

HDAC2 (phospho Ser394) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP0282

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat; Monkey

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: HDAC2

Fields: >>Cell cycle;>>Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species;>>Notch

signaling pathway;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Thyroid hormone

signaling pathway;>>Huntington disease;>>Amphetamine

addiction;>>Alcoholism;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Viral

carcinogenesis;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia

Gene Name: HDAC2

Protein Name: Histone deacetylase 2

Q92769

P70288

Human Gene Id: 3066

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 15182

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen : The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

HDAC2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser394. AA range:360-409

Specificity: Phospho-HDAC2 (S394) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

HDAC2 protein only when phosphorylated at S394.

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, lgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

1/3



Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 55kD

Cell Pathway : Cell_Cycle_G1S;Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA; Protein_Acetylation

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],

Function: 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

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus . Cytoplasm .

Expression: Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.

Sort: 7280

No4: 1

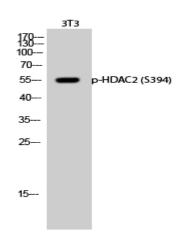
Host: Rabbit

Modifications : Phospho

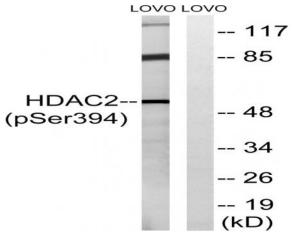
2/3



Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using Phospho-HDAC2 (S394) Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using HDAC2 (Phospho-Ser394) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.