

Anti-HDAC9 Antibody (3X420)

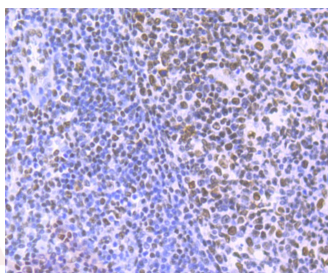
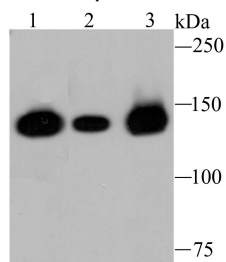
Product Details

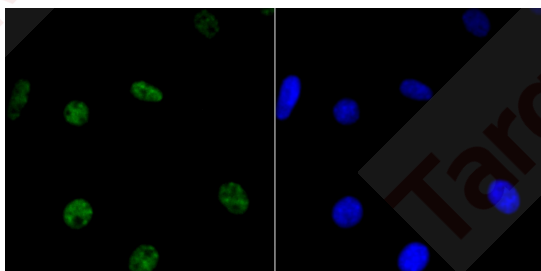
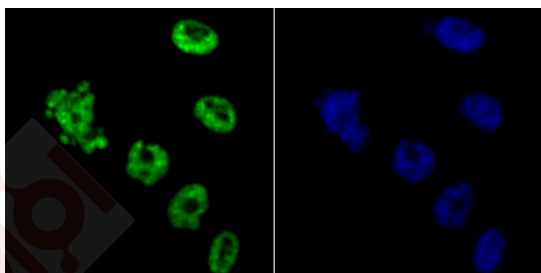
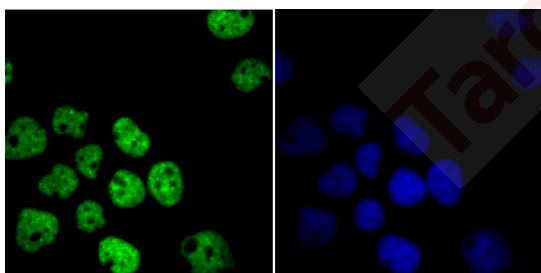
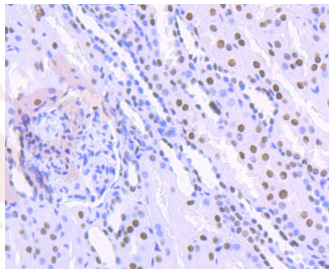
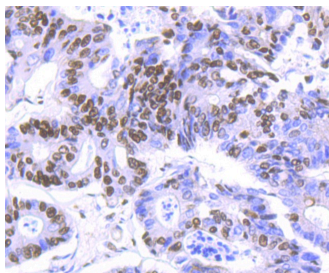
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 140 kDa.
Clone:	3X420
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of HDAC9 on different lysates using anti-HDAC9 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: K562, Lane 2: HepG2, Lane 3: Raji.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-HDAC9 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using anti-HDAC9 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-HDAC9 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. ICC staining HDAC9 in A431 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. ICC staining HDAC9 in PC-3M cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. ICC staining HDAC9 in SH-SY5Y cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; IP: 1:10-50

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID: Q9UKV0
Synonyms: MEF2-interacting transcription repressor MITR

Research Background

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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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