PERQ2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-07347
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	GIGYF2 KIAA0642 PERQ2 TNRC15
Protein Name	PERQ amino acid-rich with GYF domain-containing protein 2 (GRB10-interacting GYF protein 2) (Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 15 protein)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 1071-1120
Specificity	PERQ2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	142kD
Cell Pathway	cell-cell adherens junction,membrane,
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Clones donated by Kazusa DNA Research Inst.,Epithelium,Fetal kidney,K
Function	disease:Defects in GIGYF2 are the cause of Parkinson disease type 11 (PARK11) [MIM:607688]. Parkinson disease (PD) is a complex, multifactorial disorder that typically manifests after the age of 50 years, although early-onset cases (before 50 years) are known. PD generally arises as a sporadic condition but is occasionally inherited as a simple mendelian trait. Although sporadic and familial PD are very similar, inherited forms of the disease usually begin at earlier ages and are associated with atypical clinical features. PD is characterized by bradykinesia, resting tremor, muscular rigidity and postural instability, as well as by a clinically significant response to treatment with levodopa. The pathology involves the loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra and the presence of Lewy bodies (intraneuronal accumulations of aggregated proteins), in surviving neurons in various
Background	GRB10 interacting GYF protein 2(GIGYF2) Homo sapiens This gene contains CAG trinucleotide repeats and encodes a protein containing several stretches of polyglutamine residues. The encoded protein may be involved in the regulation of

	tyrosine kinase receptor signaling. This gene is located in a chromosomal region that was genetically linked to Parkinson disease type 11, and mutations in this gene were thought to be causative for this disease. However, more recent studies in different populations have been unable to replicate this association. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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