Immunotag™ PP2A-B55-β Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT3827
Product Description	Immunotag™ PP2A-B55-β Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PP2A-B55-β
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from PP2A-B55-β, at AA range: 90-170
Specificity	PP2A-B55-β Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PP2A-B55-β protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PPP2R2B
Accession No.	Q00005 Q6ZWR4 P36877
Alternate Names	PPP2R2B; Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2A 55 kDa regulatory subunit B beta isoform; PP2A subunit B isoform B55-beta; PP2A subunit B isoform PR55-beta; PP2A subunit B isoform R2-beta; PP2A subunit B isoform beta

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Description	protein phosphatase 2 regulatory subunit Bbeta(PPP2R2B) Homo sapiens The product of this gene belongs to the phosphatase 2 regulatory subunit B family. Protein phosphatase 2 is one of the four major Ser/Thr phosphatases, and it is implicated in the negative control of cell growth and division. It consists of a common heteromeric core enzyme, which is composed of a catalytic subunit and a constant regulatory subunit, that associates with a variety of regulatory subunits. The B regulatory subunit might modulate substrate selectivity and catalytic activity. This gene encodes a beta isoform of the regulatory subunit B55 subfamily. Defects in this gene cause autosomal dominant spinocerebellar ataxia 12 (SCA12), a disease caused by degeneration of the cerebellum, sometimes involving the brainstem and spinal cord, and in resulting in poor coordination of speech and body movements. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, which encode different isofor
Cell Pathway/ Category	Akt_PKB,Tight junction,
Protein Expression	Brain,Fetal brain,
Subcellular Localization	protein phosphatase type 2A complex,mitochondrion,mitochondrial outer membrane,cytosol,cytoskeleton,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in PPP2R2B are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 12 (SCA12) [MIM:604326]. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA12 is an autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia (ADCA).,function:The B regulatory subunit might modulate substrate selectivity and catalytic activity, and also might direct the localization of the catalytic enzyme to a particular subcellular compartment.,similarity:Belongs to the phosphatase 2A regulatory subunit B family.,similarity:Contains 7 WD repeats.,subunit:PP2A consists of a common heterodimeric core enzyme, composed of a 36 kDa catalytic subunit (subunit C) and a 65 kDa constant regulatory subunit (PR65 or subunit A), that associates with a variety of regulatory subunits. Proteins that associate with the core dimer include three families of regulatory subunits B (the R2/B/PR55/B55, R3/B''/PR72/PR130/PR59 and R5/B'/B56 families), the 48 kDa variable regulatory subunit, viral proteins, and cell signaling molecules.,tissue specificity:Brain.,
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