赖氨酰氧化酶相关蛋白 2 抗体

产品货号： mlR6544

英文名称： LOXL2

中文名称： 赖氨酰氧化酶相关蛋白 2 抗体

别　　名： LOR 2; LOR2; LOX L2; LOXL 2; LOXL2; LOXL2_HUMAN; Lysyl oxidase homolog 2; Lysyl oxidase like 2; Lysyl oxidase like protein 2; Lysyl oxidase related 2; Lysyl oxidase related protein 2; Lysyl oxidase related protein WS9 14; Lysyl oxidase-like protein 2; Lysyl oxidase-related protein 2; Lysyl oxidase-related protein WS9-14; WS9 14.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　免疫学　信号转导　细胞骨架　肿瘤细胞生物标志物

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 87kDa

细胞定位： 细胞外基质 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LOXL2:621-720/774

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： 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.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍 background:

This gene encodes a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

Mediates the post-translational oxidative deamination of lysine residues on target proteins leading to the formation of deaminated lysine (allysine). When secreted in extracellular matrix, promotes cross-linking of extracellular matrix proteins by mediating oxidative deamination of peptidyl lysine residues in precursors to fibrous collagen and elastin. Acts as a regulator of sprouting angiogenesis, probably via collagen IV scaffolding. When nuclear, acts as a transcription corepressor and specifically mediates deamination of trimethylated 'Lys-4' of histone H3 (H3K4me3), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation. Involved in epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) via interaction with SNAI1 and participates in repression of E-cadherin, probably by mediating deamination of histone H3. Also involved in E-cadherin repression following hypoxia, a hallmark of epithelial to mesenchymal transition believed to amplify tumor aggressiveness, suggesting that it may play a role in tumor progression. Acts as a regulator of chondrocyte differentiation, probably by regulating expression of factors that control chondrocyte differentiation.

Subunit:

Component of some chromatin repressor complex. Interacts with SNAI1.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane (By similarity). Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associated with chromatin. It is unclear how LOXL2 is nuclear: it contains a clear signal sequence and is predicted to localize in the extracellular medium. However, different reports confirmed the intracellular location and its key role in transcription regulation.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in many tissues. Highest expression in reproductive tissues, placenta, uterus and prostate.

Post-translational modifications:

The lysine tyrosylquinone cross-link (LTQ) is generated by condensation of the epsilon-amino group of a lysine with a topaquinone produced by oxidation of tyrosine. [PTM] N-glycosylated. N-glycosylation on Asn-455 and Asn-644 may be essential for proper folding and secretion; may be composed of a fucosylated carbohydrates attached to a trimannose N-linked glycan core.

Similarity:

Belongs to the lysyl oxidase family.

Contains 4 SRCR domains.

SWISS:

Q9Y4K0

Gene ID:

4017

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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产品图片