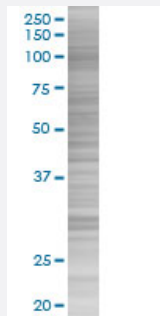


ADD2 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00000119-T01

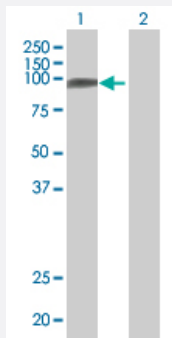
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

ADD2 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: ADD2 transfected lysate (80.8 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-ADD2 full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	80.8
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (92); Rat (92)

Quality Control Testing

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-ADD2 antibody ([H00000119-B01](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
ADD2 transfected lysate.
Western Blot
Lane 1: ADD2 transfected lysate (80.8 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer

1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — ADD2

Entrez GeneID[119](#)**GeneBank Accession#**[BC065525.1](#)**Protein Accession#**[-](#)**Gene Name**

ADD2

Gene Alias

ADDB

Gene Description

adducin 2 (beta)

Omim ID[102681](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

Adducins are heteromeric proteins composed of different subunits referred to as adducin alpha, beta and gamma. The three subunits are encoded by distinct genes and belong to a family of membrane skeletal proteins involved in the assembly of spectrin-actin network in erythrocytes and at sites of cell-cell contact in epithelial tissues. While adducins alpha and gamma are ubiquitously expressed, the expression of adducin beta is restricted to brain and hematopoietic tissues. Adducin, originally purified from human erythrocytes, was found to be a heterodimer of adducins alpha and beta. Polymorphisms resulting in amino acid substitutions in these two subunits have been associated with the regulation of blood pressure in an animal model of hypertension. Heterodimers consisting of alpha and gamma subunits have also been described. Structurally, each subunit is comprised of two distinct domains. The amino-terminal region is protease resistant and globular in shape, while the carboxy-terminal region is protease sensitive. The latter contains multiple phosphorylation sites for protein kinase C, the binding site for calmodulin, and is required for association with spectrin and actin. Various adducin beta mRNAs, alternatively spliced at 3'end and/or internally spliced and encoding different isoforms, have been described. The functions of all the different isoforms are not known. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

Adducin-2 (beta)|adducin 2|beta adducin

Disease

- [Anemia](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endolymphatic Hydrops](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glomerulonephritis](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Meniere Disease](#)
- [Proteinuria](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)