

Rabbit Anti-ATPase Na+/ K+ beta 2 antibody

SL1152R

Product Name:	ATPase Na+/ K+ beta 2
Chinese Name:	物钾ATP酶Channel protein 抗体
Alias:	adhesion molecule on glia; Na+K+ATPase; AMOG; AT1B2; AT1B2_HUMAN; ATP1B2; ATPase Na+/K+ transporting beta 2 polypeptide; ATPB2; ATPB2S; MGC93648; Na+/K+ -ATPase beta 2 subunit; Na, K ATPase beta 2 polypeptide; RATATPB2S; sodium potassium ATPase subunit beta 2 (non-catalytic); sodium pump subunit beta 2; sodium/potassium dependent ATPase beta 2 subunit; Sodium/potassium dependent ATPase subunit beta 2; sodium/potassium transporting ATPase beta 2 chain; sodium/potassium transporting ATPase subunit beta 2; Sodium/potassium-dependent ATPase subunit beta-2; Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100- 500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	33kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATP1b2:201- 290/290 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of Na+/K+ and H+/K+ ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na+/K+ -ATPases. Na+/K+ -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane. The glycoprotein subunit of Na+/K+ -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes a beta 2 subunit. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
	Function: This is the non-catalytic component of the active enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the exchange of Na(+) and K(+) ions across the plasma membrane. The exact function of the beta-2 subunit is not known.
	Subunit: Composed of three subunits: alpha (catalytic), beta and gamma.
	Subcellular Location: Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.
	Similarity: Belongs to the X(+)/potassium ATPases subunit beta family.
	SWISS: P14415
	Gene ID: 482
	Database links:
	<u>Entrez Gene: 482</u> Human
	SwissProt: P14415 Human
	<u>Unigene: 643540</u> Human
	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,







