

FAF2 Recombinant Mouse mAb

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Catalog # AP94517

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant
Physical State	Liquid
Isotype	IgG2b/Kappa
Purity	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Lipid droplet. Endoplasmic reticulum.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 UBX domain.
SUBUNIT	Identified in a complex that contains SEL1L, OS9, FAF2/UBXD8, UBE2J1/UBC6E and AUP1. Interacts with YOD1.
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

Target/Specificity	Broadly expressed, with highest levels in brain.
Dilution	WB=1:500-1000,IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200
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.

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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 AD 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.

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