

Datasheet for ABIN6940654

anti-Spectrin, Beta, Non-erythrocytic 2 (SPTBN2) (AA 356-475) antibody



[Go to Product page](#)

6 Images

Overview

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µg |
| Target: | Spectrin, Beta, Non-erythrocytic 2 (SPTBN2) |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 356-475 |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | Un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA, Coating (Coat), Staining Methods (StM) |

Product Details

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Immunogen: | Recombinant fragment (around aa356-475) of human SPTBN2 protein (exact sequence is proprietary) |
| Clone: | SPTBN2-1778 |
| Isotype: | IgG1 kappa |
| Purification: | Purified by Protein A/G |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Target: | Spectrin, Beta, Non-erythrocytic 2 (SPTBN2) |
| Alternative Name: | SPTBN2 (SPTBN2 Products) |

Target Details

Background: Spectrin is an actin binding protein that is a major component of the plasma membrane skeleton. Spectrins function as membrane organizers and stabilizers by forming dimers, tetramers and higher polymers. Vertebrate spectrins have two alpha-subunits (alpha-I/alpha-II) four beta-subunits (beta-I-beta-IV) and a beta-H subunit creating diversity and specialization of function. Spectrin and spectrin are present in erythrocytes, whereas spectrin II (also designated fodrin) and spectrin I (also designated fodrin) are present in other somatic cells. The spectrin tetramers in erythrocytes act as barriers to lateral diffusion, but spectrin dimers seem to lack this function. Spectrin III is highly homologous to both spectrin I and spectrin II. Spectrin III is highly expressed in brain, kidney, pancreas and liver, and at lower levels in lung and placenta. Spectrin beta 3 is primarily expressed in nervous tissues with highest expression levels in the cerebellum, where it is found in Purkinje cell soma and dendrites.

Molecular Weight: 246kDa

Gene ID: 6712

UniProt: [O15020](#)

Pathways: [Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization](#), [Synaptic Vesicle Exocytosis](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Positive Control: PANC-1, HeLa, PC-3 cells. Brain, Pancreas or Liver.
Known Application: ELISA (Use Ab at 2-4 µg/mL for coating) (Order Ab without BSA), Western Blot (1-2 µg/mL), Immunofluorescence (1-2 µg/mL), Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2 µg/mL for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration: 200 µg/mL

Buffer: 10 mM PBS with 0.05 % BSA & 0.05 % azide.

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

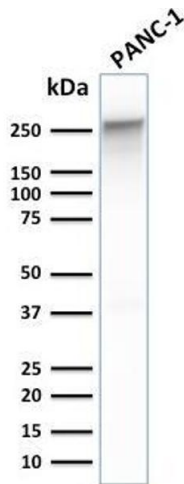
Storage: 4 °C,-80 °C

Handling

Storage Comment: Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

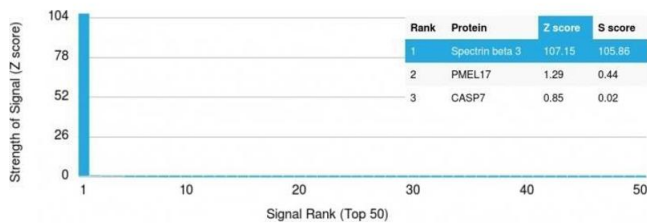
Expiry Date: 24 months

Images



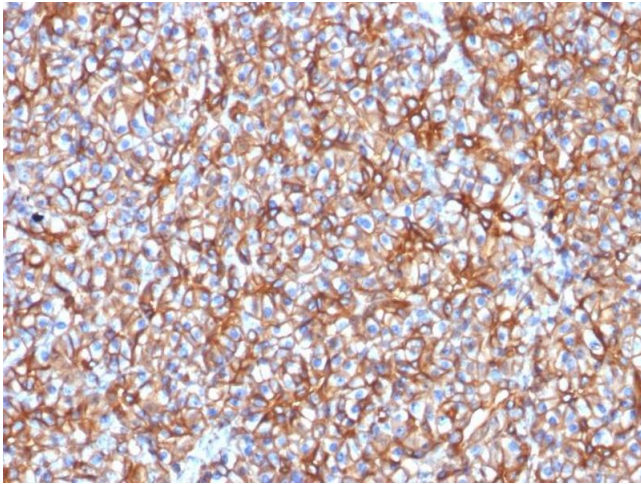
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western Blot Analysis of human PANC-1 cell lysate using Spectrin beta III Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (SPTBN2/1778).



Protein Array

Image 2. Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Spectrin beta III Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (SPTBN2/1778). Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAB) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SDs) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SDs) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 3. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with Spectrin beta III Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (SPTBN2/1778).

Please check the [product details page](#) for more images. Overall 6 images are available for ABIN6940654.