

Datasheet

CPT2 polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: PAB4373

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CPT2.

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to N-terminus of human CPT2.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human

Applications: ELISA, WB-Ce

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at

<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Protein G purification

Recommend Usage: ELISA (1:1000)

Western Blot (1:100-500)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 1376

Gene Symbol: CPT2

Gene Alias: CPT1, CPTASE

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a nuclear protein which is transported to the mitochondrial inner membrane. Together with carnitine palmitoyltransferase I, the encoded protein oxidizes long-chain fatty acids in the mitochondria. Defects in this

gene are associated with mitochondrial long-chain fatty-acid (LCFA) oxidation disorders. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. Metabolic characterization of a woman homozygous for the Ser113Leu missense mutation in carnitine palmitoyl transferase II. Haap M, Thamer C, Machann J, Tschritter O, Loblein K, Kellerer M, Schick F, Jacob S, Haring HU, Stumvoll M. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2002 May;87(5):2139-43.
2. A novel nonsense mutation (515del4) in muscle carnitine palmitoyltransferase II deficiency. Deschauer M, Wieser T, Schroder R, Zierz S. Mol Genet Metab. 2002 Feb;75(2):181-5.
3. Human liver mitochondrial carnitine palmitoyltransferase I: characterization of its cDNA and chromosomal localization and partial analysis of the gene. Britton CH, Schultz RA, Zhang B, Esser V, Foster DW, McGarry JD. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1995 Mar 14;92(6):1984-8.