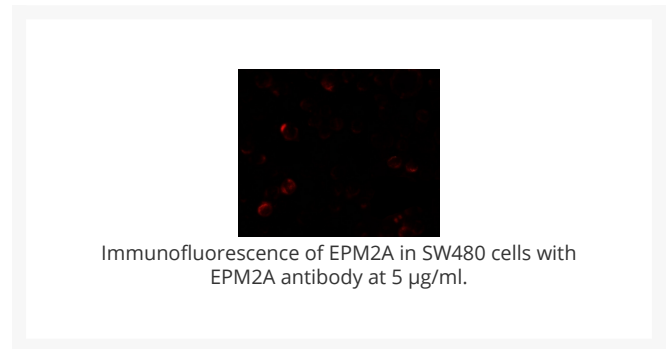
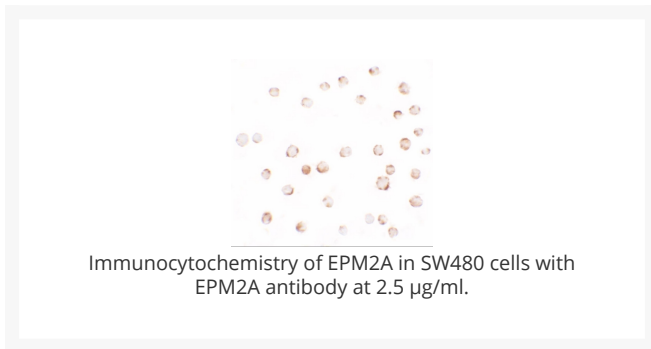
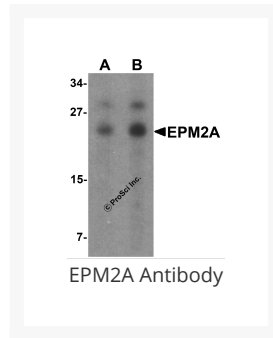




EPM2A Antibody

Cat. No.: 7023



Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
IMMUNOGEN:	EPM2A antibody was raised against a 17 amino acid synthetic peptide near the carboxy terminus of human EPM2A. The immunogen is located within amino acids 190 - 240 of EPM2A.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, ICC, IF, WB
APPLICATIONS:	EPM2A antibody can be used for detection of EPM2A by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody validated: Western Blot in human samples; Immunocytochemistry in human samples and Immunofluorescence in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.

SPECIFICITY:	At least four isoforms of EPM2A are known to exist; this antibody will detect all but the shortest isoform.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1221 - SW480 Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	36 kDa

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	EPM2A Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	EPM2A Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	EPM2A antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Ψ Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	EPM2A
ALTERNATE NAMES:	EPM2A Antibody: EPM2, MELF, Laforin, Lafora PTPase, LAFPTPase
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_005661
PROTEIN GI NO.:	11321613
GENE ID:	7957
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Ψ Background and References

BACKGROUND:	EPM2A Antibody: The Epilepsy, progressive myoclonus type 2A protein (EPM2A) is a dual-specificity phosphatase that associates with polyribosomes. Mutations in this gene have been associated with myoclonic epilepsy of Lafora. EPM2A interacts with a number of proteins known to be involved in glycogen metabolism and has been shown to have robust phosphatase activity against a phosphorylated complex carbohydrate, suggesting that EPM2A may be involved in the regulation of glycogen metabolism.
REFERENCES:	1) Minassian BA, Lee JR, Herbrick JA, et al. Mutations in a gene encoding a novel protein tyrosine phosphatase cause progressive myoclonus epilepsy. Nat. Genet. 1998; 20:171-4.

	2) Worby CA, Gentry MS, and Dixon JE. Laforin, a dual specificity phosphatase that dephosphorylates complex carbohydrates. J. Biol. Chem. 2006; 281:30412-8.
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