

**LDB2 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP14378b**

**Specification**

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**LDB2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O43679</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O55203</a> , <a href="#">O9W676</a> , <a href="#">NP_001124306.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001281.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Chicken, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	42793
Antigen Region	314-342

**LDB2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 9079

**Other Names**

LIM domain-binding protein 2, LDB-2, Carboxyl-terminal LIM domain-binding protein 1, CLIM-1, LIM domain-binding factor CLIM1, LDB2, CLIM1

**Target/Specificity**

This LDB2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 314-342 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LDB2.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50

**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**

LDB2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**LDB2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** LDB2

**Synonyms** CLIM1

**Function** Transcription cofactor. Binds to the LIM domain of a wide variety of LIM domain-containing transcription factors.

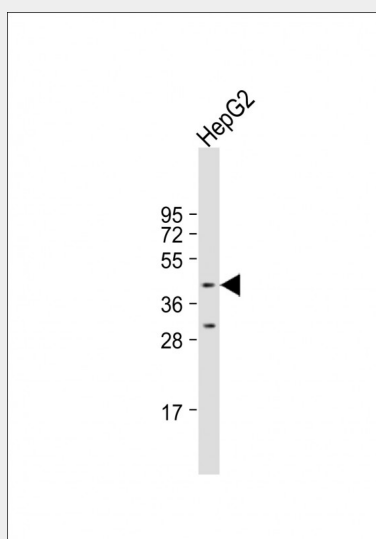
**Cellular Location**  
Nucleus.

### LDB2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

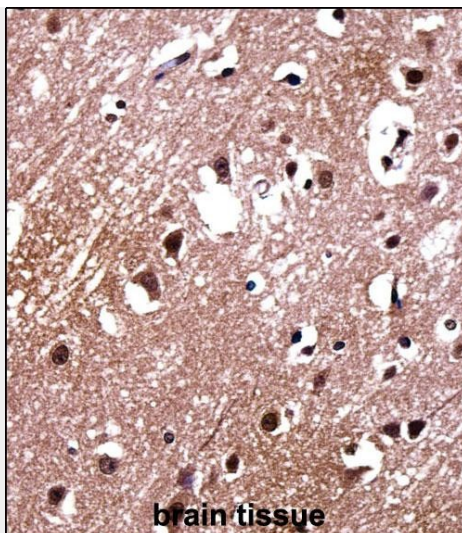
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### LDB2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-LDB2 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + HepG2 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



LDB2 Antibody (C-term) (AP14378b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of LDB2 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **LDB2 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Genes encoding LIM domain-binding factors were initially isolated in a screen for proteins that physically interact with the LIM domains of nuclear proteins (summarized by Semina et al., 1998 [PubMed 9799849]). These proteins, such as the one encoded by the LDB2 gene, are capable of binding to a variety of transcription factors and are likely to function at enhancers to bring together diverse transcription factors and form higher order activation complexes or to block formation of such complexes (Jurata and Gill, 1997 [PubMed 9315627]). The family of genes encoding LIM domain-binding factors includes 2 members isolated from the mouse, Clim1 (Bach et al., 1997 [PubMed 9192866]) and Clim2/Lbd1/Nli (Agulnick et al., 1996 [PubMed 8918878]; Jurata et al., 1996 [PubMed 8876198]; Bach et al., 1997 [PubMed 9192866]) and their homologs cloned from the frog, chicken, and fly. The fact that LIM domain-binding factors are likely to be involved in the coordination of the transcriptional activity of many diverse factors might implicate them in human phenotypes characterized by multiple affected sites.

#### **LDB2 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :  
Hagg, S., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (12), E1000754 (2009) :  
Colland, F., et al. Genome Res. 14(7):1324-1332(2004)  
Kotaka, M., et al. J. Cell. Biochem. 78(4):558-565(2000)  
Bach, I., et al. Nat. Genet. 22(4):394-399(1999)