Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-02354)

TargetMol

Anti-LMAN2 Antibody (5W496)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5W496
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Anti-LMAN2 mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane B: Hela Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/15000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:40 kDa. -Observed band size:40 kDa(We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.) 2. LMAN2-His was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate. -2 µL anti-LMAN2-His mouse monoclonal antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. -Primary antibody: -Anti-LMAN2-His mouse monoclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Dylight 800-labeled antibody to Mouse IgG (H+L), at 1:7500 dilution. -Developed using the odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 40 kDa. -Observed band size: 40 kDa
Application:	ELISA,ELISA(Det),IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; IP: 4-6 µL/mg of lysate; ELISA(Det): 1:1000-1:10000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Human LMAN2 / VIP36 protein (TMPY-02419)

Antigen Species: Human

Synonyms: lectin, mannose binding 2;GP36B;VIP36;C5orf8

Research Background

LMAN2 (Lectin, Mannose Binding 2, also known as VIP36) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes a type I transmembrane lectin that shuttles between the endoplasmic reticulum, the Golgi apparatus, and the plasma membrane. The encoded protein binds high mannose type glycoproteins and may facilitate their sorting, trafficking, and quality control. The L-type lectin LMAN2 appears to be specifically required for the accumulation of GPRC5B in the Golgi complex and restriction of GPRC5B transport along the exosomal pathway. This may occur due to interference with the adaptor protein GGA1-mediated trans-Golgi network-to-endosome transport of GPRC5B. A Golgi-traversing pathway for the exosomal release of the cargo protein GPRC5B in which CD2AP facilitates the entry and LMAN2 impedes the exit of the flux, respectively.

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