

Rabbit anti-Human Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ILF2 antibody

Rabbit anti-human Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2 polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA229194	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

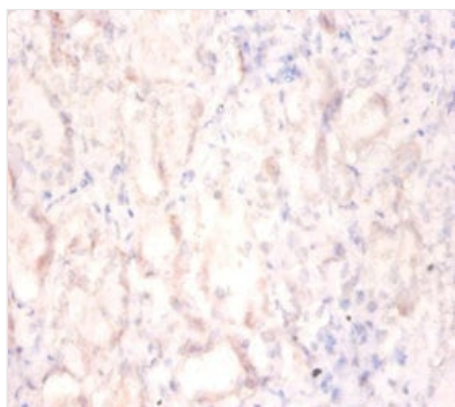
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2; Polyclonal Antibody; Rabbit anti-human Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2 polyclonal Antibody; Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2 protein; ILF2; NF45; PRO3063 ; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells 45 kDa; anti-ILF2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

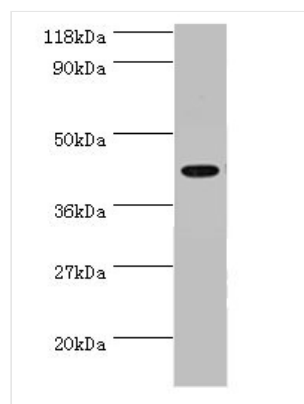
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	352
Applicable Applications for anti-ILF2 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant human Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2 protein
Conjugation	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300; Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery, aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney using AAA229194 at dilution of 1:100



WB (Western Blot)

Western blotAll lanes: Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2 polyclonal Antibody at 2ug/ml+293T whole cell lysateSecondaryGoat polyclonal to Rabbit IgG at 1/15000 dilutionPredicted band size: 43 kDaObserved band size: 43 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ILF2 antibody	EIF3S2 is the largest of the EIFs. It consists of at least 10 nonidentical subunits in mammals. In <i>S. cerevisiae</i> the p39 subunit contains WD repeats; these are thought to mediate protein-protein interactions. The p39 protein appears to be essential for maintaining the integrity of the yeast EIF3 complex. The mammalian EIF3-p36 subunit is homologous to yeast p39. Nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT) is a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of the interleukin 2 gene. NFAT binds to a sequence in the interleukin 2 gene enhancer known as the antigen receptor response element 2. In addition, NFAT can bind RNA and is an essential component for encapsidation and protein priming of hepatitis B viral polymerase. NFAT is a heterodimer of 45 kDa and 90 kDa proteins, the smaller of which is the product of this gene. The encoded protein binds strongly to the 90 kDa protein and stimulates its ability to enhance gene expression.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ILF2 antibody	Transcription

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	392513662
NCBI GeneID	3608
NCBI Accession #	NP_001254738.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001267809.1
UniProt Accession #	Q12905; Q5SR10; Q5SR11; Q7L7R3; Q9BWD4; Q9P1N0; A6NDB0; B2R8G7
Molecular Weight	43,062 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2 isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interleukin enhancer binding factor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	ILF2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	NF45; PRO3063
NCBI Protein Information	interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2
UniProt Protein Name	Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2
UniProt Gene Name	ILF2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NF45
UniProt Entry Name	ILF2_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.