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Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13522

Specification

Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF, FC**
Primary Accession	O15020
Other Accession	26915
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG2b, kappa**
Calculated MW	**271325**

Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6712

Other Names
Beta III spectrin; SCA5; Spectrin beta chain brain 2; Spectrin beta non-erythrocytic 2; Spectrin non-erythroid beta chain 2; Spinocerebellar ataxia 5; SPTBN2

Application Note
WB~~1:1000<br \>IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

Format
200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody - Protein Information

Name SPTBN2

Synonyms KIAA0302, SCA5

Function
Probably plays an important role in neuronal membrane skeleton.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cell cortex.

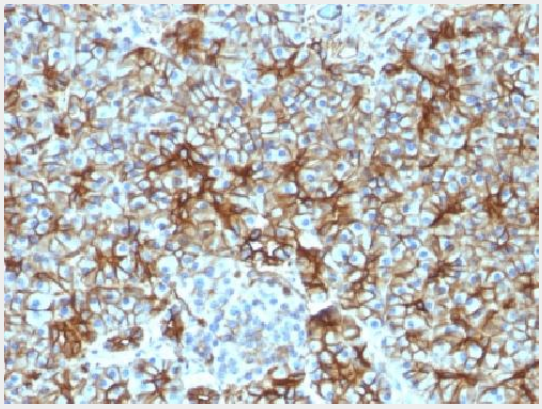
Tissue Location
Highly expressed in brain, kidney, pancreas, and liver, and at lower levels in lung and placenta

Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human Pancreas stained with Spectrin beta III Monoclonal Antibody (SPTBN2/1583).

Anti-Spectrin beta III (SPTBN2) Antibody - Background

Spectrin is an actin binding protein that is a major component of the plasma membrane skeleton. Spectrins function as membrane organizers and stabilizers by forming dimers, tetramers and higher polymers. Vertebrate spectrins have two alpha-subunits (alpha-I/alpha-II), four beta-subunits (beta-I-beta-IV) and a beta-H subunit creating diversity and specialization of function. Spectrin α and spectrin β are present in erythrocytes, whereas spectrin α II (also designated fodrin α) and spectrin β I (also designated fodrin β) are present in other somatic cells. The spectrin tetramers in erythrocytes act as barriers to lateral diffusion, but spectrin dimers seem to lack this function. Spectrin β III is highly homologous to both spectrin β I and spectrin β II. Spectrin β III is highly expressed in brain, kidney, pancreas and liver, and at lower levels in lung and placenta. Spectrin beta 3 is primarily expressed in nervous tissues with highest expression levels in the cerebellum, where it is found in Purkinje cell soma and dendrites.