

## Anti-Adenylate kinase 2 Antibody (1Z160)

### Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	1Z160
Purification:	Protein A

### Applications

Verified Activity:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Immunochemical staining of human AK2 in human liver with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).</li><li>2. Immunochemical staining of human AK2 in human kidney with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).</li><li>3. Anti-AK2 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lane A: Mouse kidney tissue Lysate.</li><li>-Lane B: HCT116 Whole Cell lysate.</li></ul></li></ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.</li><li>-Secondary<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&amp;L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.</li><li>-Developed using the Odyssey technique.</li><li>-Performed under reducing conditions.</li><li>-Predicted band size:26 kDa.</li><li>-Observed band size:26 kDa</li></ul></li></ul>
Application:	ELISA,IHC-P,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IHC-P: 1:100-1:500

### 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 AK2 protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	ADK 2;Adenylate kinase2;ADK2

### Research Background

Adenylate kinase 2 (AK2) belongs to the Adenylate kinase family that contains three isozymes: AK1, AK2 and AK3. Adenylate kinases are involved in regulating the adenine nucleotide composition within a cell by catalyzing the reversible transfer of phosphate groups among adenine nucleotides. Adenylate kinase2 (AK2) is expressed in mitochondrial intermembrane space. It may play a role in apoptosis. It has been demonstrated that in apoptotic cells AK2 was translocated into the cytosol concomitantly with cytochrome C. Mutations in this gene are the cause

of reticular dysgenesis. These mutations result in absent or strongly decreased protein expression. It has been also established that AK2 is specifically expressed in the stria vascularis region of the inner ear, which provides an explanation of the sensorineural deafness in these individuals.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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