ELK Biotechnology

# SCRB2 rabbit pAb

## Cat No.:ES10985

**For research use only**

### Overview

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| **Product Name** | SCRB2 rabbit pAb |
| **Host species** | Rabbit |
| **Applications** | WB;ELISA |
| **Species Cross-Reactivity** | Human;Rat;Mouse |
| **Recommended dilutions** | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 |
| **Immunogen** | Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein |
| **Specificity** | SCRB2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. |
| **Formulation** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| **Storage** | Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Protein Name** | Lysosome membrane protein 2 (85 kDa lysosomal membrane sialoglycoprotein) (LGP85) (CD36 antigen-like 2) (Lysosome membrane protein II) (LIMP II) (Scavenger receptor class B member 2) (CD antigen CD36) |
| **Gene Name** | SCARB2 CD36L2 LIMPII |
| **Cellular localization** | Lysosome membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . |
| **Purification** | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Concentration** | 1 mg/ml |
| **Observed band** | 52kD |
| **Human Gene ID** | 950 |
| **Human Swiss-Prot Number** | Q14108 |
| **Alternative Names** | |
| **Background** | The protein encoded by this gene is a type III glycoprotein that is located primarily in limiting membranes of lysosomes and endosomes. Earlier studies in mice and rat suggested that this protein |

may participate in membrane transportation and the reorganization of endosomal/lysosomal compartment. The protein deficiency in mice was reported to impair cell membrane transport processes and cause pelvic junction obstruction, deafness, and peripheral neuropathy. Further studies in human showed that this protein is a ubiquitously expressed protein and that it is involved in the pathogenesis of HFMD (hand, foot, and mouth disease) caused by enterovirus-71 and possibly by coxsackievirus A16. Mutations in this gene caused an autosomal recessive progressive myoclonic epilepsy-4 (EPM4), also known as action myoclonus-renal failure syndrome (AMRF). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encod