

EVER2 Antibody
Catalog # ASC10692**Specification**

EVER2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	Q8IU68
Other Accession	AAM44454 , 25527192
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	EVER2 antibody can be used for detection of EVER2 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

EVER2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **147138**

Target/Specificity

TMC8; At least three isoforms of EVER2 are known to exist; this antibody will only recognize the larger isoform. EVER2 has no cross-reactivity to EVER1.

Reconstitution & Storage

EVER2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

EVER2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EVER2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TMC8

Synonyms EVER2, EVIN2

Function

Probable ion channel.

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

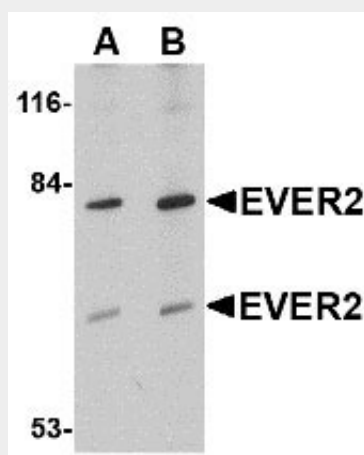
Expressed in placenta, prostate and testis.

EVER2 Antibody - Protocols

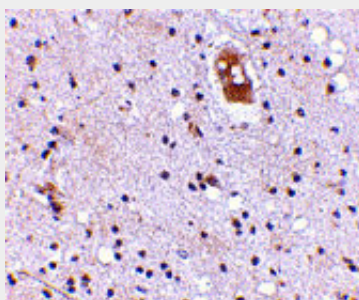
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

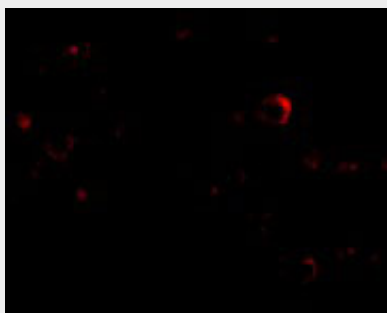
EVER2 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of EVER2 in Jurkat cell lysate with EVER2 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of EVER2 in human brain with EVER2 antibody at 5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of EVER2 in Human Brain cells with EVER2 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

EVER2 Antibody - Background

EVER2 Antibody: Epidermodysplasia verruciformis (EV) is an autosomal recessive genodermatosis associated with a high risk of skin cancers resulting from a high susceptibility to infection by specific human papillomaviruses. Mutations in two homologous genes EVER1 and EVER2 cause the majority of EV cases. These two proteins form a complex and interact with the zinc transporter ZnT-1 in the endoplasmic reticulum. Cells lacking EVER2 accumulated higher levels of zinc in the nucleolus and nucleus compare to those cells with and intact EVER2 gene, indicating that one role of EVER2 is to regulate the intracellular distribution of zinc.

EVER2 Antibody - References

Ramoz N, Taieb A, Rueda L-A, et al. Evidence for a nonallelic heterogeneity of epidermodysplasia verruciformis with two susceptibility loci mapped to chromosome regions 2p21-p24 and 17q25. J. Invest. Dermatol.2000; 114:1148-53.

Ramoz N, Rueda L-A, Bouadjar B, et al. Mutations in two adjacent novel genes are associated with epidermodysplasia verruciformis. Nat. Genet.2002; 32:579-81.

Lazarczyk M, Pons C, Mendoza J-A, et al. Regulation of cellular zinc balance as a potential mechanism of EVER-mediated protection against pathogenesis by cutaneous oncogenic human papillomaviruses. J. Exp. Med.2008; 205:35-42.