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Rabbit Anti-NFATC2IP antibody

SL19223R

Product Name:	NFATC2IP
Chinese Name:	活化TThe nucleus因子胞浆相互作用蛋白2抗体
Alias:	45 kDa NF-AT-interacting protein; 45 kDa NFAT-interacting protein; cytoplasmic 2-interacting protein; ESC2; NF2IP_HUMAN; NFAT-interacting protein, 45-KD; NFATC2-interacting protein; Nfatc2ip; NIP45; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells, cytoplasmic 2-interacting protein; nuclear factor of activated T-cells, cytoplasmic, calcineurin-dependent 2 interacting protein; RAD60.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Cynomolgus Monkey
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:	45kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NFATC2IP:171-270/419
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:	NFATc2IP is a 419 amino acid protein that localizes to both the nucleus and the cytoplasm and contains one ubiquitin-like domain. Interacting with NFATc2, TRAF1 and TRAF2, NFATc2IP plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokines in T-cells,

specifically by enhancing NFATc2-induced interleukin (IL) production. NFATc2IP exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms and is subject to post-translational methylation; an event which augments NFATc2IP-regulated cytokine production. The gene encoding NFATc2IP maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

Function:
Plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokine genes in T-cells, especially by increasing NFAT-driven IL-4 production.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. TRAF1 is associated with a fraction of NFATC2IP in the cytoplasm and prevents its translocation to the nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:
Methylation at the N-terminus by PRMT1 modulates interaction with the NFAT complex and results in augmented cytokine production.

Similarity:
Contains 1 ubiquitin-like domain.

SWISS:
Q8NCF5

Gene ID:
84901

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 84901 Human

Entrez Gene: 18020 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 308983 Rat

Omim: 614525 Human

SwissProt: Q9GLZ9 Cynomolgus Monkey

SwissProt: Q8NCF5 Human

SwissProt: O09130 Mouse

	SwissProt: Q6AYG7 Rat Unigene: 513470 Human Unigene: 1389 Mouse Unigene: 101030 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.