

Anti-HDAC3 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10914**Specification**

Anti-HDAC3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC, ICC, WB
Primary Accession	O15379
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Histone deacetylase 3(HDAC3) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, ICC in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-HDAC3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8841

Other Names

Histone deacetylase 3, HD3, 3.5.1.98, RPD3-2, SMAP45, HDAC3

Calculated MW

48848 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Rat, Human, Mouse
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Colocalizes with XBP1 and AKT1 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:25190803). Predominantly expressed in the nucleus in the presence of CCAR2. .

Tissue Specificity

Widely expressed.

Protein Name

Histone deacetylase 3(HD3)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human HDAC3(411-428aa

NEFYDGDHDNDKESDVEI), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 1 subfamily.

Anti-HDAC3 Antibody - Protein Information

Name HDAC3

Function

Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), and some other non-histone substrates (PubMed:21030595, PubMed:21444723, PubMed:23911289, PubMed:25301942, PubMed:28167758, PubMed:28497810, PubMed:32404892). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed:23911289). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:23911289). Participates in the BCL6 transcriptional repressor activity by deacetylating the H3 'Lys- 27' (H3K27) on enhancer elements, antagonizing EP300 acetyltransferase activity and repressing proximal gene expression (PubMed:23911289). Acts as a molecular chaperone for shuttling phosphorylated NR2C1 to PML bodies for sumoylation (By similarity). Contributes, together with XBP1 isoform 1, to the activation of NFE2L2-mediated HMOX1 transcription factor gene expression in a PI(3)K/mTORC2/Akt-dependent signaling pathway leading to endothelial cell (EC) survival under disturbed flow/oxidative stress (PubMed:25190803). Regulates both the transcriptional activation and repression phases of the circadian clock in a deacetylase activity-independent manner (By similarity). During the activation phase, promotes the accumulation of ubiquitinated BMAL1 at the E-boxes and during the repression phase, blocks FBXL3-mediated CRY1/2 ubiquitination and promotes the interaction of CRY1 and BMAL1 (By similarity). The NCOR1-HDAC3 complex regulates the circadian expression of the core clock gene BMAL1 and the genes involved in lipid metabolism in the liver (By similarity). Also functions as a deacetylase for non-histone targets, such as KAT5, MEF2D, MAPK14, RARA and STAT3 (PubMed:15653507, PubMed:21030595, PubMed:21444723, PubMed:25301942, PubMed:28167758).

target="_blank">28167758). Serves as a corepressor of RARA, mediating its deacetylation and repression, leading to inhibition of RARE DNA element binding (PubMed:28167758). In association with RARA, plays a role in the repression of microRNA-10a and thereby in the inflammatory response (PubMed:28167758). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by recognizing other acyl groups: catalyzes removal of (2E)-butenoyl (crotonyl) and 2-hydroxyisobutanoyl (2-hydroxyisobutyryl) acyl groups from lysine residues, leading to protein decrotonylation and de-2- hydroxyisobutyrylation, respectively (PubMed:28497810, PubMed:29192674, PubMed:34608293). Catalyzes decrotonylation of MAPRE1/EB1 (PubMed:34608293).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Colocalizes with XBP1 and AKT1 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:25190803). Predominantly expressed in the nucleus in the presence of CCAR2 (PubMed:21030595)

Tissue Location

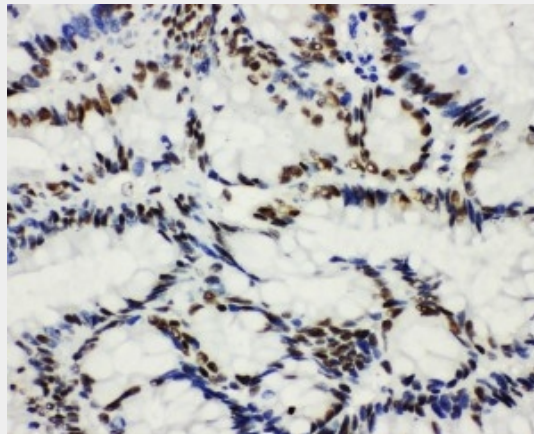
Widely expressed.

Anti-HDAC3 Antibody - Protocols

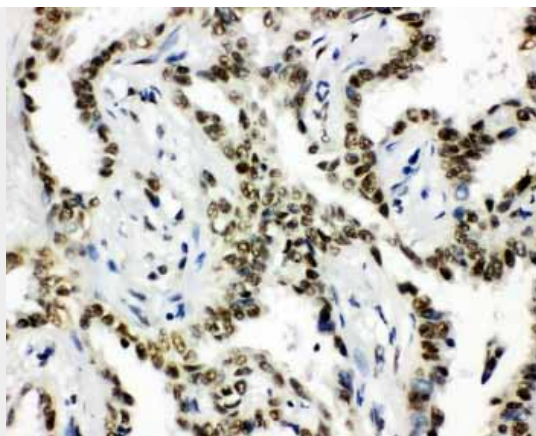
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

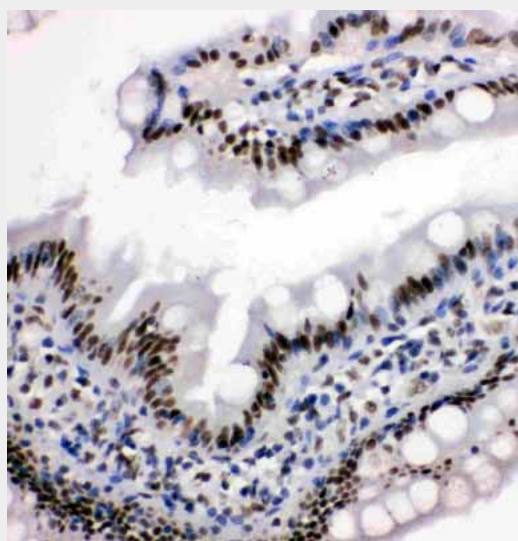
Anti-HDAC3 Antibody - Images



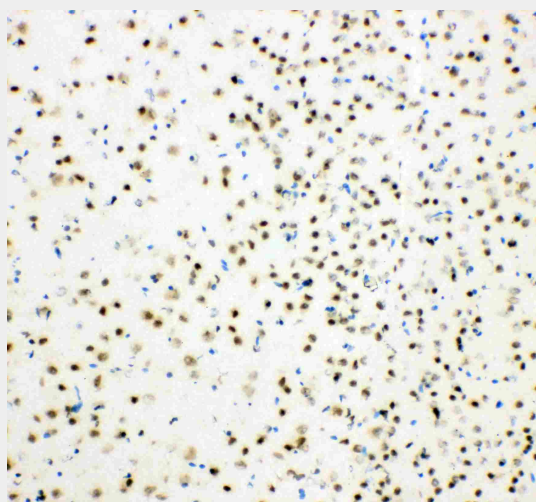
Anti-HDAC3 antibody, ABO10914, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



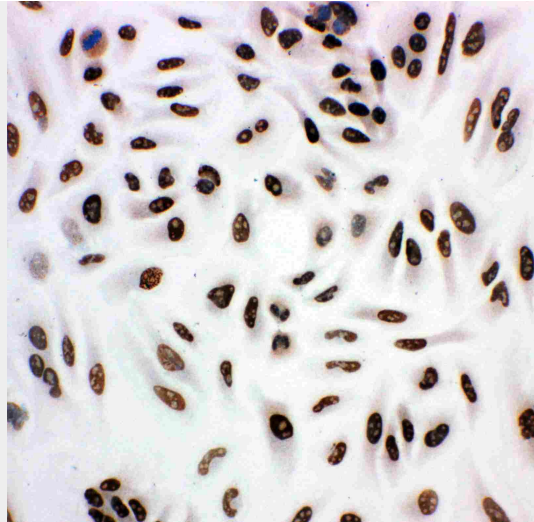
Anti-HDAC3 antibody, ABO10914, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue



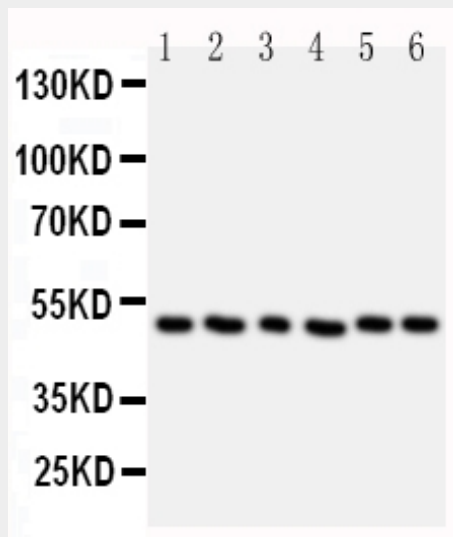
Anti-HDAC3 antibody, ABO10914, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue



Anti-HDAC3 antibody, ABO10914, IHC(F)IHC(F): Mouse Brain Tissue



Anti-HDAC3 antibody, ABO10914, ICCICC: A549 Cell



Anti-HDAC3 antibody, ABO10914, Western blotting
 Lane 1: Rat Stomach Tissue Lysate
 Lane 2: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate
 Lane 3: MCF-7 Cell Lysate
 Lane 4: HELA Cell Lysate
 Lane 5: JURKAT Cell Lysate
 Lane 6: SKOV Cell Lysate

Anti-HDAC3 Antibody - Background

HDAC3(HISTONE DEACETYLASE 3) is a member of the histone deacetylase/acuc/apha family of proteins that is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the HDAC3 gene. The HDAC3 gene is mapped to 5q31.3. HDAC3 has histone deacetylase activity and represses transcription when tethered to a promoter. It may participate in the regulation of transcription through its binding with the zinc-finger transcription factor YY1. The protein can also down-regulate p53 function and thus modulate cell growth and apoptosis. And this gene is regarded as a potential tumor suppressor gene. HDAC3 has an open reading frame of 428 amino acids and shares 53% amino acid identity with HDAC1 and 52% with HDAC2. The catalytic domain of HDAC4 interacts with HDAC3 via the transcriptional corepressor NCOR2. All experimental conditions leading to the suppression of HDAC4 binding to NCOR2 and to HDAC3 resulted in loss of enzymatic activity associated with HDAC4. HDAC3 recruitment to the genome displays a circadian rhythm in mouse liver.