

# **ELP2 Antibody (C-term)**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP2884b

# **Specification**

# **ELP2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

**Application** IF, WB, FC,E **Q6IA86 Primary Accession** Reactivity Human Host **Rabbit** Clonality **Polyclonal** Isotype Rabbit IgG 92500 Calculated MW Antigen Region 737-765

# **ELP2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

#### **Gene ID 55250**

### **Other Names**

Elongator complex protein 2, ELP2, SHINC-2, STAT3-interacting protein 1, StIP1, ELP2, STATIP1

# **Target/Specificity**

This ELP2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 737-765 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ELP2.

#### **Dilution**

IF~~1:100 WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50

### **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**

ELP2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **ELP2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

### Name ELP2

Synonyms STATIP1





**Function** Component of the elongator complex which is required for multiple tRNA modifications, including mcm5U (5-methoxycarbonylmethyl uridine), mcm5s2U (5-methoxycarbonylmethyl-2-thiouridine), and ncm5U (5-carbamoylmethyl uridine) (PubMed:29332244). The elongator complex catalyzes the formation of carboxymethyluridine in the wobble base at position 34 in tRNAs (PubMed:29332244).

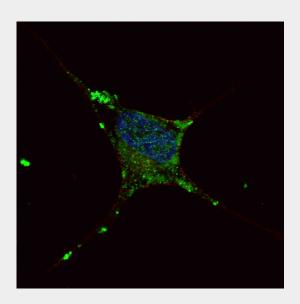
**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm. Nucleus

# **ELP2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

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

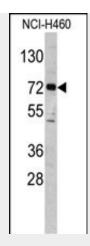
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# ELP2 Antibody (C-term) - Images

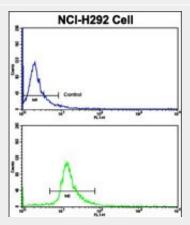


Fluorescent confocal image of SY5Y cells stained with ELP2 (C-term) antibody. SY5Y cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AP2884b ELP2 (C-term) primary antibody (1:100, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10  $\mu$ g/ml, 5 min). Note the highly specific localization of the ELP2 immunosignal mainly to the cytoplasm, supported by Human Protein Atlas Data (http://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000134759).





Western blot analysis of ELP2 antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP2884b) in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ELP2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H292 cells using ELP2 Antibody (C-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

# ELP2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

ELP2 regulates the ligand-dependent activation of STAT3. The protein acts as subunit of the RNA polymerase II elongator complex, which is a histone acetyltransferase component of the RNA polymerase II (Pol II) holoenzyme and is involved in transcriptional elongation. Elongator may play a role in chromatin remodeling and is involved in acetylation of histones H3 and probably H4.

# **ELP2 Antibody (C-term) - References**

# References for protein:

1.Kim, J.H., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99 (3), 1241-1246 (2002)

2.Hawkes, N.A., J. Biol. Chem. 277 (4), 3047-3052 (2002)

References for SY5Y (SH-SY5Y; ATCC#CRL-2266): 1. Ross RA, et al. Coordinate morphological and biochemical interconversion of human neuroblastoma cells. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 71: 741-749, 1983. [PubMed: 6137586]; 2. Biedler JL, et al. Multiple neurotransmitter synthesis by human neuroblastoma cell lines and clones. Cancer Res. 38: 3751-3757, 1978. [PubMed: 29704].