



HDAC4 (phospho Ser632) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-01245
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	HDAC4
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC4 around the phosphorylation site of Ser632. AA range:598-647
Specificity	Phospho-HDAC4 (S632) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HDAC4 protein only when phosphorylated at S632.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	AHO3;BDMR;EC 3.5.1.98;HA6116;HD 4;HD4;HDAC 4;HDAC A;HDAC4;HDAC4_HUMAN;HDACA;Histone deacetylase 4;Histone Deacetylase A; KIAA0288
Observed Band	119kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	119kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Upon muscle cells differentiation, it accumulates in the nuclei of myotubes, suggesting a positive role of nuclear HDAC4 in muscle differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-246, Ser-467 and Ser-632 by CaMK4 and SIK1. The nuclear localization probably depends on sumoylation. Interaction with SIK3 leads to HDAC4 retention in the cytoplasm (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
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 via its interaction with the myocyte enhancer factors such as MEF2A, MEF2C and MEF2D., PTM:Phosphorylated by CaMK4 at Ser-246, Ser-467 and Ser-632. Phosphorylation at other residues is required for the interaction with 14-3-3., PTM:Sumoylation on Lys-559 is promoted by the E3 SUMO-protein lig

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 belongs to class II of the histone deacetylase/acuc/apha family. It possesses histone deacetylase activity and represses transcription when tethered to a promoter. This protein does not bind DNA directly, but through transcription factors MEF2C and MEF2D. It seems to interact in a multiprotein complex with RbAp48 and HDAC3. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

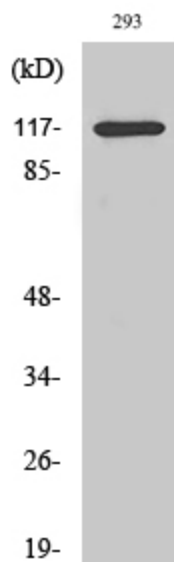
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

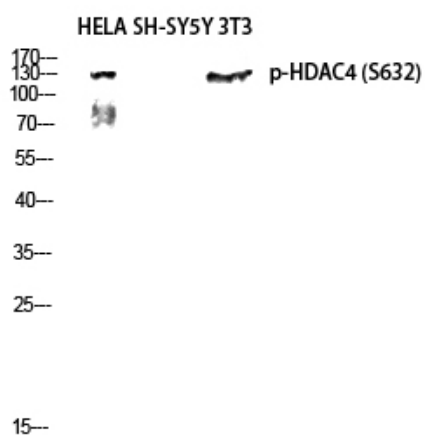
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



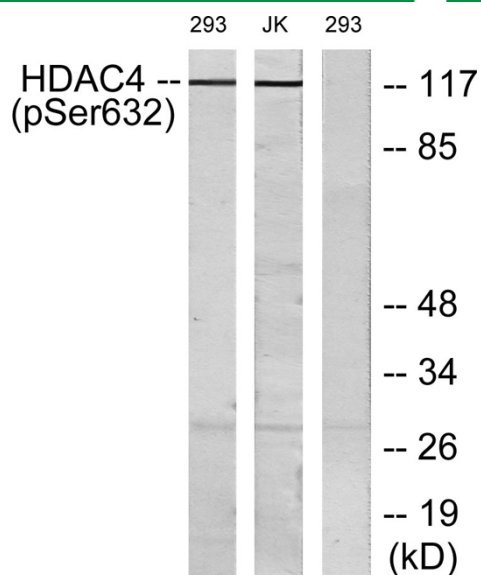
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-HDAC4 (S632) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of HELA SH-SY5Y 3T3 lysis using Phospho-HDAC4 (S632) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with etoposide 25uM 1hour and Jurkat cells treated with etoposide 25uM 24hours, using HDAC4 (Phospho-Ser632) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.