

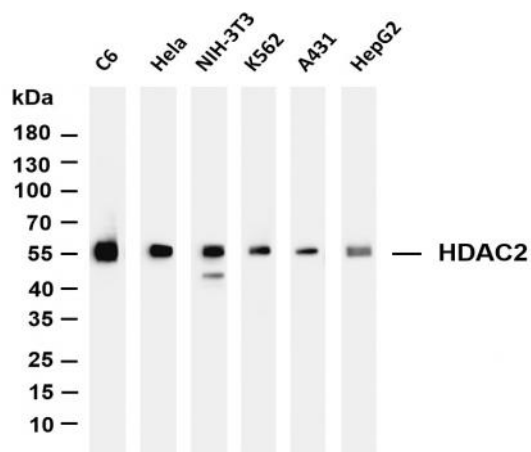
## HDAC2 (PT0063R) PT® Rabbit mAb

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM8033
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	HDAC2
<b>Fields :</b>	>>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
<b>Gene Name :</b>	HDAC2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Histone deacetylase 2
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3066
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q92769
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	15182
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P70288
<b>Specificity :</b>	endogenous
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:200-500,WB 1:1000-5000,IF 1:200-1000,ELISA 1:5000-20000,IP 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein A

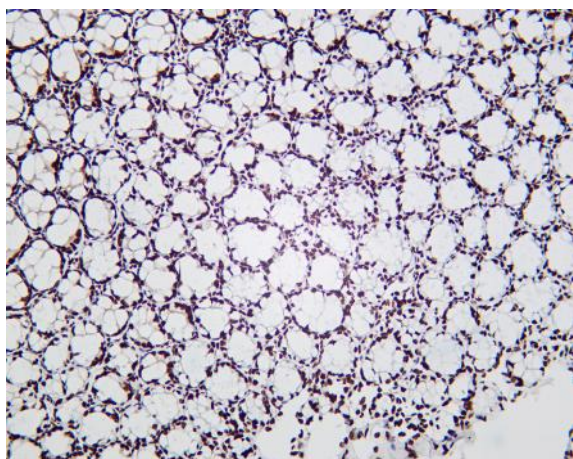
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<b>Storage Stability :</b>	<u>-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)</u>
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	<u>55kD</u>
<b>Observed Band :</b>	<u>55kD</u>
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	<u>Cell_Cycle_G1S;Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA; Protein_Acetylation</u>
<b>Background :</b>	<p>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],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>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</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	<u>Nuclear</u>
<b>Expression :</b>	<u>Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.</u>

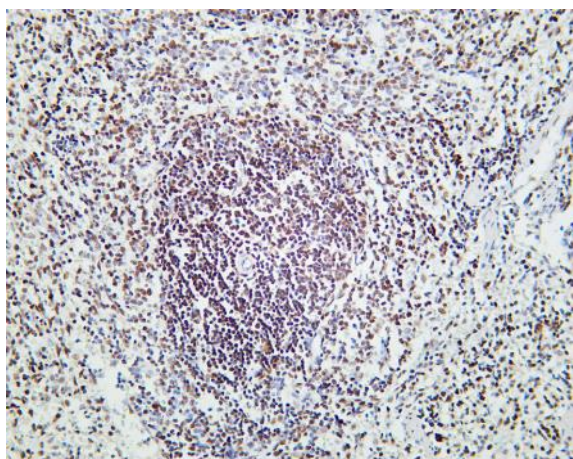
## Products Images



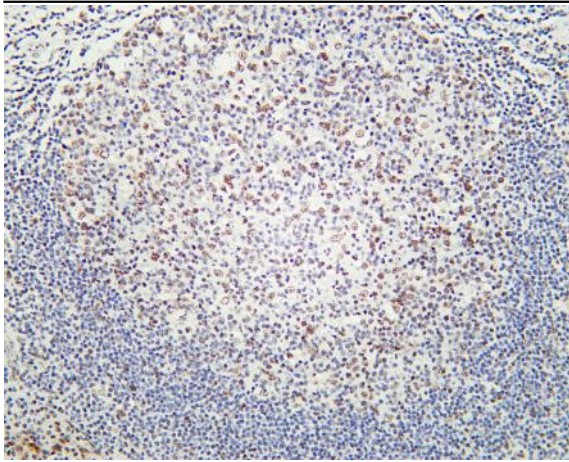
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-HDAC2(PT0063R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: C6 Lane 2: HeLa Lane 3: NIH-3T3 Lane 4: K562 Lane 5: A431 Lane 6: HepG2 Predicted band size: 55kDa Observed band size: 55kDa



Mouse colon was stained with Anti-HDAC2 (PT0063R) rabbit antibody



Rat spleen was stained with Anti-HDAC2 (PT0063R) rabbit antibody



Human tonsil was stained with Anti-HDAC2 (PT0063R) rabbit antibody