

HDAC9 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP1109b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q9UKV0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	503-533

Additional Information

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	This HDAC9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 503-533 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HDAC9.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	HDAC9 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Background

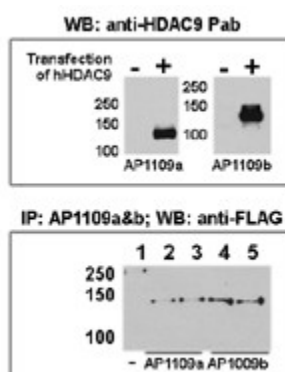
Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene has sequence homology to members of the histone 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.

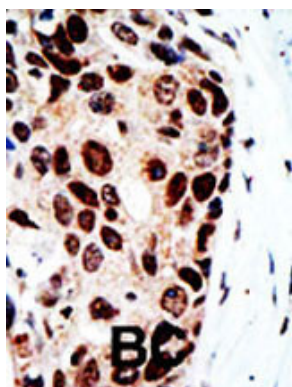
References

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).

Images



Both anti-HDAC9 N-term (AP1109a) and C-term (AP1109b) Pab were tested by WB and IP-WB using HeLa and HeLa-HDAC9 transfected cells. Top figure shows both Pab specifically detect HDAC9 in HeLa-HDAC9 transfected cell but not HeLa alone. Bottom figure shows that both Pab can immunoprecipitate (IP) HDAC9 from HeLa-HDAC9 transfected cells. (Data kindly provided by Dr. Zhigang Yuan, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Tampa, FL).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Citations

- [Specific control of pancreatic endocrine \$\beta\$ - and \$\delta\$ -cell mass by class IIa histone deacetylases HDAC4, HDAC5, and HDAC9.](#)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.