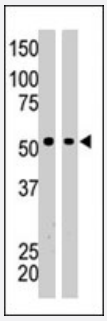
BAIAP2 polyclonal antibody

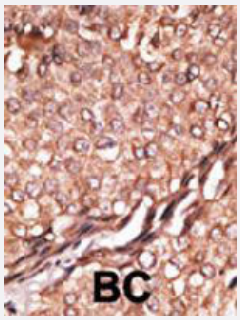
Catalog # PAB4062 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot

The BAIAP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4062) is used in Western blot to detect BAIAP2 in mouse brain tissue lysate (Lane 1) and A-375 cell lysate (Lane 2) .



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast cancer tissue reacted with BAIAP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4062) , which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining.
This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of BAIAP2.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus of human BAIAP2.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification

Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:1000) Western Blot (1:100-500) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-100) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot

  The BAIAP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4062) is used in Western blot to detect BAIAP2 in mouse brain tissue lysate (Lane 1) and A-375 cell lysate (Lane 2) .

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast cancer tissue reacted with BAIAP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4062) , which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining.
  This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — BAIAP2

Entrez GeneID	10458
Protein Accession#	NP_006331
Gene Name	BAIAP2
Gene Alias	BAP2, IRSP53
Gene Description	BAI1-associated protein 2
Omim ID	605475
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene has been identified as a brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor (BAI1)-binding protein. This adaptor protein links membrane bound G-proteins to cytoplasmic effe ctor proteins. This protein functions as an insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrate and suggests a role for insulin in the central nervous system. It also associates with a downstream effector of Rh o small G proteins, which is associated with the formation of stress fibers and cytokinesis. This pr otein is involved in lamellipodia and filopodia formation in motile cells and may affect neuronal gro wth-cone guidance. This protein has also been identified as interacting with the dentatorubral-palli doluysian atrophy gene, which is associated with an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative dise ase. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms
Other Designations	insulin receptor substrate p53

Publication Reference

- Rho small G-protein-dependent binding of mDia to an Src homology 3 domain-containing IRSp53/BAIAP2.

  Fujiwara T, Mammoto A, Kim Y, Takai Y.

  Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 2000 May; 271(3):626.

- The insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrate p58/53 and the insulin receptor are components of CNS synapses.

  Abbott MA, Wells DG, Fallon JR.

  Journal of Neuroscience 1999 Sep; 19(17):7300.

  Application: IF, IHC-Fr, WB-Ti, Rat, Rat brains

- Dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy protein interacts through a proline-rich region near polyglutamine with the SH3 domain of an insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrate.

  Okamura-Oho Y, Miyashita T, Ohmi K, Yamada M.

  Human Molecular Genetics 1999 Jun; 8(6):947.

  Application: IF, Human, HeLa cells

Pathway

- Adherens junction
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

- Functional Laterality
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease