

LIMPII / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal)
Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15364**Specification**

LIMPII / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q14108
Reactivity	Human, Rabbit
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	54kDa KDa

LIMPII / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 950**Other Names**

Lysosome membrane protein 2, 85 kDa lysosomal membrane sialoglycoprotein, LGP85, CD36 antigen-like 2, Lysosome membrane protein II, LIMP II, Scavenger receptor class B member 2, CD36, SCARB2, CD36L2, LIMP2, LIMPII

Target/Specificity

Human SCARB2 / SR-BII.

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Precautions

LIMPII / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LIMPII / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information**Name** SCARB2**Synonyms** CD36L2, LIMP2, LIMPII**Function**

Acts as a lysosomal receptor for glucosylceramidase (GBA1) targeting.

Cellular Location

Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

LIMPII / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

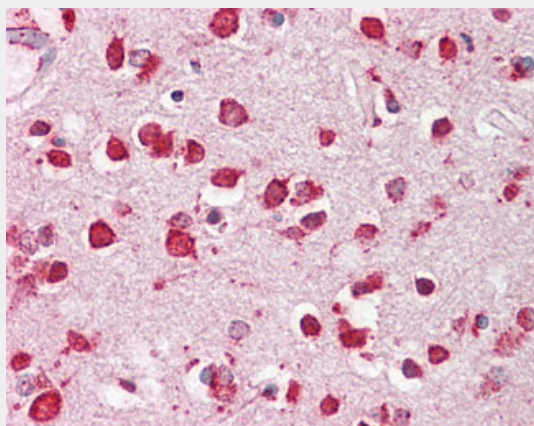
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

LIMP2 / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) - Images



SCARB2 antibody (0.1 ug/ml) staining of Human Cerebral Cortex lysate (35 ug protein/ml in RIPA...



Anti-LIMP2 / SCARB2 antibody IHC of human brain, cortex.

LIMP2 / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) - Background

Acts as a lysosomal receptor for glucosylceramidase (GBA) targeting.

LIMP2 / SCARB2 Antibody (Internal) - References

Fujita H., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 184:604-611(1992).
Calvo D., et al. Genomics 25:100-106(1995).
Kalinine N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).