

Product datasheet for **TA300100**

HDAC10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:1000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This HDAC10 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 16-46 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HDAC10.
Formulation:	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	histone deacetylase 10
Database Link:	NP_114408 Entrez Gene 83933 Human Q969S8



[View online »](#)

Background:

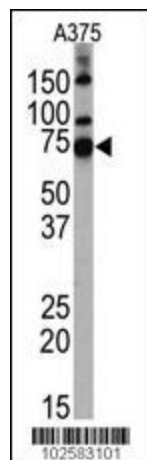
Histone deacetylase (HDAC) and histone acetyltransferase (HAT) are enzymes that regulate transcription by selectively deacetylating or acetylating the epsilon-amino groups of lysines located near the amino termini of core histone proteins (1). Eight members of HDAC family have been identified in the past several years (2,3). These HDAC family members are divided into two classes, I and II. Class I of the HDAC family comprises four members, HDAC-1, 2, 3, and 8, each of which contains a deacetylase domain exhibiting from 45 to 93% identity in amino acid sequence. Class II of the HDAC family comprises HDAC-4, 5, 6, and 7, the molecular weights of which are all about two-fold larger than those of the class I members, and the deacetylase domains are present within the C-terminal regions, except that HDAC-6 contains two copies of the domain, one within each of the N-terminal and C-terminal regions. Human HDAC-1, 2 and 3 were expressed in various tissues, but the others (HDAC-4, 5, 6, and 7) showed tissue-specific expression patterns (3). These results suggested that each member of the HDAC family exhibits a different, individual substrate specificity and function in vivo. HDAC8 interacts with PEPB2-MYH11, a fusion protein consisting of the 165 N-terminal residues of CBF-beta (PEPB2) with the tail region of MYH11 produced by the inversion Inv(16) (p13q22), a translocation associated with acute myeloid leukemia of M4EO subtype. The PEPB2-MYH1 fusion protein also interacts with RUNX1, a well known transcriptional regulator, suggesting that the interaction with HDAC8 may participate to convert RUNX1 into a constitutive transcriptional repressor.

Synonyms:

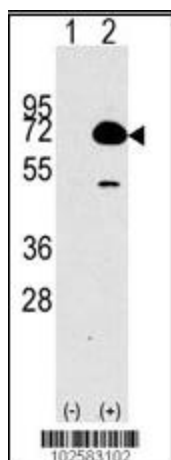
HD10

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Product images:

Western blot analysis of anti-HDAC10 Pab (Cat. TA300100) in A375 cell line lysates. HDAC10 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of HDAC10 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal HDAC10 Antibody (N-term) (RB02583). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the HDAC10 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).