

APE906Mu01 100µg
Active Histone Deacetylase 6 (HDAC6)
Organism Species: *Mus musculus (Mouse)*
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Arg560~Pro811

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5%Trehalose .

Original Concentration: 200µg/mL

Applications: Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 6.0

Predicted Molecular Mass: 30.4kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 30kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

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R EGANFDSIYI CPSTFACAKL ATGAACRLVE AVLSGEVLNG
IAVVRPPGHH AEPNAACGFC FFNSVAVAAR HAQIIAGRAL RILIVDWDVH
HGNGTQHIFE DDPSVLYVSL HRYDRGTFFP MGDEGASSQV GRDAGIGFTV
NVPWNGPRMG DADYLAAWHR LVLPIAYEFN PELVLISAGF DAAQGDPLGG
CQVTPEGYAH LTHLLMGLAG GRIILILEGG YNLASISESM AACTHSLLDG
PPQLTLLRP P
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[ACTIVITY]

Histone Deacetylase 6 (HDAC6) is an enzyme that belongs to the histone deacetylase family. It is responsible for removing acetyl groups from lysine residues in histone proteins, thereby playing a crucial role in regulating gene expression through chromatin remodeling. HDAC6 is unique among HDACs in that it is primarily localized in the cytoplasm and is involved in a variety of cellular processes, including protein degradation, cell motility, and autophagy. Besides, a Nuclear Receptor Corepressor 1 (NCOR1) has been identified as an interactor of HDAC6, thus a functional binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant mouse HDAC6 and recombinant human NCOR1. Briefly, HDAC6 was diluted serially in PBS with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 μ l were then transferred to NCOR1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37°C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-HDAC6 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody for 1h at 37°C, wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37°C. Finally, add 50 μ L stop solution to the wells and read at 450/630nm immediately. The binding activity of recombinant rat

HDAC6 and recombinant human NCOR1 was shown in Figure 1, the EC50 for this effect is 0.01ug/mL.

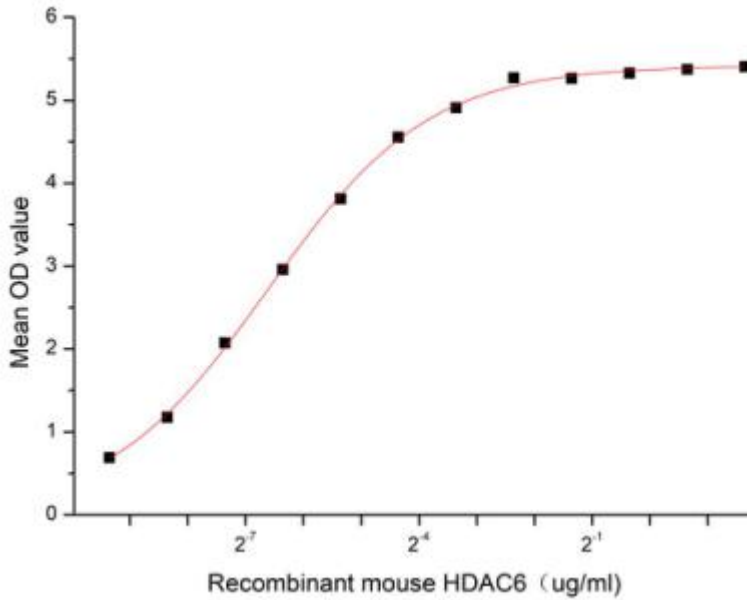


Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant mouse HDAC6 and human NCOR1

[IDENTIFICATION]

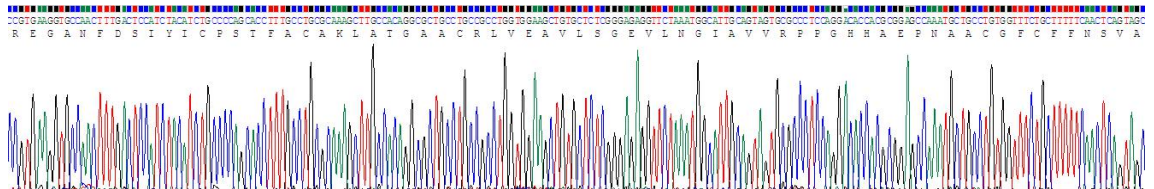


Figure 2. Gene Sequencing (extract)

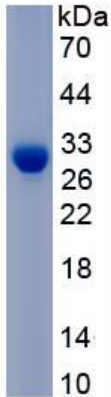


Figure 3. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant HDAC6, Mouse

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.