

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9271c**Specification**

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P14415](#)

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 482

Other Names

Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-2, Adhesion molecule in glia, AMOG, Sodium/potassium-dependent ATPase subunit beta-2, ATP1B2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9271c](/products/AP9271c) was selected from the Center region of human ATP1B2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ATP1B2

Function

This is the non-catalytic component of the active enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the exchange of Na(+) and K(+) ions across the plasma membrane. The exact function of the beta-2 subunit is not known.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein belongs to the family of Na⁺/K⁺ and H⁺/K⁺ ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na⁺/K⁺ -ATPases. Na⁺/K⁺ -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane.

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Guey, L.T., et.al, Eur. Urol. 57 (2), 283-292 (2010) Tokhtaeva, E., et.al, Biochemistry 48 (48), 11421-11431 (2009) Hosgood, H.D. et.al, Respir Med 103 (12), 1866-1870 (2009)