

YBX2 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1412B**Specification**

YBX2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q9Y2T7
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	38518
Antigen Region	294-323

YBX2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51087**Other Names**

Y-box-binding protein 2, Contrin, DNA-binding protein C, Dbpc, Germ cell-specific Y-box-binding protein, MSY2 homolog, YBX2, CSDA3, MSY2

Target/Specificity

This YBX2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 294-323 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human YBX2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

YBX2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

YBX2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** YBX2

Synonyms CSDA3, MSY2

Function Major constituent of messenger ribonucleoprotein particles (mRNPs). Involved in the regulation of the stability and/or translation of germ cell mRNAs. Binds to Y-box consensus promoter element. Binds to full-length mRNA with high affinity in a sequence-independent manner. Binds to short RNA sequences containing the consensus site 5'-UCCAUCA- 3' with low affinity and limited sequence specificity. Its binding with maternal mRNAs is necessary for its cytoplasmic retention. May mark specific mRNAs (those transcribed from Y-box promoters) in the nucleus for cytoplasmic storage, thereby linking transcription and mRNA storage/translational delay (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

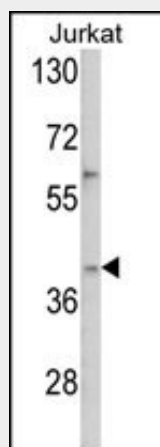
Tissue Location

Expressed in oocytes and testicular germ cells in the stage of spermatogonia to spermatocyte. Also observed placental trophoblasts, as well as in vascular smooth muscle cells in the pulmonary artery, myocardium, and skeletal muscle. Undetectable in epithelial cells in respiratory, gastrointestinal, and urogenital tracts. Up-regulated in various carcinomas and germ cell tumors (at protein level).

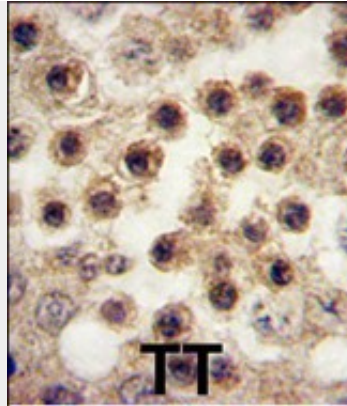
YBX2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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](#)

YBX2 Antibody (C-term) - Images

Western blot analysis of YBX2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP1412b) in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane). YBX2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testis tissue reacted with YBX2 antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP1412b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

YBX2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

YBX2 is a major constituent of messenger ribonucleoprotein particles (mRNPs). It is involved in the regulation of the stability and/or translation of germ cell mRNAs. It binds to Y-box consensus promoter element and to full length mRNA with high affinity in a sequence-independent manner. It binds to short RNA sequences containing the consensus site 5'-UCCAUCA-3' with low affinity and limited sequence specificity. Its binding with maternal mRNAs is necessary for its cytoplasmic retention. YBX2 may mark specific mRNAs (those transcribed from Y-box promoters) in the nucleus for cytoplasmic storage, thereby linking transcription and mRNA storage/translational delay.

YBX2 Antibody (C-term) - References

- Kohno,Y., Br. J. Cancer 94 (5), 710-716 (2006)
- Yoshida,T., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1759 (1-2), 80-88 (2006)
- Tekur,S., J. Androl. 20 (1), 135-144 (1999)
- Gu,W., Biol. Reprod. 59 (5), 1266-1274 (1998)