

Recombinant AK2/Adenylate kinase 2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300118P

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

Description

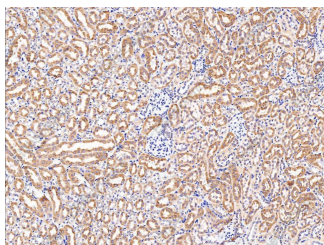
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human AK2 / Adenylate kinase 2 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C110086
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

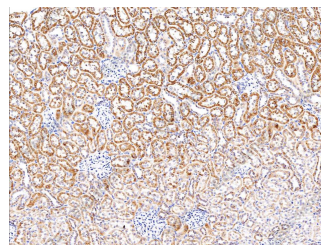
Recommended Dilution

WB: 1:1000-1:5000; IHC-P: 1:100-1:200; ICC/IF: 1:200-1:500; IP: 1:10-1:100

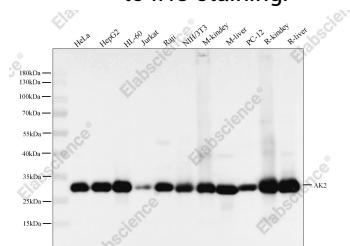
Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney tissue sections using AK2/Adenylate kinase 2 Antibody (AN300118P) at a dilution of 1:150 (10× lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 min prior to IHC staining.



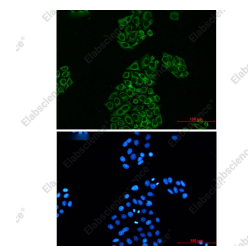
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney tissue sections using AK2/Adenylate kinase 2 Antibody (AN300118P) at a dilution of 1:150 (10× lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 min prior to IHC staining.



Western blot analysis of HeLa, HepG2, HL-60, Jurkat, Raji, NIH/3T3, Mouse kidney, Mouse liver, PC-12, Rat kidney and Rat liver cell lysates using AK2/Adenylate kinase 2 Antibody (AN300118P) at a dilution of 1:1500.

Observed-MW:27 kDa

Calculated-MW:27 kDa



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells (green), and DAPI (blue).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.6

Adenylate kinases are involved in regulating the adenine nucleotide composition within a cell by catalyzing the reversible transfer of phosphate groups among adenine nucleotides. Three isozymes of adenylate kinase, namely 1, 2, and 3, have been identified in vertebrates; this gene encodes isozyme 2. Expression of these isozymes is tissue-specific and developmentally regulated. Isozyme 2 is localized in the mitochondrial intermembrane space and may play a role in apoptosis. Mutations in this gene are the cause of reticular dysgenesis. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 1 and 2.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]