



# HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-01761
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	HDAC2
<b>Protein Name</b>	Histone deacetylase 2
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC2. AA range:360-409
<b>Specificity</b>	HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HDAC2 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	HDAC2; Histone deacetylase 2; HD2
<b>Observed Band</b>	55kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus . Cytoplasm .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:Hydrolysis of an N(6)-acetyl-lysine residue of a histone to yield a deacetylated histone.,function: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.,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.,sequence caution:Intron retention.,similarity:Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. Type 1 subfamily.,subunit:Interacts with the non-histone region of H2AFY (By similarity
<b>Background</b>	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. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2010],

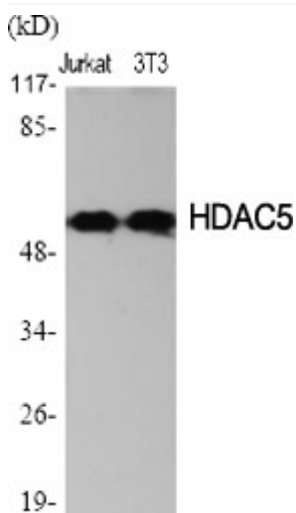
#### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

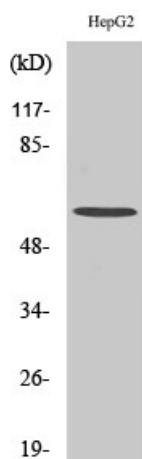
#### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

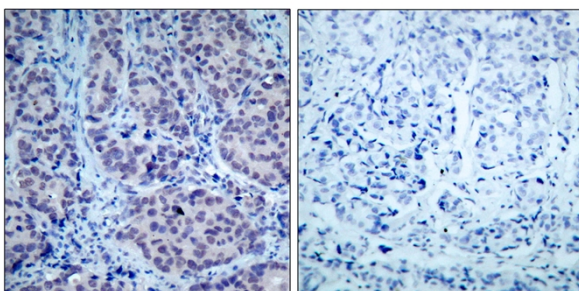
### Products Images



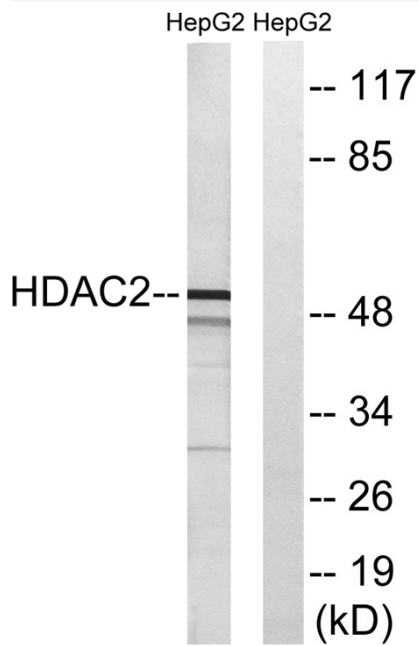
Western Blot analysis of various cells using HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using HDAC2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using HDAC2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.