SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Hda1 (y-306): sc-9077

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Chromatin remodeling, thought to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation, is effected by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility of DNA to transcription factors. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Gcn5 (also designated Ada4) has been identified as a yeast histone acetylase. This protein forms a complex with Ada2 and Ada3 (also designated Ngg1) which facilitate transcriptional activation. Rpd3 (also designated Sdi2) and Hda1 have been identified as histone deacetylases. Sin3 (also designated Rpd1, Gam2, Ume4 or Sdi1) is involved in the transcriptional repression of many genes. This protein binds to Rpd3 and is thought to function by recruiting Rpd3 to specific promoters.

REFERENCES

1. Marcus, G.A., Silverman, N., Berger, S.L., Horiuchi, J. and Guarente, L. 1994. Functional similarity and physical association between Gcn5 and Ada2: putative transcriptional adaptors. EMBO J. 13: 4807-4815.
2. Horiuchi, J., Silverman, N., Marcus, G.A. and Guarante, L. 1995. ADA3, a putative transcriptional adaptor, consists of two separable domains and interacts with Ada2 and Gcn5 in a trimeric complex. Mol. Cell. Biol. 15: 1203-1209.
3. Carmen, A.C., Rundlett, S.E. and Grunstein, M. 1996. Hda1 and Hda3 are components of a yeast histone deacetylase (Hda) complex. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 15837-15844.
4. Candau, R., Zhou, J.X., Allis, C.D. and Berger, S.L. 1997. Histone acetyltransferase activity and interaction with Ada2 are critical for Gcn5 function *in vivo*. EMBO J. 16: 555-565.
5. Kasten, M.M., Dorland, S. and Stillman, D.J. 1997. A large protein complex containing the yeast Sin3p and Rpd3p transcriptional regulators. Mol. Cell. Biol. 17: 4852-4858.
6. Kadosh, D. and Struhl, K. 1997. Repression by Ume6 involves recruitment of a complex containing Sin3 corepressor and Rpd3 histone deacetylase to target promoters. Cell 89: 365-371.
7. Pennisi, E. 1997. Opening the way to gene activity. Science 275: 155-156.

SOURCE

Hda1 (y-306) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 400-706 (Sc) mapping at the C-terminus of Hda1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

Hda1 (y-306) is recommended for detection of Hda1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

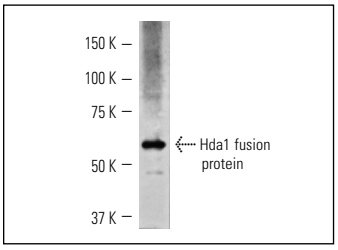
Molecular Weight of Hda: 84 kDa.

Positive Controls: *S. cerevisiae* whole cell lysate.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/ 2.0 ml).

DATA



Hda1 (y-306): sc-9077. Western blot analysis of yeast recombinant Hda1 fusion protein.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

MONOS Satisfaction Guaranteed

Try **Hda1 (E-9): sc-393814** or **Hda1 (G-3): sc-365923**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to Hda1 (y-306).