10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PPIL2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18215b

Specification

PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q13356
Other Accession	NP_055152.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**58823**
Antigen Region	**402-431**

PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23759

Other Names
Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase-like 2, PPIase, PPIL2 (HGNC:9261)

Target/Specificity
This PPIL2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 402-431 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PPIL2.

Dilution
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
PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PPIL2 (HGNC:9261)

Function Has a ubiquitin-protein ligase activity acting as an E3 ubiquitin protein ligase or as an ubiquitin-ubiquitin ligase promoting elongation of ubiquitin chains on substrates. By mediating 'Lys-48'- linked polyubiquitination of proteins could target them for proteasomal degradation (PubMed:11435423). May also function as a chaperone, playing a role in transport to the cell membrane of BSG/Basigin for instance (PubMed:15946952). Probable inactive PPIase with no peptidyl- prolyl cis-trans isomerase activity (PubMed:20676357). As a component of the minor spliceosome, involved in the splicing of U12-type introns in pre-mRNAs (Probable).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Note=May also localize to the cytoplasm and the cell membrane.

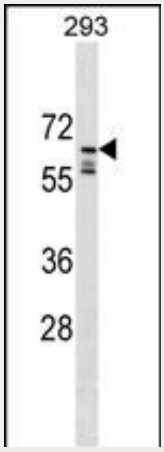
Tissue Location
Highest expression in thymus, pancreas and testis. Also detected in heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, spleen, prostate, ovary, small intestine and colon. Poorly detected in brain and leukocytes. Strong protein expression in lymph node (cortical, paracortical and medullar regions), thyroid (follicular epithelial cells), testis (developing spermatozoa), stomach (cells lining the gastric pit), pancreas, kidney (proximal and distal-tubule cells and collecting duct cells but not in glomeruli), endometrium and colon (goblet cells). Moderate protein expression in spleen, prostate (epithelium and squamous cell carcinomas), placenta and adrenal gland Weak protein expression in liver, heart, breast, ovary, and lung. No protein expression in brain and bladder. High protein expression in most lymphomas and melanomas.

PPIL2 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18215b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the PPIL2 antibody detected the PPIL2 protein (arrow).

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PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene is a member of the cyclophilin family of peptidylprolyl isomerases. The cyclophilins are a highly conserved ubiquitous family, members of which play an important role in protein folding, immunosuppression by cyclosporin A, and infection of HIV-1 virions. This protein interacts with the proteinase inhibitor eglin c and is localized in the nucleus. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

PPIL2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Carson, R., et al. Neuromolecular Med. 11(4):337-344(2009)
Pushkarsky, T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 280(30):27866-27871(2005)
Hatakeyama, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 276(35):33111-33120(2001)
Wang, B.B., et al. Biochem. J. 314 (PT 1), 313-319 (1996) :