

**DIO2 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8718c**

**Specification**

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**DIO2 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O92813</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O6ON12</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	165-191

**DIO2 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1734

**Other Names**

Type II iodothyronine deiodinase, 5DII, DIOII, Type 2 DI, Type-II 5'-deiodinase, DIO2, ITDI2, TXDI2

**Target/Specificity**

This DIO2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 165-191 amino acids of human DIO2.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:500-2000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100  
FC~~1:10~50

**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**

DIO2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**DIO2 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** DIO2

### Synonyms ITDI2, TXDI2

**Function** Responsible for the deiodination of T4 (3,5,3',5'- tetraiodothyronine) into T3 (3,5,3'-triiodothyronine). Essential for providing the brain with appropriate levels of T3 during the critical period of development.

### Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

### Tissue Location

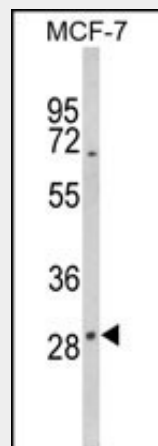
Isoform 1 is expressed in the lung, trachea, kidney, heart, skeletal muscle, placenta, fetal brain and several regions of the adult brain (PubMed:11165050, PubMed:8755651). Isoform 2 is expressed in the brain, heart, kidney and trachea (PubMed:11165050)

### DIO2 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

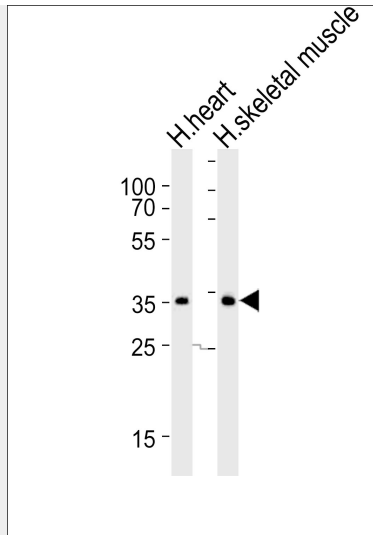
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

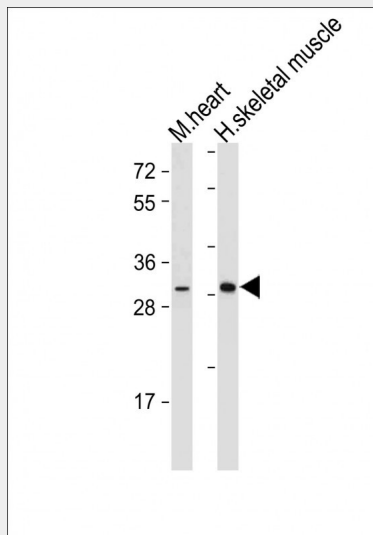
### DIO2 Antibody (Center) - Images



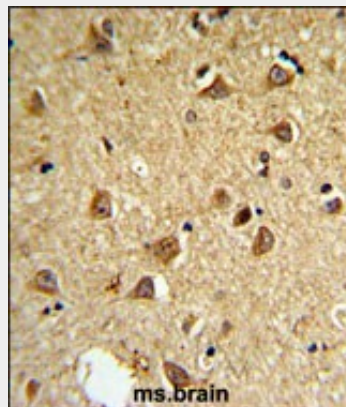
Western blot analysis of DIO2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8718c) in MCF-7 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). DIO2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



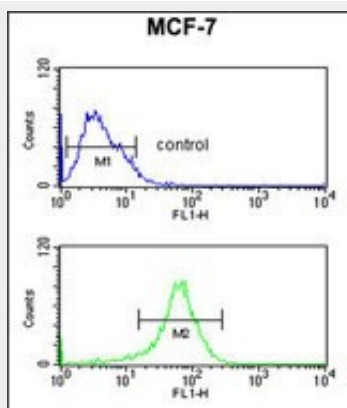
Western blot analysis of lysates from human heart and human skeletal muscle tissue lysate (from left to right), using DIO2 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP8718c). AP8718c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



All lanes : Anti-DIO2 Antibody (Center) at 1:500-2000 dilution Lane 1: Mouse heart tissue lysate Lane 2: Human skeletal muscle tissue lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 31 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



DIO2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8718c) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded mouse brain followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the mouse DIO2 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



DIO2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8718c) flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **DIO2 Antibody (Center) - Background**

DIO2 belongs to the iodothyronine deiodinase family. It activates thyroid hormone by converting the prohormone thyroxine (T4) by outer ring deiodination (ORD) to bioactive 3,3',5-triiodothyronine (T3).

#### **DIO2 Antibody (Center) - References**

He, B., et al., Prog. Neuropsychopharmacol. Biol. Psychiatry 33 (6), 986-990 (2009)  
Heemstra, K.A., et al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 94 (6), 2144-2150 (2009)