

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-AZIN2 Antibody	
Gene Name	AZIN2	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat	
Tested Application	WB, IHC	
Contents	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN ₃ , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human AZIN2 recombinant protein (Position: C111-Q301). Human AZIN2 shares 89.4% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse AZIN2.	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.	
Observed MW	50 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC): 1:50-400 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

Storage

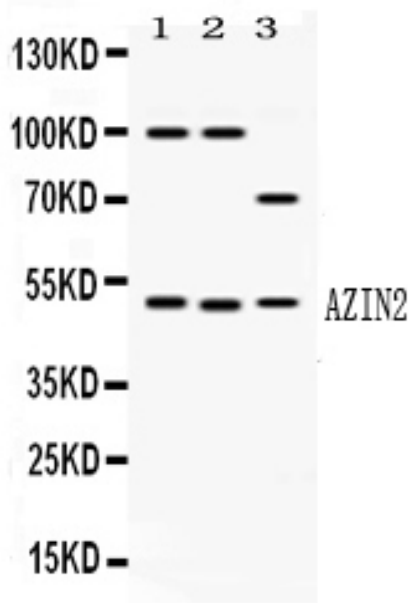
12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

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.

Selected Validation Data



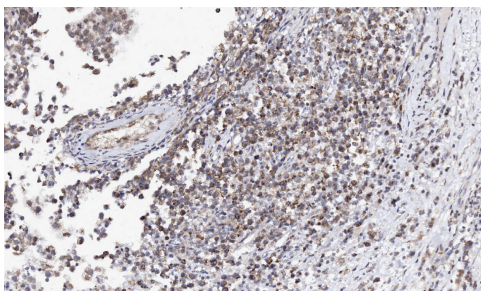
Western blot analysis of AZIN2 using anti-AZIN2 antibody (PB1101). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: rat brain tissue lysates,

Lane 2: mouse brain tissue lysates,

Lane 3: human Hela whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-AZIN2 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (PB1101) at a dilution of 1:1000 and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1054). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for AZIN2 at approximately 50 kDa. The expected band size for AZIN2 is at 50 kDa.



IHC analysis of AZIN2 using anti-AZIN2 antibody (PB1101).

AZIN2 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human testicular cancer tissue. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody. The tissue section was incubated with rabbit anti-AZIN2 Antibody (PB1101) at a dilution of 1:200 and developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1022) with DAB (Catalog # AR1027) as the chromogen.