

HDAC-3 Blocking Peptide
Catalog # PBV10257b**Specification**

HDAC-3 Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	O15379
Other Accession	NP_003874
Gene ID	8841
Calculated MW	48848

HDAC-3 Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8841**Application & Usage**

The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of active HDAC-3. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30 minutes at 37°C

Other Names

Histone deacetylase 3, HD3, 3.5.1.98, RPD3-2, SMAP45, HDAC3

Target/Specificity

HDAC-3

Formulation

50 µg (0.2 mg/ml) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 0.1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

HDAC-3 Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HDAC-3 Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** HDAC3**Function**

Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), and some other non-histone substrates (PubMed:23911289, PubMed:<a

[21030595](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21030595), PubMed: [21444723](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21444723), PubMed: [25301942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25301942), PubMed: [28497810](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810), PubMed: [28167758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758), PubMed: [32404892](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404892)). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed: [23911289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289)). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed: [23911289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289)). Participates in the BCL6 transcriptional repressor activity by deacetylating the H3 'Lys- 27' (H3K27) on enhancer elements, antagonizing EP300 acetyltransferase activity and repressing proximal gene expression (PubMed: [23911289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289)). Acts as a molecular chaperone for shuttling phosphorylated NR2C1 to PML bodies for sumoylation (By similarity). Contributes, together with XBP1 isoform 1, to the activation of NFE2L2-mediated HMOX1 transcription factor gene expression in a PI(3)K/mTORC2/Akt-dependent signaling pathway leading to endothelial cell (EC) survival under disturbed flow/oxidative stress (PubMed: [25190803](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25190803)). Regulates both the transcriptional activation and repression phases of the circadian clock in a deacetylase activity-independent manner (By similarity). During the activation phase, promotes the accumulation of ubiquitinated BMAL1 at the E-boxes and during the repression phase, blocks FBXL3-mediated CRY1/2 ubiquitination and promotes the interaction of CRY1 and BMAL1 (By similarity). The NCOR1-HDAC3 complex regulates the circadian expression of the core clock gene BMAL1 and the genes involved in lipid metabolism in the liver (By similarity). Also functions as a deacetylase for non-histone targets, such as KAT5, MEF2D, MAPK14, RARA and STAT3 (PubMed: [15653507](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507), PubMed: [21030595](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21030595), PubMed: [21444723](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21444723), PubMed: [25301942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25301942), PubMed: [28167758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758)). Serves as a corepressor of RARA, mediating its deacetylation and repression, leading to inhibition of RARE DNA element binding (PubMed: [28167758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758)). In association with RARA, plays a role in the repression of microRNA-10a and thereby in the inflammatory response (PubMed: [28167758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758)). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by recognizing other acyl groups: catalyzes removal of (2E)-butenoyl (crotonyl) and 2-hydroxyisobutanoyl (2-hydroxyisobutyryl) acyl groups from lysine residues, leading to protein decrotonylation and de-2-hydroxyisobutyrylation, respectively (PubMed: [28497810](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810), PubMed: [29192674](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29192674), PubMed: [34608293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34608293)). Catalyzes decrotonylation of MAPRE1/EB1 (PubMed: [34608293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34608293)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Colocalizes with XBP1 and AKT1 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:25190803). Predominantly expressed in the nucleus in the presence of CCAR2 (PubMed:21030595)

Tissue Location

Widely expressed.

HDAC-3 Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

HDAC-3 Blocking Peptide - Images