



## Rabbit Anti-LACTB2 antibody

SL9561R

<b>Product Name:</b>	LACTB2
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	β内酰胺酶样蛋白2抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	Beta lactamase like protein 2; Beta-lactamase-like protein 2; CGI 83; LACB2_HUMAN; Lactamase beta 2; LACTB2.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Zebrafish,
<b>Applications:</b>	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.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	33kDa
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LACTB2:101-200/288
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	Penicillin refers to any member of beta-lactam antibiotics group. These agents are identified by a beta-lactam ring within their molecular structure. As the most widely used group of antibiotics available, beta-lactams are used for the treatment of bacterial infections usually caused by gram-positive organisms. Beta-lactam antibiotics are bactericidal, functioning to inhibit the synthesis of the peptidoglycan layer of bacterial cell walls. Bacterial penicillin-binding proteins and beta-lactamases constitute a large family of serine proteases that perform essential functions in the synthesis and

maintenance of peptidoglycan cell wall. Notably, beta-lactamases cleave beta-lactams, therefore providing the bacteria with resistance to the antibiotic. Homologues of beta-lactamases occur in many species, including human, rat, cow, rabbit, pig, xenopus, zebrafish, and C. elegans. The human homologues, LACTB and LACTB2, are active-site-serine enzymes thought to be involved in metabolism.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the metallo-beta-lactamase superfamily. Glyoxalase II family.

**SWISS:**

Q53H82

**Gene ID:**

51110

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 51110](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q53H82](#)Human

[Unigene: 118554](#)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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