

SPPL2B Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21609c**Specification**

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8TCT7
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	64644

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 56928**Other Names**

Signal peptide peptidase-like 2B, SPP-like 2B, SPPL2b, 3423-, Intramembrane protease 4, IMP-4, Presenilin homologous protein 4, PSH4, Presenilin-like protein 1, SPPL2B, IMP4, KIAA1532, PSL1

Target/Specificity

This SPPL2B antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 196-229 amino acids from the Central region of human SPPL2B.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** SPPL2B {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15385547, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:30627}**Function** Intramembrane-cleaving aspartic protease (I-CLiP) that cleaves type II membrane signal peptides in the hydrophobic plane of the membrane. Functions in ITM2B and TNF processing

(PubMed:[16829951](#), PubMed:[16829952](#), PubMed:[17965014](#), PubMed:[19114711](#), PubMed:[22194595](#)). Catalyzes the intramembrane cleavage of the anchored fragment of shed TNF-alpha (TNF), which promotes the release of the intracellular domain (ICD) for signaling to the nucleus (PubMed:[16829951](#), PubMed:[16829952](#)). May play a role in the regulation of innate and adaptive immunity (PubMed:[16829952](#)). Catalyzes the intramembrane cleavage of the simian foamy virus processed leader peptide gp18 of the envelope glycoprotein gp130 dependently of prior ectodomain shedding by furin or furin-like proprotein convertase (PC)-mediated cleavage proteolysis (PubMed:[23132852](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein; Luminal side. Note=targeted through the entire secretory pathway to endosomes/lysosomes (PubMed:15998642)

Tissue Location

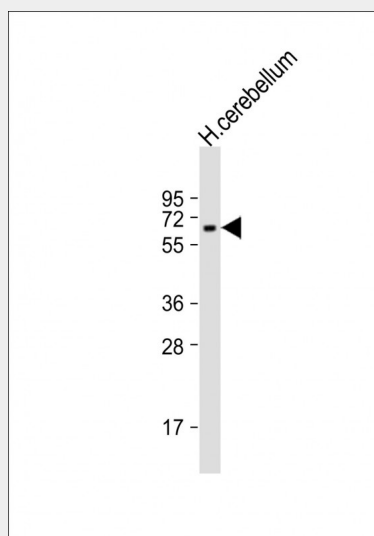
Expressed predominantly in adrenal cortex and mammary gland.

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) - Images



Anti-SPPL2B Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + human cerebellum lysates. Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 65 kDa. Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) - Background

Intramembrane-cleaving aspartic protease (I-CLiP) that cleaves type II membrane signal peptides in the hydrophobic plane of the membrane. Functions in ITM2B and TNF processing. Catalyzes the intramembrane cleavage of the anchored fragment of shed TNF- alpha (TNF), which promotes the release of the intracellular domain (ICD) for signaling to the nucleus. May play a role in the regulation of innate and adaptive immunity.

SPPL2B Antibody (Center) - References

Irmeler M.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Martoglio B.,et al.Submitted (NOV-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Grigorenko A.P.,et al.Biochemistry (Mosc.) 67:826-834(2002).
Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 7:143-150(2000).
Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).