

HDAC8 (1-145): sc-4441 WB

BACKGROUND

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, HAT1, and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC8, isolated from human kidney, is a histone deacetylase that shares homology to other HDACs, but has different tissue distribution. HDAC8 is localized to the nucleus and plays a role in the development of a broad range of tissues and in the etiology of cancer.

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

SOURCE

HDAC8 (1-145) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 43 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 1-145 of HDAC8 of human origin.

PRODUCT

HDAC8 (1-145) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%) by glutathione agarose affinity chromatography; supplied as 10 µg in 0.1 ml SDS-PAGE loading buffer.

APPLICATIONS

HDAC8 (1-145) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-11544 and sc-17778.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.