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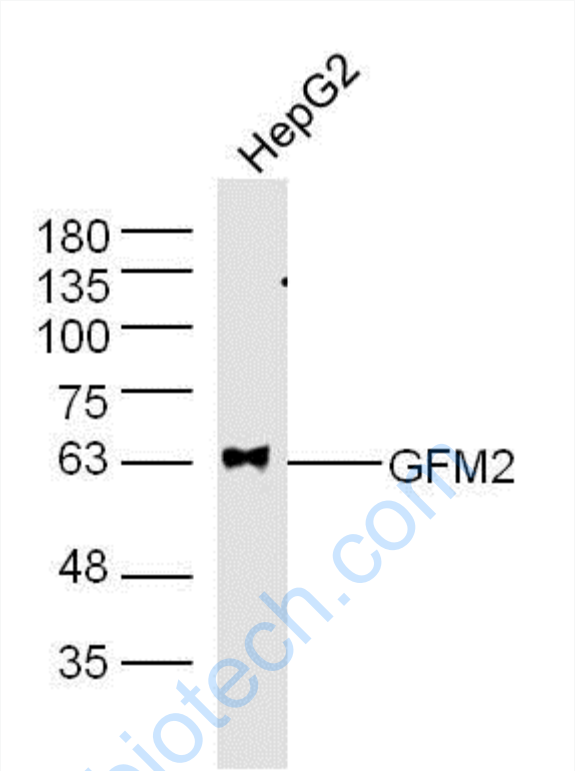
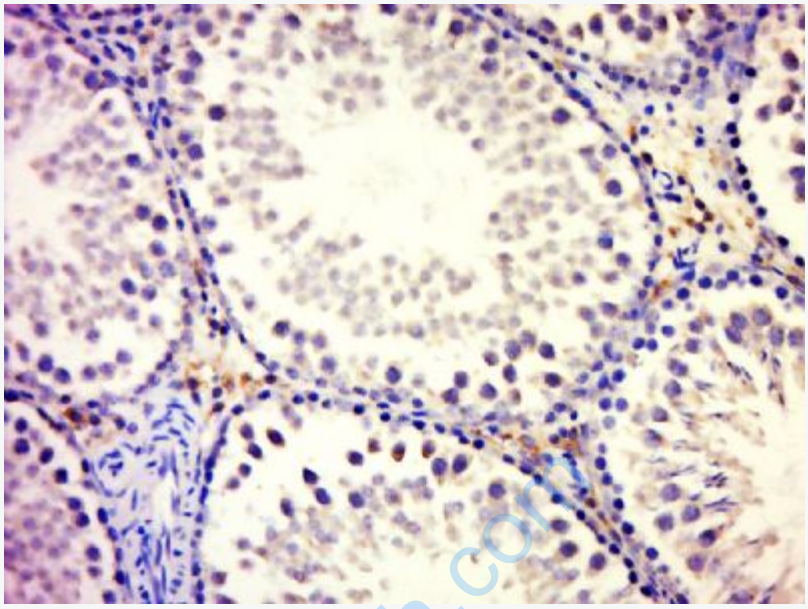
Rabbit Anti-GFM2 antibody

SL13339R

Product Name:	GFM2
Chinese Name:	延伸因子G2抗体
Alias:	EF-G2mt; EFG2; EFG2mt; elongation factor G 2, mitochondrial; Elongation factor G2; G elongation factor mitochondrial 2; GFM2; hEFG2; mEFG 2; mEFG2; Mitochondrial elongation factor G2; mitochondrial ribosome recycling factor 2; MRRF2; MST027; MSTP027; OTTHUMP00000222951; OTTHUMP00000222952; ribosome-releasing factor 2, mitochondrial; RRF2; RRF2mt.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep,
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:	87kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicMitochondrion
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GFM2:151-250/779
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:	GFM2 is a mitochondrial translation elongation factor. Its role in the regulation of normal mitochondrial function and in different disease states attributed to mitochondrial dysfunction is not known. Eukaryotes contain two protein translational systems, one in

	the cytoplasm and one in the mitochondria. Mitochondrial translation is crucial for maintaining mitochondrial function and mutations in this system lead to a breakdown in the respiratory chain oxidative phosphorylation system and to impaired maintenance of mitochondrial DNA. **Function:** Mitochondrial GTPase that mediates the disassembly of ribosomes from messenger RNA at the termination of mitochondrial protein biosynthesis. Acts in collaboration with MRRF. GTP hydrolysis follows the ribosome disassembly and probably occurs on the ribosome large subunit. Not involved in the GTP-dependent ribosomal translocation step during translation elongation. **Subcellular Location:** Mitochondrial. **Tissue Specificity:** Widely expressed. **Similarity:** Belongs to the GTP-binding elongation factor family. EF-G/EF-2 subfamily. **SWISS:** Q969S9 **Gene ID:** 84340 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 84340Human Omim: 606544Human SwissProt: Q969S9Human Unigene: 277154Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:	 Protein: A549(human) lyates at 40ug; Primary: Rabbit Anti-GFM2 (SL13339R) at 1:300; Secondary: 800CW Conjugated Goat (polyclonal) Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1: 10000; Predicted band size:87 kD Observed band size:63 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GFM2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL13339R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.