

Product datasheet for **TA302904**

OSBPL2 Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:16,000. WB: 1-2µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human (Expected from sequence similarity: Mouse, Rat)
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide with sequence YFERNFSDCPDIY, from the C Terminus of the protein sequence according to NP_055650.1; NP_653081.1.
Formulation:	Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide. Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	oxysterol binding protein like 2
Database Link:	NP_055650 Entrez Gene 228983 Mouse Entrez Gene 296461 Rat Entrez Gene 9885 Human Q9H1P3



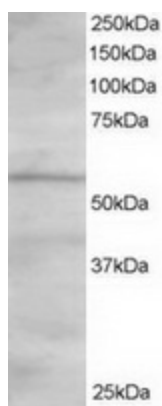
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Background:

This gene encodes a member of the oxysterol-binding protein (OSBP) family, a group of intracellular lipid receptors. Most members contain an N-terminal pleckstrin homology domain and a highly conserved C-terminal OSBP-like sterol-binding domain, although some members contain only the sterol-binding domain. This encoded protein contains only the sterol-binding domain. In vitro studies have shown that the encoded protein can bind strongly to phosphatic acid and weakly to phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate, but cannot bind to 25-hydroxycholesterol. The protein associates with the Golgi apparatus. Transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.

Synonyms:

DFNA67; DNFA67; ORP-2; ORP2

Product images:

TA302904 staining (1.5ug/ml) of Human Heart lysate (RIPA buffer, 30ug total protein per lane). Primary incubated for 1 hour. Detected by western blot using chemiluminescence.