

SERCA2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES4181

For research use only

Overview

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|--------------------------|---|
| Product Name | SERCA2 rabbit pAb |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat;Chicken |
| Recommended dilutions | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human ATP2A2. AA range:841-890 |
| Specificity | SERCA2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SERCA2 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Storage | Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Protein Name | Sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 2 |
| Gene Name | ATP2A2 |
| Cellular localization | Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | 115kD |
| Human Gene ID | 488 |
| Human Swiss-Prot Number | P16615 |
| Alternative Names | ATP2A2; ATP2B; Sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 2; SERCA2; SR Ca(2+)-ATPase 2; Calcium pump 2; Calcium-transporting ATPase sarcoplasmic reticulum type, slow twitch skeletal muscle isoform; |





Background

Endoplasmic reticulum class 1/2 Ca(2+) ATPase

This gene encodes one of the SERCA Ca(2+)-ATPases, which are intracellular pumps located in the sarcoplasmic or endoplasmic reticula of muscle cells. This enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the translocation of calcium from the cytosol into the sarcoplasmic reticulum lumen, and is involved in regulation of the contraction/relaxation cycle. Mutations in this gene cause Darier-White disease, also known as keratosis follicularis, an autosomal dominant skin disorder characterized by loss of adhesion between epidermal cells and abnormal keratinization. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008],

