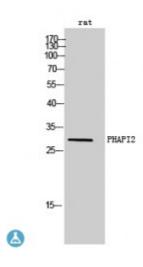


Anti-PHAPI2 antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to PHAPI2.

Model STJ95060

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human PHAPI2

Immunogen Region 10-90 aa, N-terminal

Gene ID <u>10541</u>

Gene Symbol ANP32B

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000

Specificity PHAPI2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PHAPI2 protein.

Tissue Specificity Expressed in heart, lung, pancreas, prostate and in spleen, thymus and

placenta.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Acidic leucine-rich nuclear phosphoprotein 32 family member B Acidic

protein rich in leucines Putative HLA-DR-associated protein I-2 PHAPI2

Silver-stainable protein SSP29

Molecular Weight 29 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links HGNC:16677OMIM:NA

Alternative Names Acidic leucine-rich nuclear phosphoprotein 32 family member B Acidic

protein rich in leucines Putative HLA-DR-associated protein I-2 PHAPI2

Silver-stainable protein SSP29

Function Multifunctional protein working as a cell cycle progression factor as well as a

cell survival factor. Required for the progression from the G1 to the S phase. Anti-apoptotic protein which functions as a caspase-3 inhibitor. Has no phosphatase 2A (PP2A) inhibitor activity. Exhibits histone chaperone properties, stimulating core histones to assemble into a nucleosome.

Sequence and Domain Family Histone binding is mediated by the concave surface of the LRR region.

Cellular Localization Isoform 1: Nucleus. Accumulates in the nuclei at the S phase. Isoform 2:

Cytoplasm. Lacks a nuclear localization signal.

Post-translational

Modifications

Some glutamate residues are glycylated by TTLL8. This modification occurs

exclusively on glutamate residues and results in a glycine chain on the

gamma-carboxyl group.

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