

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human DGAT2 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, approximately 7% cross-reactivity with recombinant human DGAT2-L6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human DGAT2 Arg268-Phe377 Accession # Q96PD7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.

Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	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

DGAT2 (Diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2; also DGAT2α) is a 45-50 kDa, insulin-regulated member of the DGAT2 family of enzymes. Although DGAT1 also exists, it is related to DGAT2 only by function; DGAT1 and DGAT2 are members of structurally unrelated gene families. DGAT2 catalyzes the formation of triglyceride (TG) from sn-1, 2-DG and a variety of acyl-CoAs. It is found in sebaceous gland cells, adipocytes, and hepatocytes, and appears to synthesize TGs for incorporation into VLDL particles. Human DGAT2 is a 388 amino acid (aa) multipass ER protein. It contains a 69 aa N-terminal cytoplasmic region, a short luminal sequence (aa 89-92) and a long C-terminal cytoplasmic domain that contains acyl transferase activity (aa 113-388). DGAT2 does homomultimerize, forming 680 kDa complexes. There is one splice variant that contains a deletion of aa 41-83. Over aa 268-377, human DGAT2 shares 95% aa sequence identity with mouse DGAT2.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.