

**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 [<a href=/product/products/AP1106b>AP1106b</a>](#) 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank">10220385</a>). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank">10220385</a>). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10220385" target="\_blank">10220385</a>). In addition to histones, deacetylates other proteins: plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility by mediating deacetylation of tubulin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024216" target="\_blank">12024216</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20308065" target="\_blank">20308065</a>). Promotes deacetylation of CTTN, leading to actin polymerization, promotion of autophagosome-lysosome fusion and completion of autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30538141" target="\_blank">30538141</a>). Involved in the MTA1- mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24413532" target="\_blank">24413532</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17846173" target="\_blank">17846173</a>). Probably acts as an adapter that recognizes polyubiquitinated misfolded proteins and target them to the aggresome, facilitating their clearance by autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17846173" target="\_blank">17846173</a>).

173" target="\_blank">17846173</a>).

**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](#)