10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF2135a

Specification

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P55851
Other Accession	NP_003346, 7351, 22228 (mouse), 54315 (rat)
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse, Rat, Dog**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Concentration	**100ug/200ul**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**33229**

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7351

Other Names
Mitochondrial uncoupling protein 2, UCP 2, Solute carrier family 25 member 8, UCPH, UCP2, SLC25A8

Format
0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name UCP2

Synonyms SLC25A8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:33798544}

Function
Antiporter that exports dicarboxylate intermediates of the Krebs cycle in exchange for phosphate plus a proton across the inner membrane of mitochondria, a process driven by mitochondrial motive force with an overall impact on glycolysis, glutaminolysis and glutathione-dependent redox

balance. Continuous export of oxaloacetate and related four-carbon dicarboxylates from mitochondrial matrix into the cytosol negatively regulates the oxidation of acetyl-CoA substrates via the Krebs cycle, lowering the ATP/ADP ratio and reactive oxygen species (ROS) production (PubMed:24395786). Proton transporter activity is debated, but if it occurs it may mediate inducible proton re-entry into the mitochondrial matrix affecting ATP turnover as a protection mechanism against oxidative stress. Proton re-entry may be coupled to metabolite transport to allow for proton flux switching and optimal ATP turnover (PubMed:11171965, PubMed:33373220, PubMed:11278935, PubMed:22524567, PubMed:26182433) (By similarity). Regulates the use of glucose as a source of energy. Required for glucose-induced DRP1- dependent mitochondrial fission and neuron activation in the ventromedial nucleus of the hypothalamus (VMH). This mitochondrial adaptation mechanism modulates the VMH pool of glucose-excited neurons with an impact on systemic glucose homeostasis (By similarity). Regulates ROS levels and metabolic reprogramming of macrophages during the resolution phase of inflammation. Attenuates ROS production in response to IL33 to preserve the integrity of the Krebs cycle required for persistent production of itaconate and subsequent GATA3-dependent differentiation of inflammation-resolving alternatively activated macrophages (By similarity). Can unidirectionally transport anions including L-malate, L-aspartate, phosphate and chloride ions (PubMed:24395786, PubMed:22524567, PubMed:26182433). Does not mediate adaptive thermogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70406}; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Widely expressed in adult human tissues, including tissues rich in macrophages. Most expressed in white adipose tissue and skeletal muscle.

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody - Images

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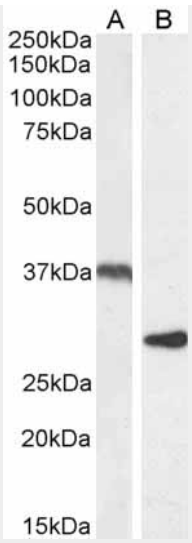

AF2135a (1 µg/ml) staining of Rat Adipose (A) and Mouse Spleen (B) lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody - Background

Mitochondrial uncoupling proteins (UCP) are members of the larger family of mitochondrial anion carrier proteins (MACP). UCPs separate oxidative phosphorylation from ATP synthesis with energy dissipated as heat, also referred to as the mitochondrial proton leak. UCPs facilitate the transfer of anions from the inner to the outer mitochondrial membrane and the return transfer of protons from the outer to the inner mitochondrial membrane. They also reduce the mitochondrial membrane potential in mammalian cells. Tissue specificity occurs for the different UCPs and the exact methods of how UCPs transfer H+/OH- are not known. UCPs contain the three homologous protein domains of MACPs. This gene is expressed in many tissues, with the greatest expression in skeletal muscle. It is thought to play a role in nonshivering thermogenesis, obesity and diabetes. Chromosomal order is 5'-UCP3-UCP2-3'.

Goat Anti-Uncoupling protein 2 / UCP2 Antibody - References

Association study of the -866G/A UCP2 gene promoter polymorphism with type 2 diabetes and obesity in a Tehran population: a case control study. Heidari J, et al. Arch Iran Med, 2010 Sep. PMID 20804304.
Population Genetic Analysis of the Uncoupling Proteins Supports a Role for UCP3 in Human Cold Resistance. Hancock AM, et al. Mol Biol Evol, 2010 Aug 28. PMID 20802238.
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Physiogenomic analysis of statin-treated patients: domain-specific counter effects within the ACACB gene on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol? Rua□o G, et al. Pharmacogenomics, 2010 Jul. PMID 20602615.
Association study of 182 candidate genes in anorexia nervosa. Pinheiro AP, et al. Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet, 2010 Jul. PMID 20468064.