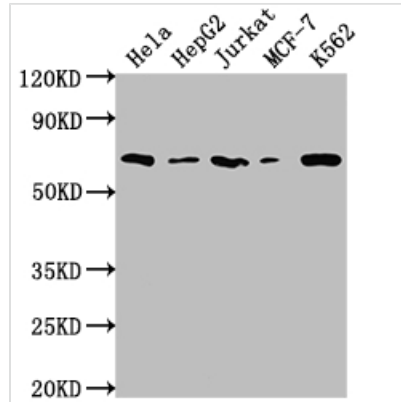




# HDAC2 Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA593846A0HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	Q92769
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC2
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB, IHC; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200
<b>Relevance</b>	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. 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. Deacetylates TSHZ3 and regulates its transcriptional repressor activity. 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. May be involved in the transcriptional repression of circadian target genes, such as PER1, mediated by CRY1 through histone deacetylation. Involved in MTA1-mediated transcriptional corepression of TFF1 and CDKN1A.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling; Cardiovascular; Stem cells
<b>Gene Names</b>	HDAC2
<b>Accession NO.</b>	9E9

## Image


**Western Blot**

Positive WB detected in: HeLa whole cell lysate, HepG2 whole cell lysate, Jurkat whole cell lysate, MCF-7 whole cell lysate, K562 whole cell lysate

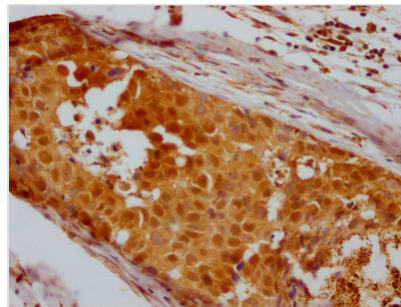
All lanes: HDAC2 antibody at 1:2000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 56, 52 kDa

Observed band size: 60 kDa



IHC image of CSB-RA593846A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human breast cancer performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

**Description**

HDAC2, a member of the class I HDAC family, can deacetylate the N-terminal of histone H3 and H4, resulting in a more compacted chromatin structure and transcriptional gene silencing. It plays a role in the onset and development of renal, cardiovascular, neurological, and lung disease. HDAC2 regulates gene transcription, chromatin remodeling, signal transduction, and nuclear reprogramming, making it a potential therapeutic target for liver disease. Inhibitors of HDAC2, such as small molecular compounds, peptides, and other biological agents, have shown promise in the therapy of cancer, as well as degenerative and inflammatory immunological diseases.

Compared with the polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies of HDAC2, this HDAC2 recombinant antibody has the features of increased reproducibility and control, animal-free technology, high degree of monovalency, high batch-to-batch consistency, easier isotype conversion, etc. And it has been validated in ELISA, WB, IHC.