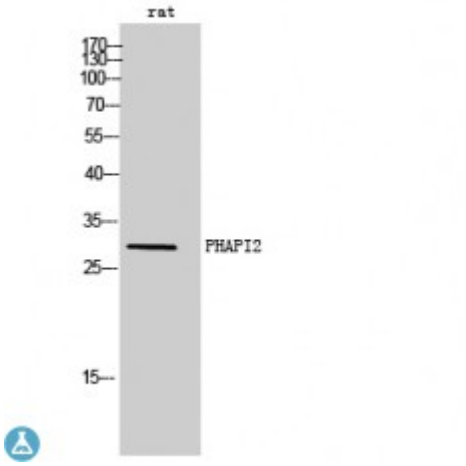
Anti-PHAPI2 antibody



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	10541
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 .