10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# HDAC2 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2087a

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | Q92769 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Clone Names** | 4C10C3 |
| **Isotype** | IgG1 |
| **Calculated MW** | 55364 |
| **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. |
| **Immunogen** | Purified recombinant fragment of human HDAC2 (AA: 217-327) expressed in E. Coli. |
| **Formulation** | Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 3066 |
| **Other Names** | Histone deacetylase 2, HD2, 3.5.1.98, HDAC2 |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 E~~1/10000 |
| **Storage** | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Precautions** | HDAC2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | HDAC2 {ECO:0000303\|PubMed:10545197, ECO:0000312\|HGNC:HGNC:4853} |

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| **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. |

## References

1.Zhonghua Bing Li Xue Za Zhi. 2012 Jul;41(7):466-9. 2.J Cell Biochem. 2012 Jun;113(6):2167-77.

## Images

