

## MOB2 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-19976**

**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

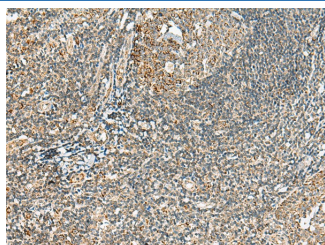
### Description

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthetic peptide of human MOB2  |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification  |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications Recommended Dilution

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| <b>IHC</b> | 1:40-1:200 |
|------------|------------|

### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using MOB2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

MOB2 (Mps one binder kinase activator-like 2), also known as HCCA2 (Hepatocellular carcinoma-associated gene 2), is a 467 amino acid protein that belongs to the MOB1/phocein family. MOB2 is expressed in lung, spleen, brain, and fetal liver. It is highly expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma. MOB2 is localized in the perinuclear region of the cytoplasm in liver cancer tissues and colocalizes with MAD2L2 in the nucleus of Hela cells. MOB2 is characterized by two N-glycosylation sites, six N-myristoylation sites, two Src homology 3 (SH3), and several phosphorylation motifs which indicate that this protein may play a role in an intracellular signal transduction cascade. MOB2 binds to and regulates the autophosphorylation of the related human serine/threonine kinase 38 (NDR1) and serine/threonine kinase 38L (NDR2). It has been shown that MOB2 plays a critical role in cell cycle regulation. Overexpression of the protein during the G0/G1 phase inhibits cell proliferation causing cell cycle arrest. Stimulates the autophosphorylation and kinase activity of STK38 and STK38L.

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