

INSM2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98373

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q96T92
Other Accession	Q96T92
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	59491
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human INSM2
Epitope Specificity	401-500/566
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 5 C2H2-type zinc fingers.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	INSM2 is a 566 amino acid nuclear protein. INSM2 is believed to act as a growth or tumor suppressor in certain neurons and in liver cells. INSM2 contains five zinc finger C2H2-type domains which bind nucleic acids. Zinc fingers are composed of 25-30 amino acid residues and have the ability to bind about five nucleotides. C2H2-type zinc fingers have two cysteines on one extremity of the domain, and two histidines on the other extremity. These four cysteines and histidines interact with one zinc atom, resulting in the finger-like conformation of the domain. It is believed that the C2H2-type zinc fingers require the binding of a zinc atom in order for the finger to bind DNA or RNA.

Additional Information

Gene ID	84684
Other Names	IA-6; IA6; mlt1; INSM2_HUMAN; INSM2; Zinc finger protein IA-6; INSM2_MOUSE; Methylated in liver tumor 1; INSM transcriptional repressor 2; insulinoma-associated 2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	INSM2
Synonyms	IA6
Function	May function as a growth suppressor or tumor suppressor in liver cells and in certain neurons.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Expressed in heart, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas, and, to a lesser extent, in brain, lung and spleen. In the pancreas, expressed in islet cells, including insulin- and glucagon-producing alpha- and beta-cells, but not in acinar cells (at protein level). Detected in adrenal glands, particularly in the deeper layer of the cortex (at protein level).

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