

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22254a

Specification

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O8WXH0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	796442

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23224

Other Names

Nesprin-2, Nuclear envelope spectrin repeat protein 2, Nucleus and actin connecting element protein, Protein NUANCE, Synaptic nuclear envelope protein 2, Syne-2, SYNE2, KIAA1011, NUA

Target/Specificity

This SYNE2 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1843-1877 amino acids from human SYNE2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:25

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

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information

Name SYNE2 ([HGNC:17084](#))

Synonyms KIAA1011, NUA

Function Multi-isomeric modular protein which forms a linking network between organelles and the actin cytoskeleton to maintain the subcellular spatial organization. As a component of the LINC (Linker of Nucleoskeleton and Cytoskeleton) complex involved in the connection between the nuclear lamina and the cytoskeleton. The nucleocytoplasmic interactions established by the LINC complex play an important role in the transmission of mechanical forces across the nuclear envelope and in nuclear movement and positioning (PubMed:[34818527](#)). Specifically, SYNE2 and SUN2 assemble in arrays of transmembrane actin-associated nuclear (TAN) lines which are bound to F-actin cables and couple the nucleus to retrograde actin flow during actin-dependent nuclear movement. May be involved in nucleus-centrosome attachment. During interkinetic nuclear migration (INM) at G2 phase and nuclear migration in neural progenitors its LINC complex association with SUN1/2 and probable association with cytoplasmic dynein-dynactin motor complexes functions to pull the nucleus toward the centrosome; SYNE1 and SYNE2 may act redundantly. During INM at G1 phase mediates respective LINC complex association with kinesin to push the nucleus away from the centrosome. Involved in nuclear migration in retinal photoreceptor progenitors. Required for centrosome migration to the apical cell surface during early ciliogenesis. Facilitates the relaxation of mechanical stress imposed by compressive actin fibers at the rupture site through its interaction with SYN2 (PubMed:[34818527](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus outer membrane; Single-pass type IV membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type IV membrane protein. Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Mitochondrion. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, Z line Note=Different isoform patterns are found in the different compartments of the cell. The isoforms having the C-terminal transmembrane span can be found in several organellar membranes like the nuclear envelope, the sarcoplasmic reticulum of myoblasts, or the lamellipodia and focal adhesions at the cell membrane. The largest part of the outer nuclear membrane-associated protein is cytoplasmic, while its C-terminal part is associated with the nuclear envelope, most probably the outer nuclear membrane. Remains associated with the nuclear envelope during its breakdown in mitotic cells. Shorter soluble isoforms can be found in the cytoplasm and within the nucleus

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with higher level in kidney, adult and fetal liver, stomach and placenta. Weakly expressed in skeletal muscle and brain. Isoform 5 is highly expressed in pancreas, skeletal muscle and heart.

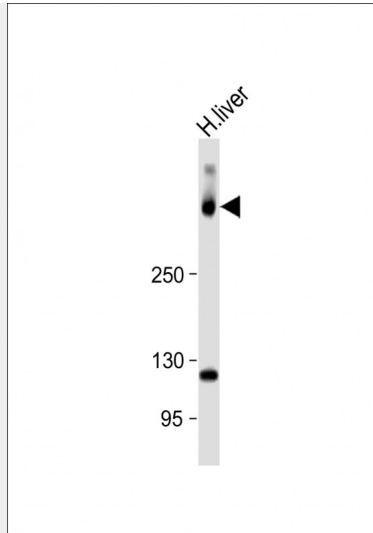
SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

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

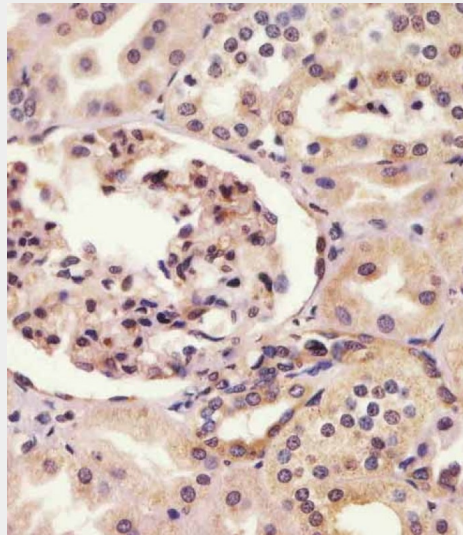
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) - Images





Anti-SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:1000 dilution + Human liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 796 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



AP22254a staining SYNE2 in human kidney 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.

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Multi-isomeric modular protein which forms a linking network between organelles and the actin cytoskeleton to maintain the subcellular spatial organization. Component of SUN-protein-containing multivariate complexes also called LINC complexes which link the nucleoskeleton and cytoskeleton by providing versatile outer nuclear membrane attachment sites for cytoskeletal filaments. Involved in the maintenance of nuclear organization and structural integrity. Connects nuclei to the cytoskeleton by interacting with the nuclear envelope and with F-actin in the cytoplasm. Specifically, SYNE2 and SUN2 assemble in arrays of transmembrane actin-associated nuclear (TAN) lines which are bound to F-actin cables and couple the nucleus to retrograde actin flow during actin-dependent nuclear movement. Required for centrosome migration to the apical cell surface during early ciliogenesis.

SYNE2 Antibody (N-Term) - References

- Zhen Y.-Y.,et al.J. Cell Sci. 115:3207-3222(2002).
Zhang Q.,et al.J. Cell Sci. 114:4485-4498(2001).
Zhang Q.,et al.Genomics 80:473-481(2002).
Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).
Heilig R.,et al.Nature 421:601-607(2003).