Anti-ZP2 antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ZP2.

Model	STJ96360
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ZP2.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	7783
Gene Symbol	ZP2
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	ZP2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ZP2 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Zona pellucida sperm-binding protein 2 Zona pellucida glycoprotein 2 Zp-2 Zona pellucida protein A Processed zona pellucida sperm-binding protein 2
Molecular Weight	82.357 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:13188OMIM:182888
Alternative Names	Zona pellucida sperm-binding protein 2 Zona pellucida glycoprotein 2 Zp-2 Zona pellucida protein A Processed zona pellucida sperm-binding protein 2
Function	The mammalian zona pellucida, which mediates species-specific sperm binding, induction of the acrosome reaction and prevents post-fertilization polyspermy, is composed of three to four glycoproteins, ZP1, ZP2, ZP3, and ZP4. ZP2 may act as a secondary sperm receptor.
Sequence and Domain Family	The ZP domain is involved in the polymerization of the ZP proteins to form the zona pellucida.
Cellular Localization	Processed zona pellucida sperm-binding protein 2: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. The glycoproteinaceous translucent extracellular matrix that surrounds the mammalian oocyte is called zona pellucida. Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytically cleaved before the transmembrane segment to yield the secreted ectodomain incorporated in the zona pellucida. Proteolytically cleaved in the N-terminal part by the metalloendopeptidase ASTL exocytosed from cortical granules after fertilization, yielding a N-terminal peptide of about 30 kDa which remains covalently attached to the C-terminal peptide via disulfide bond(s). This cleavage may play an important role in the post-fertilization block to polyspermy. Additional proteolytically cleavage of the N-terminal peptide of 30 kDa occurs in one-cell and two-cell embryos. N-glycosylated. O-glycosylated; contains sulfate-substituted glycans.