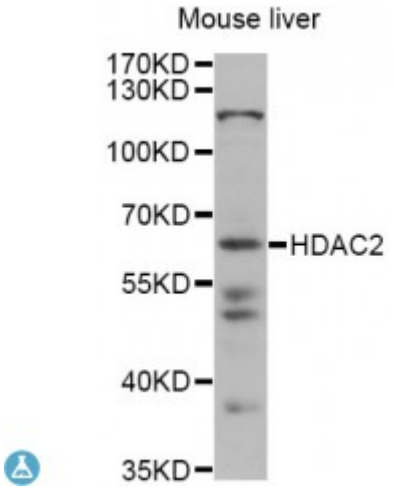
Anti-HDAC2 Antibody



Description	This gene product belongs to the histone deacetylase family. Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes, and are responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues at the N-terminal regions of core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4). This protein forms transcriptional repressor complexes by associating with many different proteins, including YY1, a mammalian zinc-finger transcription factor. Thus, it plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Model	STJ115577
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 429-488 of human HDAC2 (NP_001518.3).
Gene ID	3066
Gene Symbol	HDAC2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Histone deacetylase 2 HD2
Molecular Weight	55.364 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4853OMIM:605164Reactome:R-HSA-193670
Alternative Names	Histone deacetylase 2 HD2
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, Forms transcriptional repressor complexes by associating with MAD, SIN3, YY1 and N-COR, Interacts in the late S-phase of DNA-replication with DNMT1 in the other transcriptional repressor complex composed of DNMT1, DMAP1, PCNA, CAF1, Deacetylates TSHZ3 and regulates its transcriptional repressor activity, Component of a RCOR/GFI/KDM1A/HDAC complex that suppresses, via histone deacetylase (HDAC) recruitment, a number of genes implicated in multilineage blood cell development, May be involved in the transcriptional repression of circadian target genes, such as PER1, mediated by CRY1 through histone deacetylation, Involved in MTA1-mediated transcriptional corepression of TFF1 and CDKN1A,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	S-nitrosylated by GAPDH, In neurons, S-Nitrosylation at Cys-262 and Cys-274 does not affect the enzyme activity but abolishes chromatin-binding, leading to increases acetylation of histones and activate genes that are associated with neuronal development, In embryonic cortical neurons, S-Nitrosylation regulates dendritic growth and branching,