

**LOXL2 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP16131b**

**Specification**

**LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y4K0</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">B5DF27</a> , <a href="#">P58022</a> , <a href="#">E1C3U7</a> , <a href="#">A6H737</a> , <a href="#">NP_002309.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Chicken, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	86725
Antigen Region	589-617

**LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4017

**Other Names**

Lysyl oxidase homolog 2, Lysyl oxidase-like protein 2, Lysyl oxidase-related protein 2, Lysyl oxidase-related protein WS9-14, LOXL2

**Target/Specificity**

This LOXL2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 589-617 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LOXL2.

**Dilution**

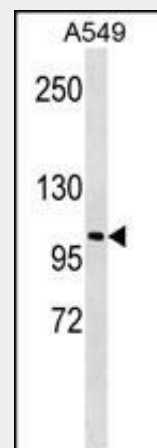
WB~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw



LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP16131b) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the LOXL2 antibody detected the LOXL2 protein (arrow).

**LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family.

**LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) - References**

cycles.

### Precautions

LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

#### Name LOXL2

#### Function

Mediates the post-translational oxidative deamination of lysine residues on target proteins leading to the formation of deaminated lysine (allysine) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27735137" target="\_blank">27735137</a>). Acts as a transcription corepressor and specifically mediates deamination of trimethylated 'Lys-4' of histone H3 (H3K4me3), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27735137" target="\_blank">27735137</a>). Shows no activity against histone H3 when it is trimethylated on 'Lys-9' (H3K9me3) or 'Lys-27' (H3K27me3) or when 'Lys-4' is monomethylated (H3K4me1) or dimethylated (H3K4me2) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27735137" target="\_blank">27735137</a>). Also mediates deamination of methylated TAF10, a member of the transcription factor IID (TFIID) complex, which induces release of TAF10 from promoters, leading to inhibition of TFIID-dependent transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25959397" target="\_blank">25959397</a>). LOXL2-mediated deamination of TAF10 results in transcriptional repression of genes required for embryonic stem cell pluripotency including POU5F1/OCT4, NANOG, KLF4 and SOX2 (By similarity). Involved in epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) via interaction with SNAI1 and participates in repression of E-cadherin CDH1, probably by mediating deamination of histone H3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16096638" target="\_blank">16096638</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27735137" target="\_blank">27735137</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

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Ruckert, F., et al. Int J Colorectal Dis 25(3):303-311(2010)  
Schietke, R., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(9):6658-6669(2010)  
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tations/24414204" target="\_blank">24414204</a>). During EMT, involved with SNAI1 in negatively regulating pericentromeric heterochromatin transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24239292" target="\_blank">24239292</a>). SNAI1 recruits LOXL2 to pericentromeric regions to oxidize histone H3 and repress transcription which leads to release of heterochromatin component CBX5/HP1A, enabling chromatin reorganization and acquisition of mesenchymal traits (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24239292" target="\_blank">24239292</a>). Interacts with the endoplasmic reticulum protein HSPA5 which activates the IRE1-XBP1 pathway of the unfolded protein response, leading to expression of several transcription factors involved in EMT and subsequent EMT induction (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28332555" target="\_blank">28332555</a>). Involved in E-cadherin repression following hypoxia, a hallmark of EMT believed to amplify tumor aggressiveness, suggesting that it may play a role in tumor progression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20026874" target="\_blank">20026874</a>). When secreted into the extracellular matrix, promotes cross-linking of extracellular matrix proteins by mediating oxidative deamination of peptidyl lysine residues in precursors to fibrous collagen and elastin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20306300" target="\_blank">20306300</a>). Acts as a regulator of sprouting angiogenesis, probably via collagen IV scaffolding (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21835952" target="\_blank">21835952</a>). Acts as a regulator of chondrocyte differentiation, probably by regulating expression of factors that control chondrocyte differentiation (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane. Nucleus. Chromosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Associated with chromatin (PubMed:27735137). It is unclear how LOXL2 is nuclear as it contains a signal sequence and has been shown to be

secreted (PubMed:23319596) However, a number of reports confirm its intracellular location and its key role in transcription regulation (PubMed:22204712, PubMed:22483618).

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in many tissues (PubMed:10212285). Highest expression in reproductive tissues, placenta, uterus and prostate (PubMed:10212285). In esophageal epithelium, expressed in the basal, prickle and granular cell layers (PubMed:22204712). Up-regulated in a number of cancers cells and tissues.

**LOXL2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)