



RIOX2 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA810267A0HU
Abbreviation	Ribosomal oxygenase 2
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q8IUF8
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human RIOX2
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA
Relevance	Oxygenase that can act as both a histone lysine demethylase and a ribosomal histidine hydroxylase. Is involved in the demethylation of trimethylated 'Lys-9' on histone H3 (H3K9me3), leading to an increase in ribosomal RNA expression. Also catalyzes the hydroxylation of 60S ribosomal protein L27a on 'His-39'. May play an important role in cell growth and survival. May be involved in ribosome biogenesis, most likely during the assembly process of pre-ribosomal particles.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	Ribosomal oxygenase 2, 60S ribosomal protein L27a histidine hydroxylase, Bifunctional lysine-specific demethylase and histidyl-hydroxylase MINA, Histone lysine demethylase MINA, MYC-induced nuclear antigen, Mineral dust-induced gene protein, Nucleolar protein 52, Ribosomal oxygenase MINA, ROX, RIOX2
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
Gene Names	RIOX2
Clone No.	1E8
Description	The recombinant RIOX2 antibody is a monoclonal antibody made in vitro using the RIOX2 antibody genes that are typically expressed from a plasmid in a stable mammalian cell line. The genes coding for the RIOX2 antibody will ultimately assemble into a fully functional antibody after translation. The synthesized antibody is the recombinant antibody against RIOX2. It underwent purification using affinity-chromatography. This recombinant RIOX2 antibody is suitable for use in the ELISA to detect the RIOX2 protein from Human.



RIOX2, a JmjC (Jumonji-C) domain-containing 2-oxoglutarate (2OG)-dependent oxygenase, is implicated in gene transcription in eukaryotic cells. It promotes cell proliferation, cycle transition, and anti-apoptosis carcinogenic activities. RIOX2 upregulation has been found in several human solid and hematological malignancies, including colon, esophagus, lung, lymphocyte, kidney, nervous system, liver, breast, pancreas, and gastric cancers. Enhanced RIOX2 expression has been associated with a poor prognosis, and evidence has shown that RIOX2 downregulation inhibits cancer cell growth and survival.