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HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9762c

Specification

HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q92769

HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3066

Other Names
Histone deacetylase 2, HD2, HDAC2

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name HDAC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10545197, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4853}

Function
Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (PubMed:28497810). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (By similarity). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (By similarity). Forms transcriptional repressor complexes by associating with MAD, SIN3, YY1 and N-COR (PubMed:12724404). 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 (By similarity). Acts as a component of the histone deacetylase NuRD complex which participates in the remodeling of chromatin (PubMed:16428440, PubMed:28977666). Also deacetylates non-histone targets: deacetylates TSHZ3, thereby regulating its transcriptional repressor activity (PubMed:19343227). May be involved in the transcriptional repression of circadian target genes, such as PER1, mediated by CRY1 through histone deacetylation (By similarity). Involved in MTA1-mediated transcriptional

corepression of TFF1 and CDKN1A (PubMed:21965678). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by recognizing other acyl groups: catalyzes removal of (2E)-butenoyl (crotonyl) and 2- hydroxyisobutanoyl (2-hydroxyisobutyryl) acyl groups from lysine residues, leading to protein decrotonylation and de-2- hydroxyisobutyrylation, respectively (PubMed:28497810, PubMed:29192674).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location
Widely expressed; lower levels in brain and lung.

HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

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.

HDAC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Ishikawa, F., et al. Oncogene 29(6):909-919(2010)Bush, E.W., et al. Circ. Res. 106(2):272-284(2010)Krishnan, M., et al. Oncogene 29(2):305-312(2010)Lehmann, A., et al. BMC Cancer 9, 395 (2009) Hassig, C.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95(7):3519-3524(1998)