

HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1109a**Specification**

HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UKV0](#)**HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9734**Other Names**

Histone deacetylase 9, HD9, Histone deacetylase 7B, HD7, HD7b, Histone deacetylase-related protein, MEF2-interacting transcription repressor MITR, HDAC9, HDAC7, HDAC7B, HDRP, KIAA0744, MITR

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1109a](/product/products/AP1109a) was selected from the N-term region of human HDAC9. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** HDAC9**Synonyms** HDAC7, HDAC7B, HDRP, KIAA0744, MITR**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. Represses MEF2-dependent transcription.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Broadly expressed, with highest levels in brain, heart, muscle and testis. Isoform 3 is present in human bladder carcinoma cells (at protein level).

HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene has sequence homology to members of the histone deacetylase family. This gene is orthologous to the *Xenopus* and mouse MITR genes. The MITR protein lacks the histone deacetylase catalytic domain. It represses MEF2 activity through recruitment of multicomponent corepressor complexes that include CtBP and HDACs. This encoded protein may play a role in hematopoiesis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcripts have been described for this gene but the full-length nature of some of them has not been determined.

HDAC9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Petrie, K., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(18):16059-16072 (2003). David, D., et al., Genomics 81(5):489-503 (2003). Mahlkecht, U., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 293(1):182-191 (2002). Zhou, X., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 98(19):10572-10577 (2001). Zhang, C.L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 276(1):35-39 (2001).