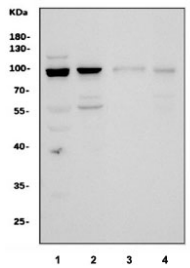
FUBP2 Antibody / Far upstream element-binding protein 2 (RQ7979)

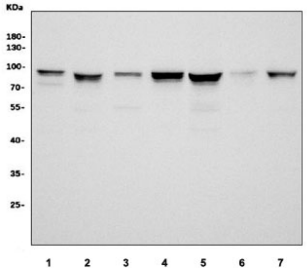
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ7979	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

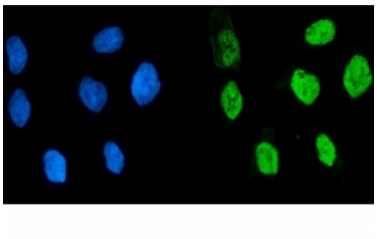
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q92945
Localization	Cytoplasmic, nuclear
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells Immunoprecipitation: 2ug per 500ug of lysate Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This FUBP2 antibody is available for research use only.



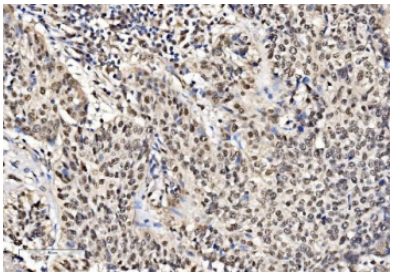
FUBP2 Antibody Western Blot in Rat and Mouse Tissues. Western blot testing of rat brain (lane 1), rat stomach (lane 2), mouse brain (lane 3) and mouse stomach (lane 4) tissue lysates was performed with FUBP2 Antibody. A principal band is detected near the predicted ~73 kDa molecular weight in all four samples, with strongest signal in the rat tissues. A lower secondary band is also visible, most prominently in rat stomach.



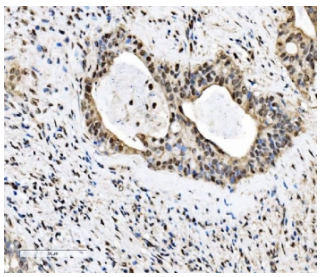
FUBP2 Antibody Western Blot in Human Cell Lines. Western blot testing of human HEK293 (lane 1), HeLa (lane 2), MCF7 (lane 3), Jurkat (lane 4), K562 (lane 5), Caco-2 (lane 6) and U-937 (lane 7) cell lysates was performed with FUBP2 Antibody. A predominant band is detected near the predicted ~73 kDa molecular weight across all seven samples, with differences in signal intensity between cell lines. The broad cellular detection supports recognition of Far upstream element-binding protein 2 in human lysates.



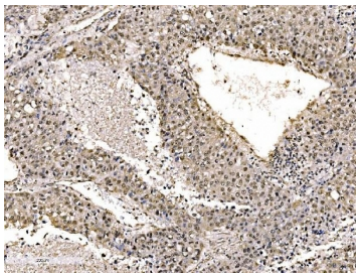
FUBP2 Antibody Immunofluorescence in Caco-2 Cells. Immunofluorescence staining of FFPE human Caco-2 cells was performed with FUBP2 Antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue) following heat-induced epitope retrieval by steaming in pH 6 citrate buffer for 20 min. Strong nuclear fluorescence is observed, with heterogeneous intranuclear staining and minimal signal outside the nuclei. The localization supports detection of Far upstream element-binding protein 2 in the nuclear compartment.



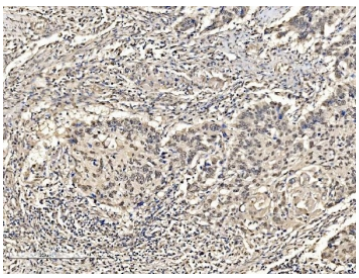
FUBP2 Antibody IHC in Human Lung Cancer. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human lung cancer tissue was performed with FUBP2 Antibody following heat-induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 8 EDTA for 20 min and cooling prior to staining. Widespread brown labeling is visible throughout the tumor, with prominent nuclear staining accompanied by cytoplasmic signal in many cells.



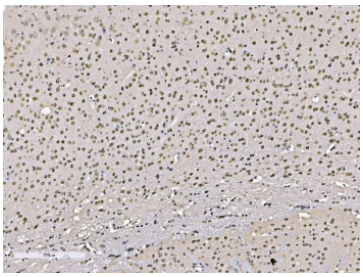
FUBP2 Antibody IHC in Human Gallbladder Adenocarcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human gallbladder adenocarcinoma tissue was performed with FUBP2 Antibody following heat-induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 8 EDTA for 20 min and cooling prior to staining. Brown staining is observed in malignant glandular epithelial cells, with both nuclear and cytoplasmic labeling evident against comparatively less-stained surrounding tissue.



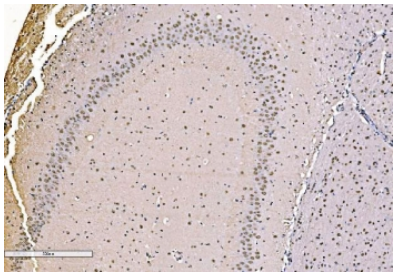
FUBP2 Antibody IHC in Human Liver Cancer. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human liver cancer tissue was performed with FUBP2 Antibody following heat-induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 8 EDTA for 20 min and cooling prior to staining. Broad staining is present within the tumor, including nuclear and cytoplasmic labeling across many malignant cells.



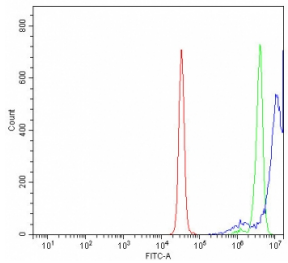
FUBP2 Antibody IHC in Human Laryngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE human laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma tissue was performed with FUBP2 Antibody following heat-induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 8 EDTA for 20 min and cooling prior to staining. The tumor shows relatively weak to moderate heterogeneous staining, with nuclear labeling visible in a subset of cells and additional diffuse cytoplasmic signal.



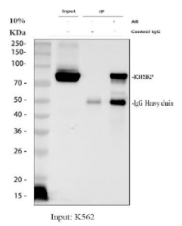
FUBP2 Antibody IHC in Mouse Brain. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE mouse brain tissue was performed with FUBP2 Antibody following heat-induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 8 EDTA for 20 min and cooling prior to staining. Numerous cells show distinct brown nuclear labeling, with comparatively limited staining of the surrounding neuropil. The pattern is consistent with nuclear localization of Far upstream element-binding protein 2.



FUBP2 Antibody IHC in Rat Brain. Immunohistochemistry of FFPE rat brain tissue was performed with FUBP2 Antibody following heat-induced epitope retrieval by boiling sections in pH 8 EDTA for 20 min and cooling prior to staining. Scattered cells demonstrate distinct nuclear labeling, while much of the surrounding brain tissue shows comparatively low signal.



FUBP2 Antibody FACS in K562 Cells. Flow cytometry analysis of fixed and permeabilized human K562 cells was performed with FUBP2 Antibody at 1 ug/million cells following blocking with goat sera. The antibody-stained population (blue) shows a strong rightward shift relative to cells alone (red) and the isotype control (green), demonstrating robust detection of Far upstream element-binding protein 2 by FACS.



FUBP2 Antibody Immunoprecipitation in K562 Cells. Immunoprecipitation of FUBP2 from 500 ug of human K562 whole-cell lysate was performed with 2 ug of FUBP2 Antibody. The immunoprecipitated sample shows a distinct FUBP2 band near the expected ~73 kDa region, while the prominent ~50 kDa band corresponds to IgG heavy chain. This result demonstrates enrichment of Far upstream element-binding protein 2 from K562 lysate.

Description

FUBP2 Antibody targets Far upstream element-binding protein 2, also called KH type-splicing regulatory protein (KHSRP), a single-stranded nucleic acid-binding protein encoded by the KHSRP gene that plays an important role in post-transcriptional gene regulation. Far upstream element-binding protein 2 belongs to the FUBP family of RNA-binding proteins, which are characterized by their ability to interact with single-stranded DNA and RNA sequences and influence gene expression at multiple regulatory levels. FUBP2 is closely related to other family members involved in transcriptional and RNA processing pathways.

Functionally, Far upstream element-binding protein 2 is primarily recognized for its role in RNA binding and regulation of mRNA stability, transport, and translation. By interacting with specific RNA sequences, FUBP2 can influence the fate of target transcripts and contribute to fine-tuning of gene expression programs. A FUBP2 Antibody enables investigation of RNA-protein interactions and post-transcriptional regulatory mechanisms that shape cellular protein output in both normal and disease-associated contexts.

FUBP2 expression is observed across a broad range of tissues and cell types, reflecting its involvement in fundamental regulatory processes. At the subcellular level, Far upstream element-binding protein 2 is predominantly localized to the nucleus, where it participates in RNA processing and regulatory complexes, but it may also be detected in the cytoplasm

depending on cellular state and regulatory activity. Shifts in FUBP2 localization can reflect changes in RNA metabolism or cellular responses to stress and signaling cues.

At the molecular level, Far upstream element-binding protein 2 contains multiple KH-type RNA-binding domains that mediate sequence-specific interactions with single-stranded nucleic acids. These domains enable FUBP2 to recognize and bind regulatory elements within RNA targets, supporting its role as a versatile modulator of gene expression. The modular domain structure allows FUBP2 to interact with a range of RNA species and regulatory partners, integrating RNA binding with broader gene regulatory networks.

From a biological and disease relevance perspective, FUBP2 has been investigated in studies of cell proliferation, differentiation, and stress responses, where post-transcriptional regulation is essential for adaptive gene expression. Altered expression or activity of RNA-binding proteins such as FUBP2 has been associated with dysregulated gene expression programs in cancer and other diseases. As a result, FUBP2 is of interest as a component of RNA regulatory pathways that contribute to cellular homeostasis and disease-associated transcriptional remodeling.

FUBP2 Antibody reagents are valuable tools for studying RNA-binding protein function, post-transcriptional regulation, and gene expression control. These antibodies support research into RNA metabolism, nuclear regulatory complexes, and disease-associated alterations in RNA-protein interactions. NSJ Bioreagents provides FUBP2 Antibody products intended for research use.

Explore our Transcription Factor Antibodies for additional research into transcriptional regulation and gene expression.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the FUBP2 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived recombinant human protein (amino acids D116-R478) was used as the immunogen for the FUBP2 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the FUBP2 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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