Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-06616)

Anti-GNL2 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat (predicted:Human,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 84 kDa. Actual: 84 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: Muscle (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Primary: Anti-GNL2 (TMAB-06616) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 84 kD Observed band size: 84 kD 2. Tissue/cell: Rat testis tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37℃ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-GNL2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06616) 1:500, overnight at 4° C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining 3. Tissue/cell: Mouse brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37℃ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-GNL2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06616) 1:500, overnight at 4° C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

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

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human GNL2
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	29889
Uniprot ID:	Q13823

Research Background

GNL2 is a nucleolar guanasine-triphosphate binding protein that is ubiquitously expressed at low levels in almost all tissues. GNL2 is involved in the crucial process of trafficking proteins out of the nucleus. Specifically, it is a GTPase

that interacts with the 60s preribosomal subunit in the nucleus and facilitates export of the subunit into the cytoplasm. GTPases are responsible for the hydrolysis of GTP by way of a protein region dubbed the G domain. GTPases are often involved in the translocating proteins through membranes gleaning energy for the activity by hydrolizing GTP. GNL2 shares G domain homology and some functionality with nucleostemin (GNL3), another nuclear GTPase. Highest expression of GNL2 is found in testis.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481