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Recombinant Human HDAC1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100902

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Species Human

Source E.coli-derived Human HDAC1 protein Arg9-Asp321, with an N-terminal His

Calculated MW 34.3 kDa Observed MW 35 kDa Accession Q13547

Not validated for activity **Bio-activity**

Properties

> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. **Purity**

Endotoxin < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -Storage

80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

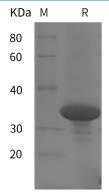
reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% **Formulation**

Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution

of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human HDAC1 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human HDAC1 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 35 kDa.

Background

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Acetylation of the histone tail causes chromatin to adopt an "open" conformation, allowing increased accessibility of transcription factors to DNA. The identification of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and their large multiprotein complexes has yielded important insights into how these enzymes regulate transcription. HAT complexes interact with sequence-specific activator proteins to target specific genes. In addition to histones, HATs can acetylate nonhistone proteins, suggesting multiple roles for these enzymes. In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity. Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases. Class I proteins (HDACs 1, 2, 3, and 8) are related to the yeast Rpd3-like proteins, those in class II (HDACs 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10) are related to yeast Hda1-like proteins, and class III proteins are related to the yeast protein Sir2. Inhibitors of HDAC activity are now being explored as potential therapeutic cancer agents.

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