

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Sulfatase Modifying Factor 2/SUMF2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) SUMF2 and less than 5% cross-reactivity with rhSUMF1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Sulfatase Modifying Factor 2/SUMF2 Gln34-Leu308 Accession # Q8BPG6
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Mouse SUMF2 is a 30 kDa member of the sulfatase-modifying factor family. It is synthesized as a 275 amino acid (aa) glycoprotein that is localized to the ER. It contains multiple calcium-binding sites and three (sub)domains of varying length and ill-defined structure (aa 38-298). There is one potential alternate start site at aa 118 that would generate a 190 aa precursor. The founding family member, SUMF1, posttranslationally activates newly synthesized sulfatases by converting a Cysteine to formylGly in the catalytic site. SUMF2 apparently has no such activity. It forms homodimers and heterodimers with SUMF1. As a heterodimer, it downmodulates SUMF1 activity. Mature mouse SUMF2 is 85% and 93% aa identical to human and rat SUMF2, respectively.

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