

**Anti-HDAC6/Histone Deacetylase 6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO13696**Specification****Anti-HDAC6/Histone Deacetylase 6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UBN7</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-HDAC6/Histone Deacetylase 6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-HDAC6/Histone Deacetylase 6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10013

**Other Names**

Histone deacetylase 6, HD6, 3.5.1.98, Protein deacetylase HDAC6, 3.5.1.-, Tubulin-lysine deacetylase HDAC6, 3.5.1.-, HDAC6 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10220385, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14064}

**Calculated MW**

131419 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:5000-1:20000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:100-1:500<br>IP 1:50

**Subcellular Localization**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Perikaryon. Cell projection, dendrite. Cell projection, axon. It is mainly cytoplasmic, where it is associated with microtubules.

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC6

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

## Anti-HDAC6/Histone Deacetylase 6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** HDAC6 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10220385, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14064}

### Function

Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank">10220385</a>). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank">10220385</a>). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank">10220385</a>). In addition to histones, deacetylates other proteins, such as CTTN, tubulin and SQSTM1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024216" target="\_blank">12024216</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20308065" target="\_blank">20308065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26246421" target="\_blank">26246421</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30538141" target="\_blank">30538141</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31857589" target="\_blank">31857589</a>). Plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility by mediating deacetylation of tubulin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024216" target="\_blank">12024216</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20308065" target="\_blank">20308065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26246421" target="\_blank">26246421</a>). Required for cilia disassembly; via deacetylation of alpha-tubulin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17604723" target="\_blank">17604723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26246421" target="\_blank">26246421</a>). Promotes deacetylation of CTTN, leading to actin polymerization, promotion of autophagosome-lysosome fusion and completion of autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30538141" target="\_blank">30538141</a>). Involved in the MTA1-mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24413532" target="\_blank">24413532</a>). Promotes odontoblast differentiation following IPO7-mediated nuclear import and subsequent repression of RUNX2 expression (By similarity). In addition to its protein deacetylase activity, plays a key role in the degradation of misfolded proteins: when misfolded proteins are too abundant to be degraded by the chaperone refolding system and the ubiquitin-proteasome, mediates the transport of misfolded proteins to a cytoplasmic juxtannuclear structure called aggresome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17846173" target="\_blank">17846173</a>). Probably acts as an adapter that recognizes polyubiquitinated misfolded proteins and target them to the aggresome, facilitating their clearance by autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17846173" target="\_blank">17846173</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5}. Cell projection, cilium. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Note=It is mainly cytoplasmic, where it is associated with microtubules

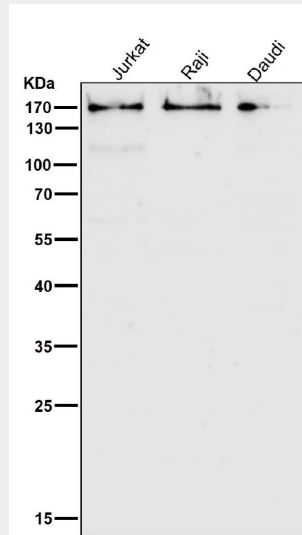
## Anti-HDAC6/Histone Deacetylase 6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

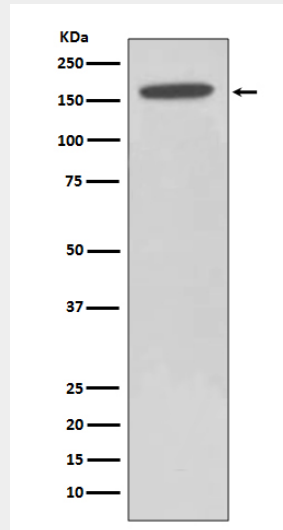
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

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

### Anti-HDAC6/Histone Deacetylase 6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of HDAC6 expression in HeLa cell lysate.