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ETEA Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP55062

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q96CS3
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Human, Chicken, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	52623
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ETEA
Epitope Specificity	81-180/445
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Lipid droplet. Endoplasmic reticulum.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	ETEA is a 445-amino acid protein associated with atopic dermatitis (AD), a chronic noncontagious relapsing inflammatory skin disease characterized by eczematous skin lesions and also referred to as eczematous dermatitis. Other atopic diseases such as hay fever, asthma and conjunctivitis often occur along with AD. ETEA shows higher expression in T cells and eosinophils of patients with AD than in T cells and eosinophils of unaffected individuals. T cells are influential in the regulation of the inflammatory process of this disease. The persistence of jAD is attributed to dysregulated apoptosis in T cells, eosinophils, and keratinocytes. ETEA may be involved in the resistance to apoptosis in T cells and eosinophils of AD patients.

Additional Information

Gene ID	23197
Other Names	FAS-associated factor 2, UBX domain-containing protein 3B, UBX domain-containing protein 8, FAF2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:34739333, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:24666}
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

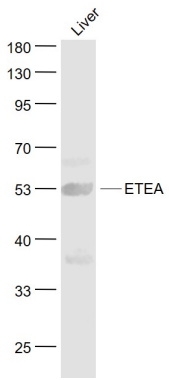
Protein Information

Name	FAF2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:34739333, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:24666}
Function	Plays an important role in endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) that mediates ubiquitin-dependent degradation of misfolded endoplasmic reticulum proteins (PubMed:18711132, PubMed:24215460). By controlling the steady-state expression of the IGF1R receptor, indirectly regulates the insulin-like growth factor receptor signaling pathway (PubMed:26692333). Recruits ATPase VCP to lipid droplets and also binds to phospholipase PNPLA2/ATGL, inhibiting PNPLA2 activity by promoting its dissociation from its ABHD5/CGI-58 activator (PubMed:23297223). This inhibits PNPLA2-mediated triacylglycerol hydrolysis and leads to inhibition of lipid droplet degradation (PubMed:23297223). Involved in stress granule disassembly: associates with ubiquitinated G3BP1 in response to heat shock, thereby promoting interaction between ubiquitinated G3BP1 and VCP, followed by G3BP1 extraction from stress granules and stress granule disassembly (PubMed:34739333).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Lipid droplet Endoplasmic reticulum
Tissue Location	Broadly expressed, with highest levels in brain.

Background

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Images



Sample:
Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti- ETEA (AP55062) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 53 kD
Observed band size: 53 kD

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