

<b>Product name:</b>	HDAC2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	ABN11943
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC2. AA range:360-409
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	55kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:**

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], 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). Part of the core histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex composed of HDAC1, HDAC2, RBBP4 and RBBP7. The core complex associates with MTA2, MBD3, MTA1L1, CHD3 and CHD4 to form the nucleosome remodeling and histone deacetylation (NuRD) complex, or with SIN3, SAP18 and SAP30 to form the SIN3 HDAC complex. Component of a BHC histone deacetylase complex that contains HDAC1, HDAC2, HMG20B/BRAF35, AOF2/LSD1, RCOR1/CoREST and PHF21A/BHC80. The BHC complex may also contain ZMYM2, ZNF217, ZMYM3, GSE1 and GTF2I. Part of a complex containing the core histones H2A, H2B, H3 and H4, DEK and unphosphorylated DAXX. Part of a complex containing ATR and CHD4. Forms a heterologous complex at least with YY1. Interacts with ATR, DNMT1, MINT, HDAC7, HDAC10, HCFC1, NRIP1, MJD2A/JHDM3A, PRDM6, SAP30, SETDB1 and SUV39H1. Interacts with the non-histone region of H2AFY. Interacts with PELP1. Component of a mSin3A corepressor complex that contains SIN3A, SAP130, SUDS3/SAP45, ARID4B/SAP180, HDAC1 and HDAC2. Interacts with CBFA2T3. Interacts with SAP30L., tissue specificity: Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.,