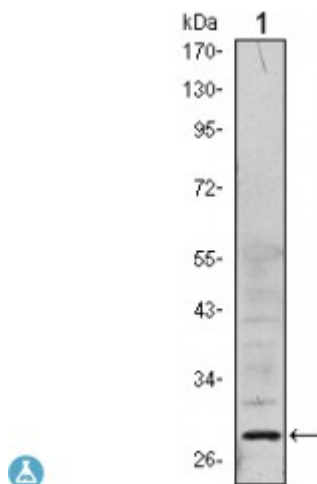


Anti-ANP32A antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to ANP32A.
Model	STJ97828
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ANP32A expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	8125
Gene Symbol	ANP32A
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	ANP32A Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ANP32A protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all tissues tested. Highly expressed in kidney and skeletal muscle, moderate levels of expression in brain, placenta and pancreas, and weakly expressed in lung. Found in all regions of the brain examined (amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus and thalamus), with highest levels in amygdala.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	8D2
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Acidic leucine-rich nuclear phosphoprotein 32 family member A Acidic nuclear phosphoprotein pp32 pp32 Leucine-rich acidic nuclear protein LANP

	Mapmodulin Potent heat-stable protein phosphatase 2A inhibitor I1PP2A
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:13233OMIM:600832
Alternative Names	Acidic leucine-rich nuclear phosphoprotein 32 family member A Acidic nuclear phosphoprotein pp32 pp32 Leucine-rich acidic nuclear protein LANP Mapmodulin Potent heat-stable protein phosphatase 2A inhibitor I1PP2A
Function	Implicated in a number of cellular processes, including proliferation, differentiation, caspase-dependent and caspase-independent apoptosis, suppression of transformation (tumor suppressor), inhibition of protein phosphatase 2A, regulation of mRNA trafficking and stability in association with ELAVL1, and inhibition of acetyltransferases as part of the INHAT (inhibitor of histone acetyltransferases) complex. Plays a role in E4F1-mediated transcriptional repression.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum. Translocates to the cytoplasm during the process of neuritogenesis . Shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine residues.; The N-terminus is blocked.; Some glutamate residues are glycyated by TTLL8. This modification occurs exclusively on glutamate residues and results in a glycine chain on the gamma-carboxyl group .