Anti-HDAC3 Antibody [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9] (A277839)

Specifications:

Name:	Anti-HDAC3 Antibody [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9]
Description:	Mouse monoclonal [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9] antibody to HDAC3.
Specificity:	In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino-terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1), HDAC2 (also designated RPD3) and HDAC3, all of which are related to the yeast transcriptional factor Rpd3p, have been identified as histone deacetylases.
Applications:	ELISA, WB, IP, Flow Cytometry, IF
Recommended Dilutions:	WB: 1-2 µg/ml, IP: 1-2µg / 100-500µg proteins, Flow Cytometry: 1-2 µg/million cells, IF: 1-2 µg/ml
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human HDAC3 protein.
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone ID:	PCRP-HDAC3-3C9
Isotype:	IgG2b
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Purification:	Protein A/G chromatography.
Concentration:	200 µg/ml
Product Form:	Liquid
Formulation:	Supplied in 10mM Phosphate Buffered Saline with 0.05% BSA and 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage:	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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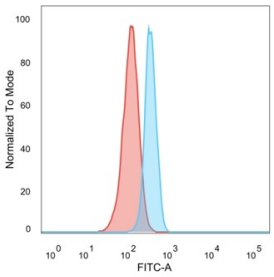
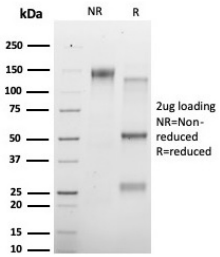
Specifications continued:

General Notes:	This monoclonal antibody is also available in a different formulation without BSA and Sodium Azide - Anti-HDAC3 Antibody [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9] - BSA and Azide free (A278427).
Disclaimer:	This product is for research use only. It is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

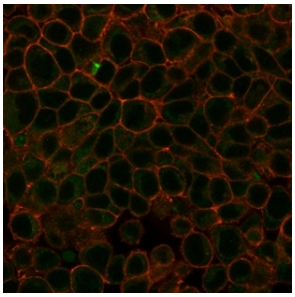
Images:



Flow cytometric analysis of PFA-fixed HeLa cells using Anti-HDAC3 Antibody [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9] followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (CF® 488) (Blue). Isotype Control (Red).



SDS-PAGE analysis of Anti-HDAC3 Antibody [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9] under non-reduced and reduced conditions; showing intact IgG and intact heavy and light chains, respectively. SDS-PAGE analysis confirms the integrity and purity of the antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of PFA-fixed HeLa cells stained with Anti-HDAC3 Antibody [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9] followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (CF® 488) (Green). CF® 640R Phalloidin (Red).

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Images continued:

Analysis of protein array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Anti-HDAC3 Antibody [PCRP-HDAC3-3C9]. Z-Score and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target; a MAb is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.