



# ZO-2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES8037

For research use only

## Overview

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product Name</b>             | ZO-2 rabbit pAb  |
| <b>Host species</b>             | Rabbit   |
| <b>Applications</b>             | WB;ELISA   |
| <b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b> | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Recommended dilutions</b>    | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>                | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ZO-2. AA range:1063-1112   |
| <b>Specificity</b>              | ZO-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ZO-2 protein.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Storage</b>                  | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.   |
| <b>Protein Name</b>             | Tight junction protein ZO-2  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>                | TJP2   |
| <b>Cellular localization</b>    | Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell junction, tight junction . Nucleus . Also nuclear under environmental stress conditions and in migratory endothelial cells and subconfluent epithelial |
| <b>Purification</b>             | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Clonality</b>                | Polyclonal   |
| <b>Concentration</b>            | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Observed band</b>            | 160kD  |
| <b>Human Gene ID</b>            | 9414   |
| <b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>  | Q9UDY2   |
| <b>Alternative Names</b>        | TJP2; X104; ZO2; Tight junction protein ZO-2; Tight junction protein 2; Zona occludens protein 2; Zonula occludens protein 2   |





## Background

This gene encodes a zonula occluden that is a member of the membrane-associated guanylate kinase homolog family. The encoded protein functions as a component of the tight junction barrier in epithelial and endothelial cells and is necessary for proper assembly of tight junctions. Mutations in this gene have been identified in patients with hypercholanemia, and genomic duplication of a 270 kb region including this gene causes autosomal dominant deafness-51. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2011],

