

DNAJC9 Antibody / DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody (FY13635)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13635	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

[Bulk quote request](#)

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ .
UniProt	Q8WXX5
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	This DNAJC9 Antibody / DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody is provided for laboratory research use only.

DNAJC9 Antibody by IF in U2OS cells. Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody reveals green predominantly nuclear staining, while alpha-tubulin counterstaining highlights the red cytoplasmic microtubule network. The nuclear enrichment is compatible with DNAJC9's histone-chaperone function. Cells were incubated with the primary antibodies overnight at 4oC and visualized using distinct fluorescent secondary antibodies.

DNAJC9 Antibody by IHC in human ovarian carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human ovarian carcinoma using DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody shows brown DAB staining in tumor epithelial cells, with blue hematoxylin nuclear counterstaining. Antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer at pH 8.0 before overnight incubation with 2 ug/mL primary antibody at 4oC and HRP-based detection.

DNAJC9 Antibody by FACS in K562 cells. Intracellular flow cytometry of fixed, permeabilized K562 cells using DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody shows a rightward fluorescence shift in antibody-stained cells (blue) compared with the rabbit IgG isotype control (green) and unstained control (red). This assay demonstrates intracellular staining and does not assess cell-surface expression.

DNAJC9 Antibody by WB in human PC-3 (lane 1), K562 (lane 2), HEL (lane 3), and Caco-2 (lane 4) whole-cell lysates. Western blot analysis using DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody detects an immunoreactive band. A prominent band is detected near 35 kDa, compared with a calculated molecular weight of approximately 30 kDa. Samples were prepared under reducing conditions, with 30 ug of total protein per lane, and resolved by 10% SDS-PAGE. The lanes contain human PC-3 (lane 1), K562 (lane 2), HEL (lane 3), and Caco-2 (lane 4) whole-cell lysates. Proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose, blocked with 5% nonfat milk, and incubated with primary antibody at 0.5 ug/mL overnight at 4°C. HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and chemiluminescence were used for detection.

Description

DNAJC9 Antibody / DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody targets a nuclear histone chaperone with a J domain that connects histone handling to Hsp70-dependent protein quality control. Histones must be assembled into nucleosomes to package DNA, but free histones can interact inappropriately with nucleic acids and other cellular components. Their synthesis, transport, and deposition are therefore coordinated by specialized chaperones that prevent unwanted aggregation and promote accurate chromatin assembly.

DNAJC9 has been characterized as a factor that binds histones H3 and H4 and participates in their maturation and handling before incorporation into chromatin. Its J domain can recruit Hsp70 chaperone activity, providing a mechanistic link between histone-specific recognition and general protein-folding machinery. This arrangement is distinctive because histone chaperones are often discussed primarily as assembly factors, whereas DNAJC9 highlights the contribution of protein quality control to the supply of properly prepared histones.

Chromatin assembly must be synchronized with DNA replication and other processes that expose or reorganize genomic DNA. Histone H3-H4 complexes undergo a sequence of interactions with chaperones and modifying enzymes before stable nucleosome formation. Disruption of this sequence can alter nucleosome density, compromise genome stability, or interfere with transcriptional regulation. DNAJC9's interactions with histones suggest a role in preserving the quality of the histone pool used for these processes.

The nuclear environment presents a special challenge for chaperone systems because histones are highly basic proteins with strong affinity for DNA. A chaperone that helps maintain soluble, assembly-competent histones may therefore affect chromatin organization indirectly even without acting as a classical transcription factor. Important outstanding questions concern how DNAJC9 cooperates with other histone chaperones and when its Hsp70-linked activity is most critical.

NSJ Bioreagents offers this DNAJC9 Antibody to support investigations of histone maturation and the interface between chaperone activity and chromatin assembly. Understanding DNAJC9's contribution to histone homeostasis may clarify how cells protect genome organization while continuously producing and redistributing nucleosomal proteins.

Explore related research targets in our [Cell Biology Antibodies](#) collection.

Application Notes

An appropriate dilution of the DNAJC9 Antibody / DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 Antibody should be determined empirically before routine use.

Immunogen

The DNAJC9 Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human DNAJC9 recombinant protein (amino acids E8-K244).

Storage

Store the reconstituted DNAJC9 Antibody at 4oC for up to one month. For long-term storage, divide into aliquots and keep at -20oC for up to six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

DNAJC9 antibody, DnaJ homolog subfamily C member 9 antibody, DnaJ heat shock protein family (Hsp40) member C9 antibody, SB73 antibody, KIAA0974 antibody, JDD1 antibody, HDJC9 antibody, DnaJ protein SB73 antibody