



LOXL2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-06988
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	LOXL2
Protein Name	Lysyl oxidase homolog 2 (EC 1.4.3.13) (Lysyl oxidase-like protein 2) (Lysyl oxidase-related protein 2) (Lysyl oxidase-related protein WS9-14)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	LOXL2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	85kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane . Nucleus . Chromosome . Endoplasmic reticulum . Associated with chromatin (PubMed:27735137). It is unclear how LOXL2 is nuclear as it contains a signal sequence and has been shown to be secreted (PubMed:23319596). However, a number of reports confirm its intracellular location and its key role in transcription regulation (PubMed:22204712, PubMed:22483618). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in many tissues (PubMed:10212285). Highest expression in reproductive tissues, placenta, uterus and prostate (PubMed:10212285). In esophageal epithelium, expressed in the basal, prickle and granular cell layers (PubMed:22204712). Up-regulated in a number of cancers cells and tissues.
Function	cofactor:Contains 1 lysine tyrosylquinone.,cofactor:Copper.,PTM:The lysine tyrosylquinone cross-link (LTQ) is generated by condensation of the epsilon-amino group of a lysine with a topaquinone produced by oxidation of tyrosine.,similarity:Belongs to the lysyl oxidase family.,similarity:Contains 4 SRCR domains.,tissue specificity:Expressed in many tissues. Highest expression in reproductive tissues, placenta, uterus and prostate.,
Background	This gene encodes a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding



an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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.

Products Images