

## HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-70243

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

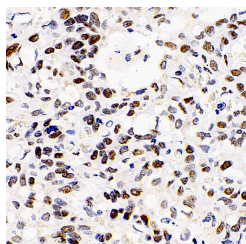
### Description

|                     |                                                                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                                          |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse HDAC2              |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                                     |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                                        |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                                      |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated                                                               |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4 |

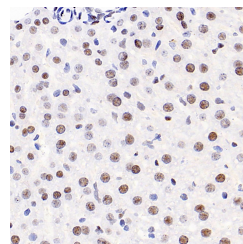
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:300-1:1000

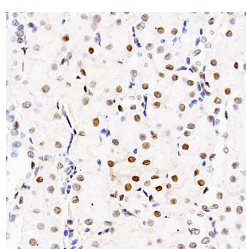
### Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer using HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver using HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney using HDAC2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

This gene product belongs to the histone deacetylase family. Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large

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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.