

Product name:	CYFIP2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN09616
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from CYFIP2 at AA range: 1171-1220
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000, ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	150+45kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

disease:Up-regulated significantly in CD4+ T lymphocytes from patients with multiple sclerosis (at protein level).,function:Involved in T-cell adhesion and p53-dependent induction of apoptosis. Does not bind RNA.,induction:By p53.,RNA editing:Partially edited. Editing appears to be brain-specific.,similarity:Belongs to the CYFIP family.,subcellular location:Highly expressed in the perinuclear region. Enriched in synaptosomes. Treatment with leptomycin-B triggers translocation to the nucleus.,subunit:Interacts with FMR1, FXR1 AND FXR2. Component of the WAVE1 complex composed of ABI2, CYFIP2, C3orf10/HSPC300, NCKAP1 and WASF1/WAVE1. CYFIP2 binds to activated RAC1 which causes the complex to dissociate, releasing activated WASF1. The complex can also be activated by NCK1.,disease:Up-regulated significantly in CD4+ T lymphocytes from patients with multiple sclerosis (at protein level).,function:Involved in T-cell adhesion and p53-dependent induction of apoptosis. Does not bind RNA.,induction:By p53.,RNA editing:Partially edited. Editing appears to be brain-specific.,similarity:Belongs to the CYFIP family.,subcellular location:Highly expressed in the perinuclear region. Enriched in synaptosomes. Treatment with leptomycin-B triggers translocation to the nucleus.,subunit:Interacts with FMR1, FXR1 AND FXR2. Component of the WAVE1 complex composed of ABI2, CYFIP2, C3orf10/HSPC300, NCKAP1 and WASF1/WAVE1. CYFIP2 binds to activated RAC1 which causes the complex to dissociate, releasing activated WASF1. The complex can also be activated by NCK1.,