

Histone deacetylase 2 (HDAC 2) knockout mouse embryonic stem cell line

Catalogue number: 158384

Sub-type: Continuous

Images:

Contributor

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Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Histone deacetylase 2 (HDAC 2) knockout mouse embryonic stem cell line

Alternate name: HDAC2

Class:

Conjugate:

Description: 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. Histone deacetylases (HDAC) 1 and 2 are highly similar enzymes that help regulate chromatin structure as the core catalytic components of corepressor complexes. Although tissue-specific deletion of HDAC1 and HDAC2 has demonstrated functional redundancy, germ-line deletion of HDAC1 in the mouse causes early embryonic lethality, whereas HDAC2 does not.

Purpose:

Parental cell: E14 ES cell line expressing an inducible Cre/Estrogen Receptor (CreER) construct from the endogenous ROSA26 locus

Organism:

Tissue: Embryo

Model: Knock-Out

Gender:

Isotype:

Reactivity:

Selectivity:

Host:

Immunogen:

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details: E14 ES cells, expressing a CreER fusion protein from the ROSA26 locus, were used to generate HDAC1Lox/Lox; CreER and HDAC2Lox/Lox; CreER cell lines by consecutive rounds of gene targeting.

Formulation:

Recommended controls: E14 ES parental line

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Histone deacetylase 2

Target alternate names:

Target background:

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application:

Application notes: Loss of exon 2 via the conditional KO disrupts the ORF of both HDAC1 and HDAC2 such that a premature stop codon is introduced in exon 3. Following this deletion of exon 2 a further 4-5 days of culture are required before HDAC1 and HDAC2 protein levels are reduced below 10% of those of control cells. Conditional deletion of HDAC1 or HDAC2 does not inhibit the growth or differentiation capacity of ES cells. Loss of HDAC1, but not HDAC2, Causes Enhanced Differentiation of Embryoid Bodies.

Handling

Format: Frozen

Concentration:

Passage number:

Growth medium:

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer:

Storage conditions:

Shipping conditions: Dry ice

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Dovey et al. 2010. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 107(18):8242-7. PMID: 20404188.

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