



HDAC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1106b

Specification

HDAC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9UBN7
Other Accession NP 006035

HDAC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10013

Other Names

Histone deacetylase 6, HD6, HDAC6, KIAA0901

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1106b was selected from the N-term region of human HDAC6. 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.

HDAC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name HDAC6

{ECO:0000303|PubMed:10220385,

HDAC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

HDAC6 (histone deacetylase 6) 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. HDAC6 plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility via deacetylation of tubulin, and has been shown to interact with HDAC11, SIRT2, and F-actin. HDAC6 is ubiquitinated, but its polyubiquitination however does not lead to degradation. HDAC is also a potential target of sumoylation.

HDAC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

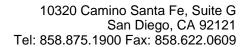
North, B.J., et al., Mol. Cell 11(2):437-444 (2003). Hubbert, C., et al., Nature 417(6887):455-458 (2002). Gao, L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(28):25748-25755 (2002). Hook, S.S., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(21):13425-13430 (2002). Kirsh, O., et al., EMBO J. 21(11):2682-2691 (2002).



ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14064}

Function

Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (PubMed:10220385). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed:10220385). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:10220385). In addition to histones, deacetylates other proteins: plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility by mediating deacetylation of tubulin (PubMed:12024216, PubMed:20308065). Promotes deacetylation of CTTN, leading to actin polymerization, promotion of autophagosome-lysosome fusion and completion of autophagy (PubMed:30538141). Involved in the MTA1- mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer (PubMed:24413532). In addition to its protein deacetylase activity, plays a key role in the degradation of misfolded proteins: when misfolded proteins are too abundant to be degraded by the chaperone refolding system and the ubiquitin-proteasome, mediates the transport of misfolded proteins to a cytoplasmic juxtanuclear structure called aggresome (PubMed: 17846173). Probably acts as an adapter that recognizes polyubiquitinated misfolded proteins and target them to the aggresome, facilitating their clearance by autophagy (PubMed: <a h ref="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17846





173" target="_blank">17846173).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5} Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2V5}. Note=It is mainly cytoplasmic, where it is associated with microtubules.

HDAC6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides