

Recombinant Mouse HDAC8/HDACL1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040766

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

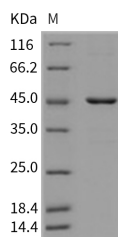
Description

Synonyms	2610007D20Rik
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Val 377
Accession	Q8VH37-1
Calculated Molecular Weight	43.1 kDa
Observed molecular weight	46 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, 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, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Histone deacetylase 8, also known as HDAC8 and HDACL1, is a nucleus and cytoplasm protein which belongs to the histone deacetylase family and HD type 1 subfamily. Histone deacetylases (HDACs) are a growing family of enzymes

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implicated in transcriptional regulation by affecting the acetylation state of core histones in the nucleus of cells. HDAC8 / HDAC1 is weakly expressed in most tissues. It expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney. HDAC8 / HDAC1 is 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. HDAC8 / HDAC1 may play a role in smooth muscle cell contractility. HDAC8 / HDAC1 may be a potential drug target for neuroblastoma differentiation therapy using selective inhibitors, avoiding unspecific side effects.