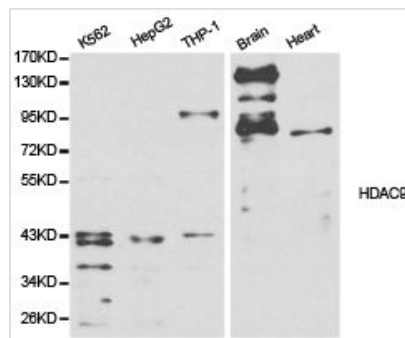




HDAC9 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-PA010245KA01HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q9UKV0
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of Human HDAC9
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA,WB,IHC;WB:1:500-1:2000,IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is a critical component of transcriptional regulation and the acetylation of nucleosomal histones is a major source of this remodeling. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Several mammalian proteins function as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP, HAT1 and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. The histone deacetylases (HDAC) include HDAC1–9. HDAC9 and HDAC9a are two alternatively spliced isoforms of HDAC9. HDAC9a is 132 amino acids shorter than HDAC9, but both isoforms contain the HDAC catalytic domain, remain capable of deacetylase activity and repress myocyte enhancer-binding factor 2-mediated transcription. HDAC9 and HDAC9a are expressed in brain, skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta and pancreas.
Storage Buffer	Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Purification Method	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Alias	HDAC9;DKFZp779K1053;HD7;HD7b;HD9;HDAC;HDAC7;HDAC7B;HDAC9B;HDAC9FL;HDRP;KIAA0744;MITR
Product Type	Rabbit Anti Human PolyClonal Antibody
Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Intended Use	For research use only. Not for human, diagnostic or therapeutic use.
Target Names	HDAC9
Image	



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using HDAC9 antibody.

Target Details

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. This protein 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.