

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse R-Spondin 2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 773029
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse R-Spondin 2 Met1-Gly205 Accession # Q8BFU0
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

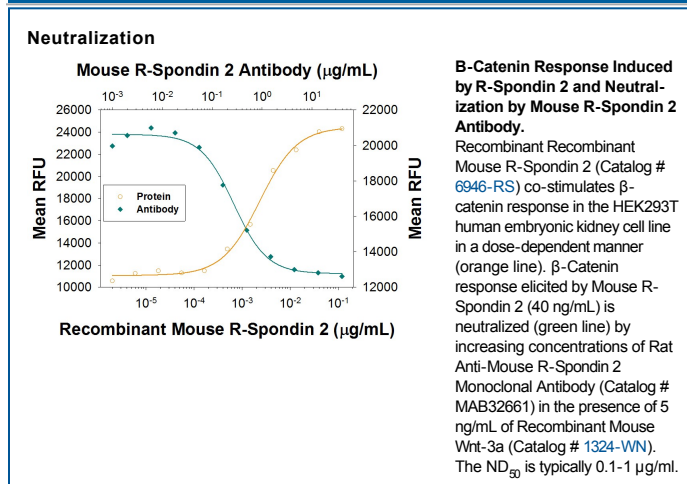
APPLICATIONS

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.

Neutralization

Measured by its ability to neutralize R-Spondin 2-induced β-catenin response in the HEK293T human embryonic kidney cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND₅₀) is typically 0.1-1 µg/ml in the presence of 40 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse R-Spondin 2 and 5 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse Wnt-3a.

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Roof plate-specific Spondin 2 isoform 1 (R-Spondin 2, RSPO2), also known as cysteine-rich and single thrombospondin domain containing protein 2 (Cristin 2), is a 33 kDa secreted protein that belongs to the R-Spondin family (1-3). The four R-Spondins regulate Wnt/ β -catenin signaling and overlap in expression and function (1-3). Like other R-Spondins, RSPO2 contains two adjacent cysteine-rich furin-like domains (aa 90-134) followed by a thrombospondin (TSP-1) motif (aa 144-204) and a C-terminal region rich in basic residues (aa 207-243). The basic region binds heparin and mediates cell surface retention and extracellular matrix attachment while the furin-like domains are required for Wnt/ β -catenin signaling (1, 3, 4). RSPO2 contains one potential N-glycosylation site. Mature mouse RSPO2 shares 97-98% aa identity with human, rat, equine, canine and bovine RSPO2 and ~40% aa identity with RSPO1, RSPO3 and RSPO4. One potential 237 aa mouse isoform diverges after aa 206 and lacks a basic region (5). Human RSPO2 is expressed in organs of endodermal origin in adults, including intestine and lung, and is down-regulated in tumors of these tissues (1). In the embryonic mouse, RSPO2 expression is concentrated in the apical epidermal ridge, hippocampus, and developing muscle, teeth and bones (1, 6). Deletion of RSPO2 results in down-regulation of Wnt activity in these areas, malformations of the facial skeleton and limbs, and respiratory failure at birth (7-9). RSPO2 is an extracellular potentiator of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling (3, 4). It functions at least in part by binding LRP-6, stimulating its long-term phosphorylation and down-regulating its internalization (3, 4). RSPO proteins, especially RSPO2 and RSPO3, also antagonize DKK1 activity by interfering with DKK1-mediated LRP-6 and Kremen association (10).

References:

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