ARG43474
anti-Mitofusin 2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Mitofusin 2.
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Mitofusin 2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from human Mitofusin 2
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	HSG; MARF; CMT2A; CPRP1; CMT2A2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

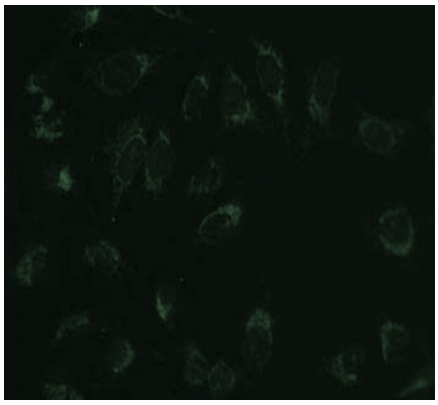
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

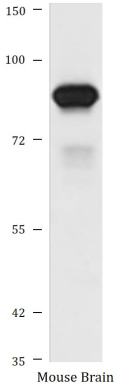
Gene Symbol	MFN2
Gene Full Name	mitofusin 2
Background	This gene encodes a mitochondrial membrane protein that participates in mitochondrial fusion and contributes to the maintenance and operation of the mitochondrial network. This protein is involved in the regulation of vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, and it may play a role in the pathophysiology of obesity. Mutations in this gene cause Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2A2, and hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy VI, which are both disorders of the peripheral nervous system. Defects in this gene have also been associated with early-onset stroke. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Essential transmembrane GTPase, which mediates mitochondrial fusion. Fusion of mitochondria occurs in many cell types and constitutes an important step in mitochondria morphology, which is balanced between fusion and fission. MFN2 acts independently of the cytoskeleton. It therefore plays a central role in mitochondrial metabolism and may be associated with obesity and/or apoptosis processes. Overexpression induces the formation of mitochondrial networks. Plays an important role in the regulation of vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation. Involved in the clearance of damaged mitochondria via selective autophagy (mitophagy). Is required for PARK2 recruitment to dysfunctional mitochondria. Involved in the control of unfolded protein response (UPR) upon ER stress including activation of apoptosis and autophagy during ER stress. Acts as an upstream regulator of EIF2AK3 and suppresses EIF2AK3 activation under basal conditions. [UniProt]

Images



ARG43474 anti-Mitofusin 2 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: U2OS cells stained with ARG43474 anti-Mitofusin 2 antibody at 1:100 dilution.



ARG43474 anti-Mitofusin 2 antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse brain lysate stained with ARG43474 anti-Mitofusin 2 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.