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HDAC2 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90888

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q92769
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	HD2; HDAC2; Histone deacetylase 2; RPD3; transcriptional regulator homolog RPD3; YAF1; YY1-associated factor 1;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	55364

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:5000~1:10000 IP 1:50 ChIP
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC2
Description	HAT complexes interact with sequence-specific activator proteins to target specific genes. In addition to histones, HATs can acetylate nonhistone proteins, suggesting multiple roles for these enzymes. In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

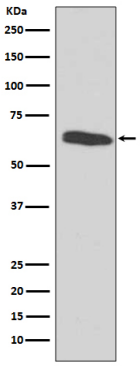
Name	HDAC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10545197, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4853}
Function	Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (PubMed:28497810). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays 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.

Images



Western blot analysis of HDAC2 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

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