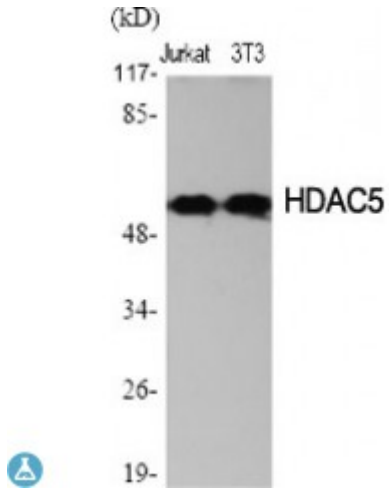
Anti-HDAC2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to HDAC2.

Model	STJ93478
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Simian
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC2 around the non-phosphorylation site of S394.
Immunogen Region	330-410 aa
Gene ID	3066
Gene Symbol	HDAC2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HDAC2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Histone deacetylase 2 HD2
Molecular Weight	55 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4853OMIM:605164
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 Cytoplasm
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. S-Nitrosylation interferes with its interaction with MTA1 .