

**INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI11690****Specification**

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**INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information**

|                   |                                                                 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Application       | WB                                                              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O9Y5U4</a>                                          |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NM_016133</a> , <a href="#">NP_057217</a>           |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Bovine, Dog |
| Predicted Host    | Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Goat, Bovine                                |
| Clonality         | Rabbit                                                          |
| Calculated MW     | Polyclonal<br>25kDa KDa                                         |

**INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 51141

|                                                 |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Alias Symbol                                    | <b>MGC26273</b> |
| <b>Other Names</b>                              |                 |
| Insulin-induced gene 2 protein, INSIG-2, INSIG2 |                 |

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-INSIG2 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information****Name** INSIG2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12242332, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:20452}**Function**

Oxysterol-binding protein that mediates feedback control of cholesterol synthesis by controlling both endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi transport of SCAP and degradation of HMGCR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12242332" target="\_blank">12242332</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16606821" target="\_blank">16606821</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32322062" target="\_blank">32322062</a>). Acts as a negative regulator of cholesterol biosynthesis by mediating the retention of the SCAP-SREBP complex in the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby blocking the processing of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs) SREBF1/SREBP1 and SREBF2/SREBP2 (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32322062" target="\_blank">32322062</a>). Binds oxysterol, including 22- hydroxycholesterol, 24-hydroxycholesterol, 25-hydroxycholesterol and 27-hydroxycholesterol, regulating interaction with SCAP and retention of the SCAP-SREBP complex in the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26160948" target="\_blank">26160948</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17428920" target="\_blank">17428920</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32322062" target="\_blank">32322062</a>). In presence of oxysterol, interacts with SCAP, retaining the SCAP-SREBP complex in the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby preventing SCAP from escorting SREBF1/SREBP1 and SREBF2/SREBP2 to the Golgi (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32322062" target="\_blank">32322062</a>). Sterol deprivation or phosphorylation by PCK1 reduce oxysterol-binding, disrupting the interaction between INSIG2 and SCAP, thereby promoting Golgi transport of the SCAP-SREBP complex, followed by processing and nuclear translocation of SREBF1/SREBP1 and SREBF2/SREBP2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32322062" target="\_blank">32322062</a>). Also regulates cholesterol synthesis by regulating degradation of HMGCR: initiates the sterol-mediated ubiquitin-mediated endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) of HMGCR via recruitment of the reductase to the ubiquitin ligase RNF139 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16606821" target="\_blank">16606821</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22143767" target="\_blank">22143767</a>).

### Cellular Location

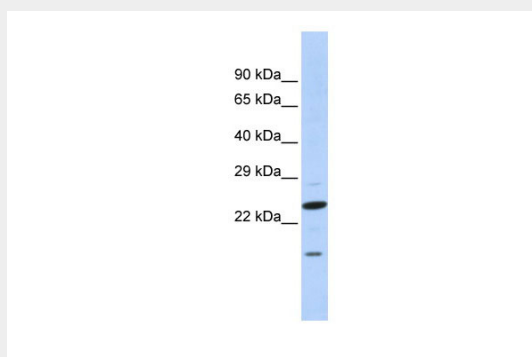
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

### INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region - 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](#)

### INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-INSIG2 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml

ELISA Titer: 1:62500

Positive Control: Human brain

### INSIG2 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Li,C.G., (2008) Int. J. Cancer 123 (2), 273-282 Reconstitution and Storage:For short term use, store at 2-8C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.Publications:Yu, Z. et al. Rapamycin and Dietary Restriction Induce Metabolically Distinctive Changes in Mouse Liver. J. Gerontol. A. Biol. Sci. Med. Sci. glu053- (2014).  
doi:10.1093/gerona/glu053 WB, Bovine, H, Goat, Rabbit, Sheep, Human, Pig, Mouse, Dog,  
Rat24755936