

**Anti-HDAC6 Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP53478****Specification**

---

**Anti-HDAC6 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UBN7</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_006044</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG2a</b>
Immunogen	<b>Purified recombinant human HDAC6 protein expressed in E.coli.</b>
Purification	<b>Affinity purified</b>
Calculated MW	<b>160KDa KDa</b>

**Anti-HDAC6 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10013**Other Names**

FLJ16239 ;HD 6 ;HD6 ;HDAC 6 ;HDAC6 ;HDAC6\_HUMAN ;Histone deacetylase 6 (HD6) ;Histone deacetylase 6 ;JM 21 ;JM21 ;KIAA0901 ;OTTHUMP00000032398 ;OTTHUMP00000197663

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-HDAC6 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:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank"&gt;10220385&lt;/a&gt;). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank"&gt;10220385&lt;/a&gt;). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank"&gt;10220385&lt;/a&gt;).

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

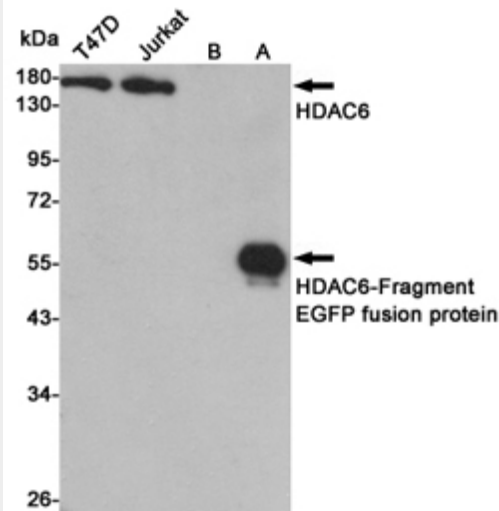
#### Anti-HDAC6 Antibody - Protocols

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 Antibody - Images





Western blot detection of HDAC6 in T47D, Jurkat CHO-K1(B) and CHO-K1 transfected by HDAC6-fragment EGFP fusion protein [A] cell lysates using HDAC6 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted).

**Anti-HDAC6 Antibody - 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 progr