

# HDAC1 Antibody

Catalog No: #32034



Package Size: #32034-1 50ul #32034-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)  
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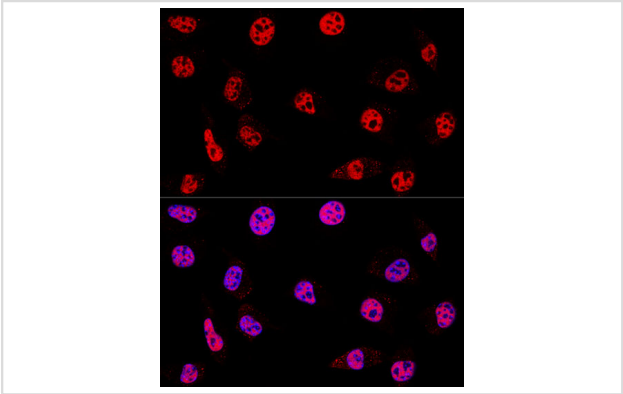
## Description

Product Name	HDAC1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total HDAC1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human HDAC1.
Target Name	HDAC1
Other Names	HDAC1; DKFZp686H12203; GON-10; HD1; RPD3
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q13547NCBI Gene ID:3065
Uniprot	Q13547
GeneID	3065;
SDS-PAGE MW	55KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

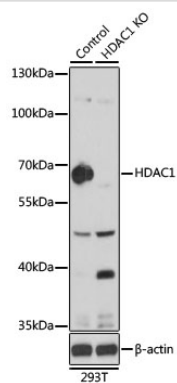
## Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000IHC 1:100 - 1:200IF 1:50 - 1:100IP 1:50 - 1:100

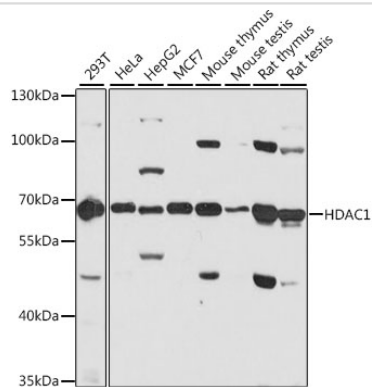
## Images



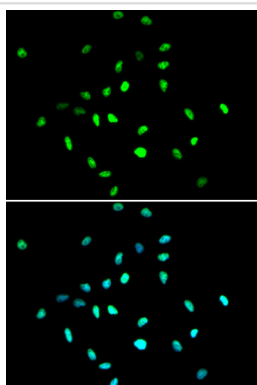
Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using HDAC1 Polyclonal at dilution of 1:200. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



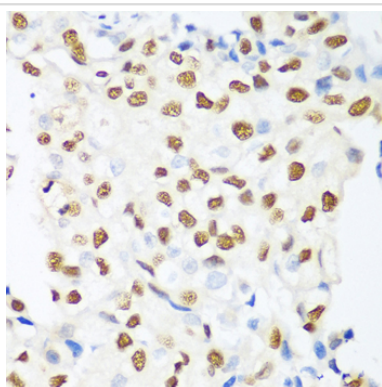
Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and HDAC1 knockout (KO) 293T cells, using HDAC1 at 1:1000 dilution.



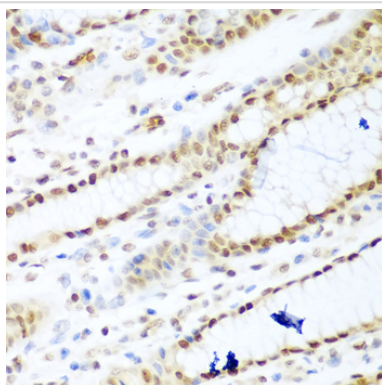
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using HDAC1 at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using HDAC1 . Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer using HDAC1 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human stomach using HDAC1 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

## Background

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 (1,2). 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 (3). In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity (4). Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases (5). 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 (6,7).

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only