

# **HDAC6** Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90889

#### **Specification**

# **HDAC6 Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, IHC, ICC, IP

Primary Accession Q9UBN7
Clonality Monoclonal

**Other Names** 

HD 6; HDAC 6; Histone deacetylase 6 (HD6); JM 21;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 131419 Da

### **HDAC6 Antibody - Additional Information**

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

HDAC6

Description Involved in the regulation of many cellular

processes, including cell migration,

immune synapse formation, viral infection, and degradation of misfolded proteins. HDAC6 binds to both poly-ubiquitinated misfolded proteins and dynein motors, facilitating the transport of misfolded proteins to the aggresome. Required for subsequent recruitment of the autophagic machinery and clearance of aggresomes from the cell. Plays a key role in the protection against the deleterious effects

occurs in various diseases.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline,

pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

of pathological protein aggregation that

freeze / thaw cycle.

### **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:<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 juxtanuclear 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

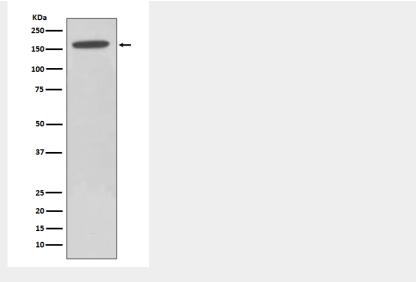
# **HDAC6 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### **HDAC6 Antibody - Images**





Western blot analysis of HDAC6 expression in HeLa cell lysate.