abcam

Product datasheet

HDAC8 Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric) ab156069

2 Images

Overview

Product name HDAC8 Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric)

Detection method Fluorescent

Sample type Cell culture extracts, Tissue Extracts

Assay type Enzyme activity

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Product overview Abcam's HDAC8 Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric) (ab156069) detects HDAC activity in lysates.

Primarily, the HDAC8 Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric) is designed for the rapid and sensitive evaluation of HDAC inhibitors using recombinant HDAC8. Additionally, any cultured primary cell, cell line, or tissue homogenate can be assayed for HDAC8 activity with the HDAC8 Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric) after immunoprecipitation with an appropriate HDAC8 specific antibody.

Applications for this kit include:

- 1. Monitoring the purification of HDACs including HDAC1, 2, 3 and 8 (class I).
- 2. Screening inhibitors or activators of HDAC8.
- 3. Detecting the effects of pharmacological agents on HDAC8.

Notes Histone Deacetylases (HDACs) are a class of enzymes responsible for the deacetylation of lysine

residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), allowing the histones

to wrap the DNA more tightly.

HDAC proteins occur in four groups (class I, class IIA, class IIB, class III, class IV) based on

function and DNA sequence similarity.

Classes I, IIA and IIB are considered "classical" HDACs whose activities are inhibited by trichostatin A (TSA), whereas class III is a family of NAD+-dependent proteins (sirtuins) not affected by TSA. Class IV is considered an atypical class on its own, based solely on DNA

sequence similarity to the others.

Platform Microplate reader

Properties

Storage instructions Please refer to protocols.

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Components	100 tests
Developer	1 x 500µl
Fluoro-Deacetylated Peptide (0.2 mM)	1 x 100µl
Fluoro-Substrate Peptide (0.2 mM)	1 x 500µl
HDAC Assay Buffer	2 x 1ml
Recombinant HDAC8	1 x 500µl
Stop Solution	2 x 1ml
Trichostatin A (200μM)	1 x 500µl

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. May play a role in

smooth muscle cell contractility.

Tissue specificity Weakly expressed in most tissues. Expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas

and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney.

Sequence similaritiesBelongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 1 subfamily.

Post-translational Phosphorylated by PKA on serine 39. Phosphorylation reduces deacetylase activity observed

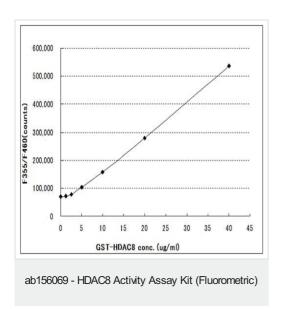
preferentially on histones H3 and H4.

Cellular localization Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Excluded from the nucleoli. Found in the cytoplasm of cells showing smooth

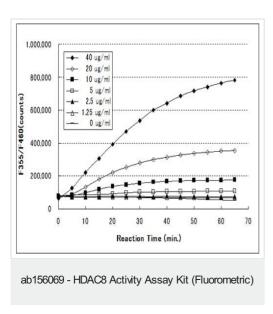
muscle differentiation.

Images

modifications



Dose dependency of recombinant HDAC8 (30min.)



Time course of HDAC8 reaction

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