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Anti-HDAC2 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17448

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q92769
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	55364
Concentration (mg/ml)	0.5 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	3066
Alias Symbol	HDAC2
Other Names	HDAC2, HD2, Histone deacetylase 2, RPD3, YAF1, YY1-associated factor 1
Target/Specificity	Endogenous levels of human HDAC2 protein.
Reconstitution & Storage	Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.4, 0.02% sodium azide. Store lyophilized at -20°C. The reconstituted product can be stored for short term at 4 °C or long term at -20 °C or below. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-HDAC2 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HDAC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10545197, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4853}
Function	Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (PubMed:28497810). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (By similarity). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (By similarity). Forms transcriptional repressor complexes by associating with MAD, SIN3, YY1 and N-COR (PubMed:12724404). 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 (By similarity). Acts as a component of the histone deacetylase NuRD complex which participates in the remodeling of chromatin (PubMed:16428440, PubMed:28977666). Component of the SIN3B complex that represses

transcription and counteracts the histone acetyltransferase activity of EP300 through the recognition H3K27ac marks by PHF12 and the activity of the histone deacetylase HDAC2 (PubMed:37137925). Also deacetylates non-histone targets: deacetylates TSHZ3, thereby regulating its transcriptional repressor activity (PubMed:19343227). May be involved in the transcriptional repression of circadian target genes, such as PER1, mediated by CRY1 through histone deacetylation (By similarity). Involved in MTA1-mediated transcriptional corepression of TFF1 and CDKN1A (PubMed:21965678). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by recognizing other acyl groups: catalyzes removal of (2E)-butenoyl (crotonyl), lactoyl (lactyl) and 2-hydroxyisobutanoyl (2-hydroxyisobutyryl) acyl groups from lysine residues, leading to protein decrotonylation, delactylation and de-2-hydroxyisobutyrylation, respectively (PubMed:28497810, PubMed:29192674, PubMed:35044827).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.