

**HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1111a****Specification**

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**HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O96DB2](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_079103](#)

**HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 79885

**Other Names**

Histone deacetylase 11, HD11, HDAC11

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1111a](/product/products/AP1111a) was selected from the N-term region of human HDAC11. 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.

**HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** HDAC11

**Function**

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.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

**Tissue Location**

Weakly expressed in most tissues. Strongly expressed in brain, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis

## **HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

HDAC11 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. The predominantly nuclear HDAC11, which interacts with HDAC6, is weakly expressed in most tissues, and strongly expressed in brain, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis. Its activity is inhibited by trapoxin, a known histone deacetylase inhibitor.

## **HDAC11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004). Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Gao, L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(28):25748-25755 (2002).