## HDAC2 (3F3) Mouse mAb





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| Applications:<br>W, IP, IF-IC                            | <b>Reactivity:</b><br>H M R Mk | <b>Sensitivity:</b><br>Endogenous  | <b>MW (kDa):</b><br>60 | <b>Source/Isotype:</b><br>Mouse IgG1 kappa | <b>UniProt ID:</b><br>#Q92769 | Entrez-Gene Id:<br>3066                    |  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Product Usage<br>Information                             |                                | <b>Application</b><br>Western Blotting<br>Immunoprecipitation<br>Immunofluorescence  | (Immunocytochen        | nistry)                                    |                               | <b>Dilution</b><br>1:1000<br>1:50<br>1:400 |  |  |
| Storage  |                                | Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than<br>0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.  |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
| Specificity/Sensitivity                                  |                                | HDAC2 (3F3) Mouse mAb detects endogenous levels of HDAC2 protein. The antibody does not cross-<br>react with other HDAC proteins.  |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
| Source / Purification                                    |                                | Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the carboxy terminus of human HDAC2.   |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
| Background   |                                | Acetylation of the histone tail causes chromatin to adopt an "open" conformation, allowing increased accessibility of transcription factors to DNA. The identification of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and their large multiprotein complexes has yielded important insights into how these enzymes regulate transcription (1,2). HAT complexes interact with sequence-specific activator proteins to target specific genes. In addition to histones, HATs can acetylate nonhistone proteins, suggesting multiple roles for these enzymes (3). In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity (4). Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases (5). Class I proteins (HDACs 1, 2, 3, and 8) are related to the yeast Rpd3-like proteins, those in class II (HDACs 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10) are related to yeast Hda1-like proteins, and class III proteins are related to the yeast protein Sir2. Inhibitors of HDAC activity are now being explored as potential therapeutic cancer agents (6,7). HDAC1 and HDAC2 are highly homologous and are involved in histone deacetylation, chromatin remodeling and transcriptional repression (8-10). Both proteins are found together in numerous complexes including the nucleosome remodeling and deacetylation complex (NuRD), MeCP1, and the mSin3A corepressor complex. |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
| Background Re  | eferences                      | <ol> <li>Marmorstein, R. (2001) <i>Cell Mol Life Sci</i> 58, 693-703.</li> <li>Gregory, P.D. et al. (2001) <i>Exp Cell Res</i> 265, 195-202.</li> <li>Liu, Y. et al. (2000) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 20, 5540-53.</li> <li>Cress, W.D. and Seto, E. (2000) <i>J Cell Physiol</i> 184, 1-16.</li> <li>Gray, S.G. and Ekström, T.J. (2001) <i>Exp Cell Res</i> 262, 75-83.</li> <li>Thiagalingam, S. et al. (2003) <i>Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.</i> 983, 84-100.</li> <li>Vigushin, D.M. and Coombes, R.C. (2004) <i>Curr Cancer Drug Targets</i> 4, 205-18.</li> <li>Zhang, Y. et al. (1999) <i>Genes Dev</i> 13, 1924-35.</li> <li>Ng, H.H. et al. (1997) <i>Cell</i> 89, 357-64.</li> </ol>  |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
| Species Reactiv  | vity                           | Species reactivity is de   | termined by testin     | g in at least one approve                  | d application (e.g.,          | western blot).                             |  |  |
| Western Blot B   | Suffer                         | IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat<br>dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.  |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
| Applications K   | ey                             | W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)  |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
| Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey |                                |  |                        |  |                               |  |  |  |
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