>Format</b>                | Liquid  |
| <b>Size</b>                  | 100 µl  |
| <b>Buffer</b>                | 1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.  |
| <b>Preservative</b>          | 0.05% Sodium Azide  |

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| <b>Storage</b> | Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. |
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## BACKGROUND

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| <b>Introduction</b> | Acetylation of the histone tail causes chromatin to adopt an "open" conformation, allowing increased accessibility of transcription factors to DNA. The identification of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and their large multiprotein complexes has yielded important insights into how these enzymes regulate transcription. HAT complexes interact with sequence-specific activator proteins to target specific genes. In addition to histones, HATs can acetylate nonhistone proteins, suggesting multiple roles for these enzymes. In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity. Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases. Class I proteins (HDACs 1, 2, 3, and 8) are related to the yeast Rpd3-like proteins, those in class II (HDACs 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10) are related to yeast Hda1-like proteins, and class III proteins are related to the yeast protein Sir2. Inhibitors of HDAC activity are now being explored as potential therapeutic cancer agents. |
| <b>Keywords</b>     | DKFZp686H12203;GON 10;HD1;HDAC 1;HDAC1;HDAC1_HUMAN;Histone deacetylase 1;Reduced potassium dependency yeast homolog like 1;RPD3;RPD3L1 antibody   |

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