

ATP1B2 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000482-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ATP1B2 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ATP1B2 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ATP1B2 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — ATP1B2

Entrez GeneID	482
GeneBank Accession#	ATP1B2
Gene Name	ATP1B2
Gene Alias	AMOG
Gene Description	ATPase, Na ⁺ /K ⁺ transporting, beta 2 polypeptide
Omim ID	182331
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>The protein encoded by this gene 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. The glycoprotein subunit of Na⁺/K⁺ -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes a beta 2 subunit. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	Na ⁺ /K ⁺ -ATPase beta 2 subunit Na, K-ATPase beta-2 polypeptide adhesion molecule on gliasodium/potassium-dependent ATPase beta-2 subunit sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase beta-2 chain

Pathway

- [Cardiac muscle contraction](#)

Disease

- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)

- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Hypokalemic Periodic Paralysis](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)