

HDAC5 (Phospho Ser498) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0126

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 122kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC5 around the phosphorylation site of Ser498. AA range:464-513

Specificity

Phospho-HDAC5 (S498) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HDAC5 protein only when phosphorylated at S498. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):TQsSP

Target Information

Gene name HDAC5

Protein Name Histone deacetylase 5

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	10014 ;	Q9UQL6 ;
Mouse		Q9Z2V6 ;

Cellular Localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In muscle cells, it shuttles into the cytoplasm during myocyte differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-259 and Ser-498 by AMPK, CaMK1 and SIK1.

Tissue specificity Ubiquitous.

Function

Catalytic activity:Hydrolysis of an N(6)-acetyl-lysine residue of a histone to yield a deacetylated histone.,Domain:The nuclear export sequence mediates the shuttling between the nucleus and the cytoplasm.,Function:Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, 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. Involved in muscle maturation by repressing transcription of myocyte enhancer MEF2C. During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors.,PTM:Phosphorylated by CaMK at Ser-259 and Ser-498. The phosphorylation is required for the export to the cytoplasm.,PTM:Ubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination however does not lead to its degradation.,similarity:Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. Type 2 subfamily.,subcellular location:Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In muscle cells, it shuttles into the cytoplasm during myocyte differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-259 and Ser-498 by CaMK.,subunit:Interacts with AHRR (By similarity). Interacts with BCOR, HDAC7, HDAC9, CTBP1, MEF2C, NCOR2, NRIP1, PHB2 and a 14-3-3 chaperone protein. Interacts with KDM5B.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous.,

Validation Data

| Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
HDAC5 (Phospho Ser498) Rabbit pAb

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