



Rabbit Anti-Hemoglobin subunit gamma 2 antibody

SL16469R

Product Name:	Hemoglobin subunit gamma 2
Chinese Name:	血红蛋白 γ 2抗体
Alias:	Abnormal hemoglobin; FLJ76540; G gamma globin; Gamma 2 globin; Gamma-2-globin; Hb F Ggamma; HBG 2; HBG2; HBG2_HUMAN; Hemoglobin gamma 2 chain; Hemoglobin gamma G; Hemoglobin gamma G chain; Hemoglobin gamma-2 chain; Hemoglobin gamma-G chain; Hemoglobin subunit gamma 2; Hemoglobin subunit gamma-2; Methemoglobin; OTTHUMP00000069638.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	16kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Hemoglobin subunit gamma 2:121-147/147
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

The gamma globin genes (HBG1 and HBG2) are normally expressed in the fetal liver, spleen and bone marrow. Two gamma chains together with two alpha chains constitute fetal hemoglobin (HbF) which is normally replaced by adult hemoglobin (HbA) at birth. In some beta-thalassemias and related conditions, gamma chain production continues into adulthood. The two types of gamma chains differ at residue 136 where glycine is found in the G-gamma product (HBG2) and alanine is found in the A-gamma product (HBG1). The former is predominant at birth. The order of the genes in the beta-globin cluster is: 5'- epsilon -- gamma-G -- gamma-A -- delta -- beta--3'. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Gamma chains make up the fetal hemoglobin F, in combination with alpha chains.

Subcellular Location:

Belongs to the globin family.

Tissue Specificity:

Red blood cells.

Post-translational modifications:

Acetylation of Gly-2 converts Hb F to the minor Hb F1.

DISEASE:

Defects in HBG2 are the cause of cyanosis transient neonatal (TNCY) [MIM:613977]. TNCY is a disorder characterized by cyanosis in the fetus and neonate, due to a defect in the fetal hemoglobin chain which has reduced affinity for oxygen. Some patients develop anemia resulting from increased destruction of red cells containing abnormal or unstable hemoglobin. The cyanosis resolves spontaneously by 5 to 6 months of age or earlier, as the adult beta-globin chain is produced and replaces the fetal gamma-globin chain.

Similarity:

Belongs to the globin family.

SWISS:

P69892

Gene ID:

3048

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3048](#) Human

[Omic: 142250](#) Human

Product Detail:

[SwissProt: P69892](#) Human

[Unigene: 302145](#) Human

[Unigene: 712539](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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