

**HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS13928****Specification**

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**HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UBN7</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	131kDa KDa

**HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10013**Other Names**

Histone deacetylase 6, HD6, 3.5.1.98, HDAC6, KIAA0901

**Target/Specificity**

HDAC6 (Ab-22) Antibody detects endogenous levels of total HDAC6 protein.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Store at -20°C for up to one year.

**Precautions**

HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) - 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: [10220385](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385)). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed: [10220385](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385)). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed: [10220385](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385)). In addition to histones, deacetylates other proteins, such as CTTN, tubulin and SQSTM1 (PubMed: [12024216](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024216), PubMed: [20308065](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20308065), PubMed: [26246421](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26246421), PubMed: [30538141](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30538141), PubMed: [31857589](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

#### Volume

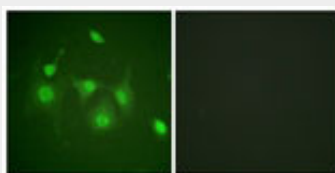
50 µl

#### HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) - Protocols

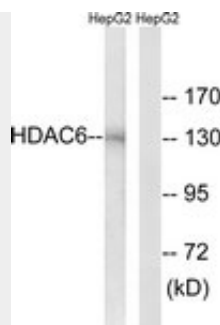
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

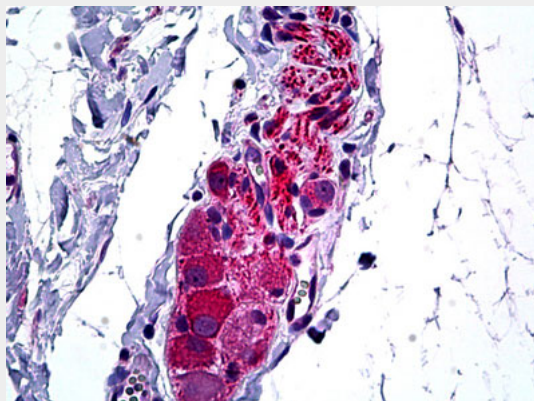
#### HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) - Images



Immunofluorescence of HepG2 cells, using HDAC6 (Ab-22) Antibody.



Western blot of extracts from HepG2 cells, using HDAC6 (Ab-22) Antibody.



Anti-HDAC6 antibody IHC of human intestine, ganglion cells.

#### **HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) - Background**

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 (By similarity). Plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility via deacetylation of tubulin. Involved in the MTA1-mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer.

#### **HDAC6 Antibody (aa7-56) - References**

- Grozinger C.M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96:4868-4873(1999).
- Nagase T., et al. DNA Res. 5:355-364(1998).
- Ohara O., et al. Submitted (JAN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Strom T.M., et al. Submitted (OCT-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Ross M.T., et al. Nature 434:325-337(2005).