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Anti-NME2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO16030

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P22392
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-NME2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4831
Other Names	Nucleoside diphosphate kinase B, NDK B, NDP kinase B, 2.7.4.6, C-myc purine-binding transcription factor PUF, Histidine protein kinase NDKB, 2.7.13.3, nm23-H2, NME2, NM23B
Calculated MW	17298
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 FC 1:50
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: 26N09
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human NME2
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	NME2 (HGNC:7850)
Function	Catalyzes the transfer of a gamma-phosphoryl group from a nucleoside

triphosphate, mainly ATP, to a nucleoside diphosphate via a ping-pong mechanism involving a phosphohistidine intermediate, therefore contributing to the nucleoside triphosphate homeostasis (PubMed:11121025, PubMed:16313181, PubMed:1851158, PubMed:25679041). Also functions as a histidine protein kinase by transferring the phosphoryl group from the phosphohistidine intermediate to a histidine residue in target proteins (PubMed:17157250, PubMed:20946858). Phosphorylates the GNB1 subunit of heterotrimeric G proteins at 'His- 266', generating a high-energy phosphate group that promotes GTP formation and enables receptor-independent activation of heterotrimeric G proteins (By similarity). Also phosphorylates KCNN4 at 'His-358', leading to activation of its intermediate conductance calcium-activated potassium channel activity, Ca(2+) influx, and subsequent activation of B and T cells (PubMed:17157250). Additionally involved in transcriptional regulation through direct DNA binding and chromatin remodeling (PubMed:11121025, PubMed:11694515, PubMed:19033359, PubMed:19435876, PubMed:25679041, PubMed:8392752). In this context, functions as a single-stranded DNA binding protein that binds and stabilizes the G-quadruplex (G4) structures within the nuclease hypersensitive element (NHE) III(1) region of the MYC gene promoter, facilitating recruitment of additional single-strand DNA binding proteins and activation of MYC transcription (PubMed:19033359, PubMed:19435876, PubMed:25679041, PubMed:8392752). G4 DNA-binding activity is independent of its nucleoside diphosphate kinase function and recognizes both folded and unfolded G4 structures (PubMed:25679041). With NME1, may regulate acetyl-CoA (AcCoA) usage between histone acetylation and fatty acid synthesis by targeting AcCoA release at ATP-rich, HAT-associated chromatin regions (By similarity). Also negatively regulates Rho activity by interacting with AKAP13/LBC (PubMed:15249197).

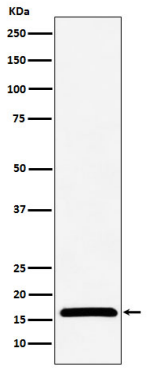
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Note=Colocalizes with ITGB1 and ITGB1BP1 at the edge or peripheral ruffles and lamellipodia during the early stages of cell spreading on fibronectin or collagen but not on vitronectin or laminin substrates [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus

Tissue Location

[Isoform 1]: Ubiquitously expressed.

Images



Western blot analysis of NME2 expression in LnCaP cell lysate.

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