

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5619**Specification**

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC,E
Primary Accession	O1L8L9
Reactivity	Zebrafish
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	Z=27 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 321793**Antigen Region**
3~39**Other Names**

Adenylate kinase 2, mitochondrial {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03168}, AK 2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03168}, 2743 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03168}, ATP-AMP transphosphorylase 2 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03168}, ATP:AMP phosphotransferase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03168}, Adenylate monophosphate kinase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03168}, ak2

Dilution

WB~~1:2000
IHC~~1:25
FC~~1:25

Target/Specificity

This Zebrafish ak2 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 3~39 amino acids from the N-terminal region of Zebrafish ak2.

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

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name ak2

Function

Catalyzes the reversible transfer of the terminal phosphate group between ATP and AMP. Plays an important role in cellular energy homeostasis and in adenine nucleotide metabolism. Adenylate kinase activity is critical for regulation of the phosphate utilization and the AMP de novo biosynthesis pathways. Plays a key role in hematopoiesis.

Cellular Location

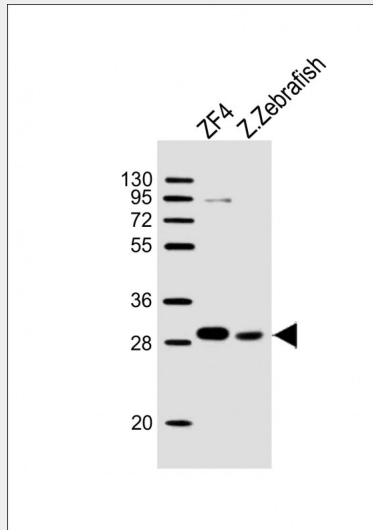
Mitochondrion intermembrane space {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03168}

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

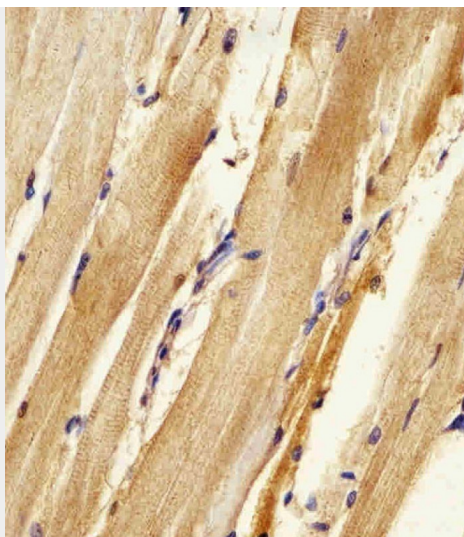
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

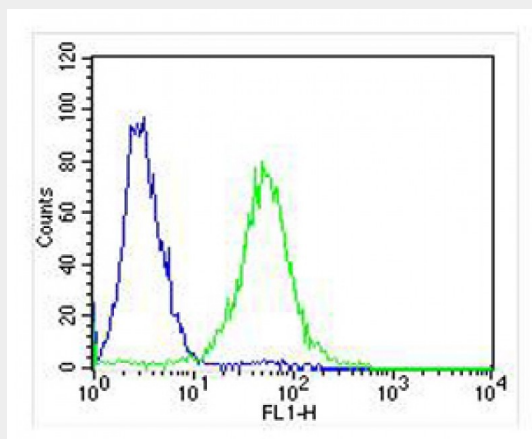
Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: ZF4 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Zebrafish lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AW5619 staining Zebrafish ak2 in zebra fish body tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing ZF4 cells stained with AW5619 (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AW5619, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Catalyzes the reversible transfer of the terminal phosphate group between ATP and AMP. Plays an important role in cellular energy homeostasis and in adenine nucleotide metabolism. Adenylate kinase activity is critical for regulation of the phosphate utilization and the AMP de novo biosynthesis pathways. Plays a key role in hematopoiesis.

Zebrafish ak2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Howe K., et al. Nature 496:498-503(2013).

Pannicke U., et al. Nat. Genet. 41:101-105(2009).