

**Anti-Reptin / RUVBL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO15169****Specification****Anti-Reptin / RUVBL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y230</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Reptin / RUVBL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse.

**Anti-Reptin / RUVBL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10856

**Other Names**

RuvB-like 2, 3.6.4.12, 48 kDa TATA box-binding protein-interacting protein, 48 kDa TBP-interacting protein, 51 kDa erythrocyte cytosolic protein, ECP-51, INO80 complex subunit J, Repressing pontin 52, Reptin 52, TIP49b, TIP60-associated protein 54-beta, TAP54-beta, RUVBL2, INO80J, TIP48, TIP49B

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human Reptin / RUVBL2

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-Reptin / RUVBL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** RUVBL2

**Synonyms** INO80J, TIP48, TIP49B**Function**

Possesses single-stranded DNA-stimulated ATPase and ATP- dependent DNA helicase (5' to 3') activity; hexamerization is thought to be critical for ATP hydrolysis and adjacent subunits in the ring- like structure contribute to the ATPase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10428817" target="\_blank">10428817</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17157868" target="\_blank">17157868</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33205750" target="\_blank">33205750</a>). Component of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex which is involved in transcriptional activation of select genes principally by acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 and H2A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14966270" target="\_blank">14966270</a>). This modification may both alter nucleosome -DNA interactions and promote interaction of the modified histones with other proteins which positively regulate transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14966270" target="\_blank">14966270</a>). This complex may be required for the activation of transcriptional programs associated with oncogene and proto-oncogene mediated growth induction, tumor suppressor mediated growth arrest and replicative senescence, apoptosis, and DNA repair (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14966270" target="\_blank">14966270</a>). The NuA4 complex ATPase and helicase activities seem to be, at least in part, contributed by the association of RUVBL1 and RUVBL2 with EP400 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14966270" target="\_blank">14966270</a>). NuA4 may also play a direct role in DNA repair when recruited to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14966270" target="\_blank">14966270</a>). Component of a SWR1-like complex that specifically mediates the removal of histone H2A.Z/H2AZ1 from the nucleosome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24463511" target="\_blank">24463511</a>). Proposed core component of the chromatin remodeling INO80 complex which exhibits DNA- and nucleosome-activated ATPase activity and catalyzes ATP- dependent nucleosome sliding (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16230350" target="\_blank">16230350</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21303910" target="\_blank">21303910</a>). Plays an essential role in oncogenic transformation by MYC and also modulates transcriptional activation by the LEF1/TCF1-CTNNB1 complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10882073" target="\_blank">10882073</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16014379" target="\_blank">16014379</a>). May also inhibit the transcriptional activity of ATF2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11713276" target="\_blank">11713276</a>). Involved in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-associated degradation (ERAD) pathway where it negatively regulates expression of ER stress response genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25652260" target="\_blank">25652260</a>). May play a role in regulating the composition of the U5 snRNP complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28561026" target="\_blank">28561026</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus matrix. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm. Membrane. Dynein axonemal particle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9DE27} Note=Mainly localized in the nucleus, associated with nuclear matrix or in the nuclear cytosol. Although it is also present in the cytoplasm and associated with the cell membranes

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed. Highly expressed in testis and thymus.

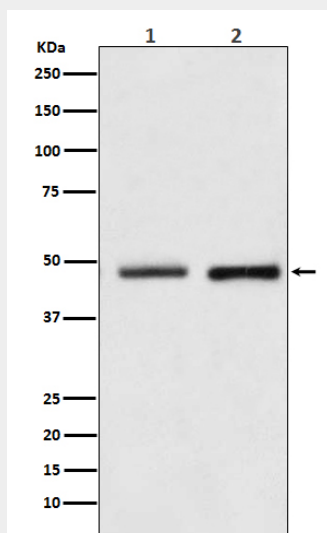
**Anti-Reptin / RUVBL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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](#)

#### Anti-Reptin / RUVBL2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Reptin / RUVBL2 expression in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) NIH/3T3 cell lysate.