

bs-12922R**[Primary Antibody]****Cytohesin 2 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
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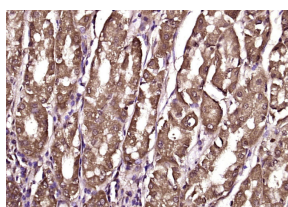
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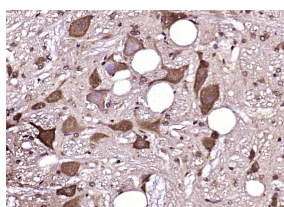
400-901-9800

— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500)
Clonality: Polyclonal		IHC-F (1:100-500)
GeneID: 9266	SWISS: Q99418	IF (1:100-500)
Target: Cytohesin 2		Reactivity: Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse, Pig, Sheep, Chicken, Dog, Horse)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Cytohesin 2: 21-120/400.		Predicted MW.: 47 kDa
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: The ADP-ribosylation factor (Arf) family comprises a group of structurally and functionally conserved 21 kDa proteins, which are members of the Ras superfamily of regulatory GTP-binding proteins. Arf is involved in intracellular protein traffic to and within the Golgi complex. Arf has a number of disparate activities including maintenance of organelle integrity, assembly of coat proteins, as a co-factor for cholera toxin and as an activator of phospholipase D. Like other small GTPases, Arf is found to be active when bound to GTP and inactive when bound to GDP. Arf's activation is dependent upon guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs) which increase the rate of exchange of bound GDP with GTP. All GEFs have a highly conserved Sec7 domain. GEF activity lies in the Sec7 domain and this activity has been shown to be inhibited by the fungal metabolite brefeldin-A (BFA). A small group of GEFs which are insensitive to brefeldin-A (BFA) include cytohesin-1 (B2-1), cytohesin-2 (ARNO), cytohesin-3 (ARNO3), and cytohesin-4. All cytohesins function in the cell periphery and contain a pleckstrin homology (PH) domain. The PH domain has been shown to interact with phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-triphosphate and is believed to promote membrane targeting of the cytohesins. Recruitment of the cytohesins to the membranes can occur in response to tyrosine kinase receptor activation. This response appears to require the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI 3-kinase).		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human stomach); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Cytohesin 2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-12922R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Cytohesin 2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-12922R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=4.192]** Chaochao Luo. et al. Glutamine Regulates Cell Growth and Casein Synthesis through the CYTHs/ARFGAP1-Arf1-mTORC1 Pathway in Bovine Mammary Epithelial Cells. J Agr Food Chem. 2021;XXXX(XXX):XXX-XXX WB ;Bovine. 34096300