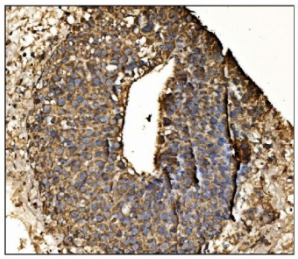
Antizyme inhibitor 2 Antibody / AZIN2 / Arginine decarboxylase (RQ6451)

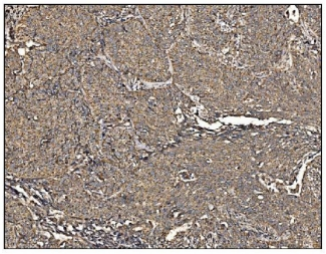
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6451	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

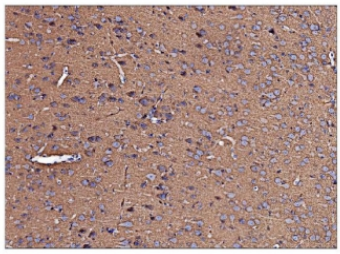
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q96A70
Localization	Cytoplasmic, nuclear
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody is available for research use only.



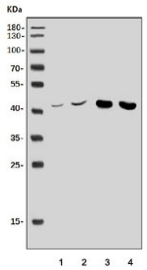
IHC staining of FFPE human liver cancer tissue with Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody.
HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



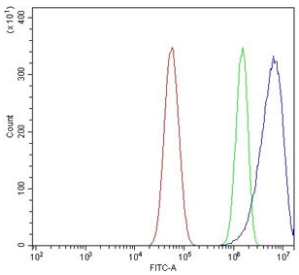
IHC staining of FFPE human lung cancer tissue with Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE rat brain tissue with Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of 1) human Jurkat, 2) human HepG2, 3) rat brain and 4) mouse brain tissue lysate with Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody. Predicted molecular weight: 22-52 kDa (multiple isoforms).



Flow cytometry testing of human U-87 MG cells with Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody.

Description

Antizyme inhibitor 2 (AzI2), also known as arginine decarboxylase (ADC), is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the AZIN2 gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the antizyme inhibitor family, which plays a role in cell growth and proliferation by maintaining polyamine homeostasis within the cell. Antizyme inhibitors are homologs of ornithine decarboxylase (ODC, the key enzyme in polyamine biosynthesis) that have lost the ability to decarboxylase ornithine; however, retain the ability to bind to antizymes. Antizymes negatively regulate intracellular polyamine levels by binding to ODC and targeting it for degradation, as well as by inhibiting polyamine uptake. Antizyme inhibitors function as positive regulators of polyamine levels by sequestering antizymes and neutralizing their effect. This gene encodes antizyme inhibitor 2, the second member of this gene family. Like antizyme inhibitor 1, antizyme inhibitor 2 interacts with all 3 antizymes and stimulates ODC activity and polyamine uptake. However, unlike antizyme inhibitor 1, which is ubiquitously expressed and localized in the nucleus and cytoplasm, antizyme inhibitor 2 is predominantly expressed in the brain and testis and localized in the endoplasmic reticulum-golgi intermediate compartment. Recent studies indicate that antizyme inhibitor 2 is also expressed in specific cell types in ovaries, adrenal glands and pancreas, and in mast cells. The exact function of this gene is not known, however, available data suggest its role in cell growth, spermiogenesis, vesicular trafficking and secretion.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids M1-L448) was used as the immunogen for the Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the Antizyme inhibitor 2 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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