

PLIN2 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # AO1838a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Primary Accession	Q99541
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	2C5A3
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	48075
Description	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the perilipin family, members of which coat intracellular lipid storage droplets. This protein is associated with the lipid globule surface membrane material, and maybe involved in development and maintenance of adipose tissue. However, it is not restricted to adipocytes as previously thought, but is found in a wide range of cultured cell lines, including fibroblasts, endothelial and epithelial cells, and tissues, such as lactating mammary gland, adrenal cortex, Sertoli and Leydig cells, and hepatocytes in alcoholic liver cirrhosis, suggesting that it may serve as a marker of lipid accumulation in diverse cell types and diseases. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human PLIN2 (AA: 286-437) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	123
Other Names	Perilipin-2, Adipophilin, Adipose differentiation-related protein, ADRP, PLIN2, ADFP
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	PLIN2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PLIN2 (HGNC:248)
Synonyms	ADFP
Function	Structural component of lipid droplets, which is required for the formation and maintenance of lipid storage droplets.
Cellular Location	Membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P43883}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P43883}. Lipid droplet
Tissue Location	Milk lipid globules..

Background

This gene is a member of the caudal-related homeobox transcription factor gene family. The encoded DNA-binding protein regulates intestine-specific gene expression and enterocyte differentiation. It has been shown to induce expression of the intestinal alkaline phosphatase gene, and inhibit beta-catenin/T-cell factor transcriptional activity. ;

References

1. Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab. 2012 Nov 1;303(9):E1158-65. 2. Exp Physiol. 2012 Aug;97(8):970-80.

Images

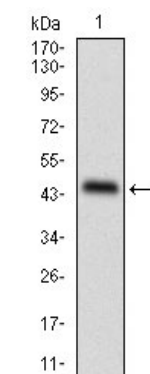


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PLIN2 mAb against human PLIN2 recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 42.6 kDa)

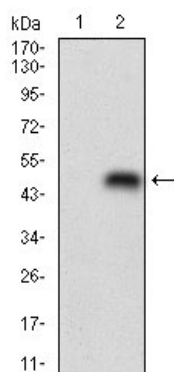


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using PLIN2 mAb against HEK293 (1) and PLIN2 (AA: 286-437)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded liver cancer tissues using PLIN2 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

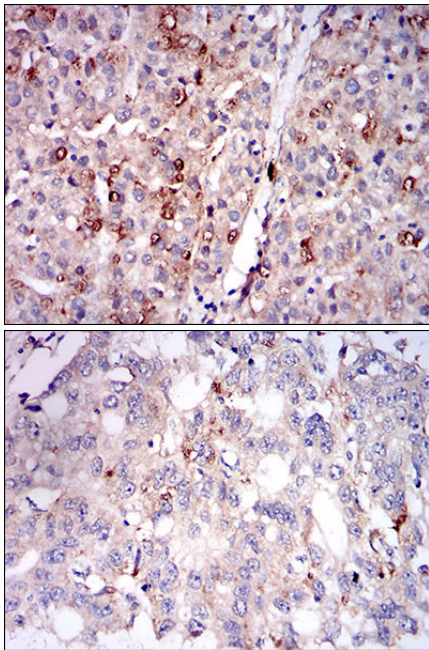


Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded esophageal cancer tissues using PLIN2 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.