

**HDAC2 (phospho Ser394) Polyclonal Antibody**

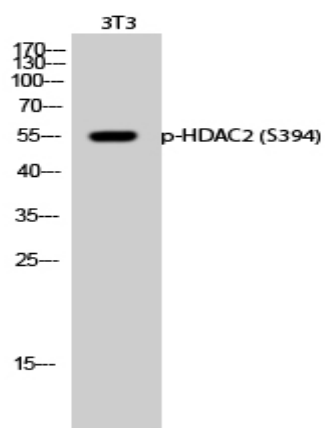
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP0282
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	HDAC2
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cell cycle;>>Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species;>>Notch signaling pathway;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Huntington 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>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser394. AA range:360-409
<b>Specificity :</b>	Phospho-HDAC2 (S394) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HDAC2 protein only when phosphorylated at S394.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

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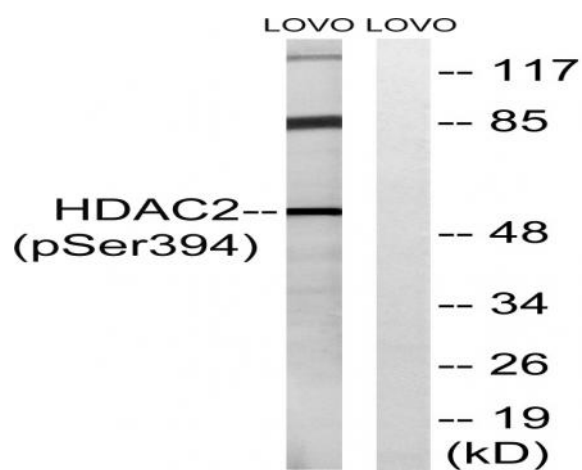
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	55kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Cell_Cycle_G1S;Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA; Protein_Acetylation
<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>	Nucleus . Cytoplasm .
<b>Expression :</b>	Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.

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## 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.