



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human HDAC3 Protein (His & GST Tag)
RPES1342

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1342

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: O15379

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 76.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 66 kDa

Tag: N-His & GST

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -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.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 4mM GSH, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: HD3;RPD3;RPD3-2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ile 428

Background:

Histone Deacetylases (HDACs) are a group of enzymes closely related to sirtuins. They catalyze the removal of acetyl groups from lysine residues in histones and non-histone proteins, resulting in transcriptional repression. In general, they do not act autonomously but as components of large multiprotein complexes, such as pRb-E2F and mSin3A, that mediate important transcription regulatory pathways. There are three classes of HDACs; classes 1, 2 and 4, which are closely related Zn²⁺-dependent enzymes. HDACs are ubiquitously expressed and they can exist in the nucleus or cytosol. Their subcellular localization is effected by protein-protein interactions (for example HDAC4.3.3 complexes are retained in the cytosol) and by the class to which they belong (class 1 HDACs are predominantly nuclear whilst class 2 HDACs shuttle between the nucleus and cytosol). HDACs have a role in cell growth arrest, differentiation and death and this has led to substantial interest in HDAC inhibitors as possible antineoplastic agents. Histone Deacetylases (HDACs) is Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2, H3 and H4). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events. Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes. Probably participates in the regulation of transcription through its binding to the zinc-finger transcription factor YY1; increases YY1 repression activity. Required to repress transcription of the POU1F1 transcription factor. Acts as a molecular chaperone for shuttling phosphorylated NR2C1 to PML bodies for sumoylation.