

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11178b**Specification**

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8N6L1
Other Accession	B2RZC9 , NP_776251.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	14679
Antigen Region	134-162

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 200185**Other Names**

Keratinocyte-associated protein 2, KCP-2, KRTCAP2, KCP2

Target/Specificity

This KTAP2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 134-162 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KTAP2.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** KRTCAP2

Synonyms KCP2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28860277}

Function Subunit of STT3A-containing oligosaccharyl transferase (OST- A) complex that catalyzes the initial transfer of a defined glycan (Glc(3)Man(9)GlcNAc(2) in eukaryotes) from the lipid carrier dolichol- pyrophosphate to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif in nascent polypeptide chains, the first step in protein N-glycosylation (PubMed:[22467853](#), PubMed:[28860277](#)). N- glycosylation occurs cotranslationally and the complex associates with the Sec61 complex at the channel-forming translocon complex that mediates protein translocation across the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) (PubMed:[22467853](#), PubMed:[28860277](#)). Within the OST-A complex, acts as an adapter that anchors the OST-A complex to the Sec61 complex (PubMed:[28860277](#)). May be involved in N-glycosylation of APP (amyloid- beta precursor protein) (PubMed:[21768116](#)). Can modulate gamma-secretase cleavage of APP by enhancing endoproteolysis of PSEN1 (PubMed:[21768116](#)).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

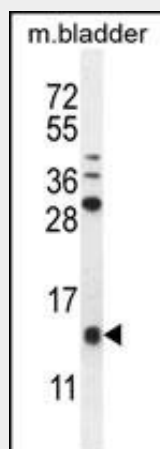
Expressed in skin, heart, placental, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, keratinocytes and dermal fibroblasts.

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

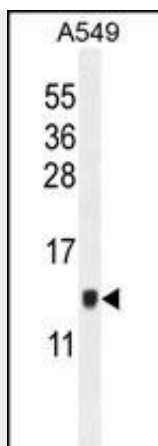
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

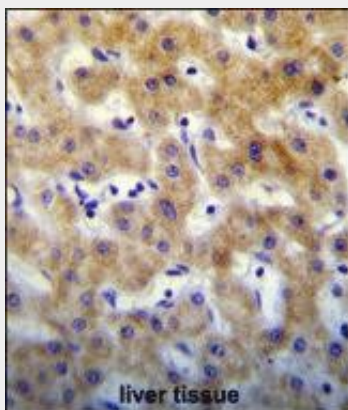
KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11178b) western blot analysis in mouse bladder tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KTAP2 antibody detected the KTAP2 protein (arrow).



KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11178b) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KTAP2 antibody detected the KTAP2 protein (arrow).



KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11178b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human liver tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes UBE2L3 and UBE2L6 in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates, such as UCKL1. Involved in the cytolytic activity of natural killer cells and cytotoxic T-cells.

KTAP2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Shibatani, T., et al. Biochemistry 44(16):5982-5992(2005)
Bonkobara, M., et al. Br. J. Dermatol. 148(4):654-664(2003)