

# CoraLite®594-conjugated HDAC2 Monoclonal antibody

Catalog Number: **CL594-67165**

## Basic Information

**Catalog Number:**

CL594-67165

**Size:**

1000 µg/ml

**Source:**

Mouse

**Isotype:**

IgG2b

**Immunogen Catalog Number:**

AG21288

**GenBank Accession Number:**

BC031055

**GeneID (NCBI):**

3066

**UNIPROT ID:**

Q92769

**Full Name:**

histone deacetylase 2

**Calculated MW:**

458 aa, 52 kDa; 488 aa, 55 kDa

**Observed MW:**

55 kDa

**Purification Method:**

Protein A purification

**CloneNo.:**

1A3E4

**Recommended Dilutions:**

IF/ICC 1:50-1:500

**Excitation/Emission maxima  
wavelengths:**

588 nm / 604 nm

## Applications

**Tested Applications:**

IF/ICC

**Species Specificity:**

Human, mouse

**Positive Controls:**

IF/ICC : HepG2 cells,

## Background Information

Histone deacetylases (HDAC) are a class of enzymes that remove the acetyl groups from the lysine residues leading to the formation of a condensed and transcriptionally silenced chromatin. 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). At least 4 classes of HDAC were identified. As a class I HDAC, HDAC2 was primarily found in the nucleus. HDAC2 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. This antibody is raised against residues near the C terminus of human HDAC2.

## Storage

**Storage:**

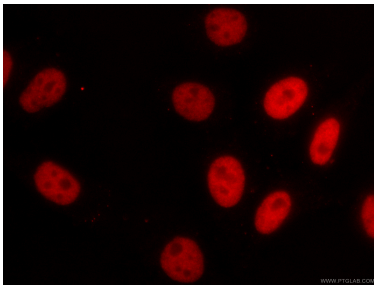
Store at -20°C. Avoid exposure to light.

**Storage Buffer:**

PBS with 50% Glycerol, 0.05% Proclin300, 0.5% BSA, pH 7.3.

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

## Selected Validation Data



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed HepG2 cells using CL594-67165 (HDAC2 antibody) at dilution of 1:100.