

**ATP1B2 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5299**

**Specification**

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**ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P14415</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P13638</a> , <a href="#">Q8WMG3</a> , <a href="#">P14231</a> , <a href="#">Q28030</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Rabbit, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=33;M=33;Rat=33 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

**ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 482

**Antigen Region**  
115-141

**Other Names**

ATP1B2; Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-2; Sodium/potassium-dependent ATPase subunit beta-2

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100  
FC~~1:10~50

**Target/Specificity**

This ATP1B2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 115-141 amino acids from the Central region of human ATP1B2.

**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**

ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

**Name** ATP1B2

### Function

This is the non-catalytic component of the active enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the exchange of Na(+) and K(+) ions across the plasma membrane. The exact function of the beta-2 subunit is not known.

### Cellular Location

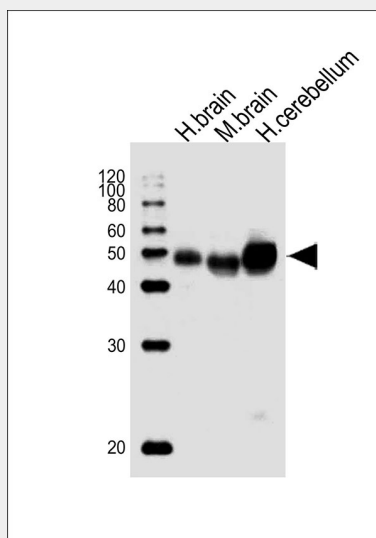
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

## ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

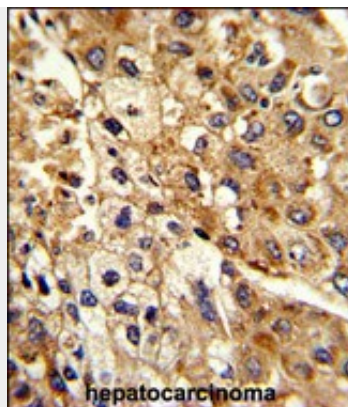
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

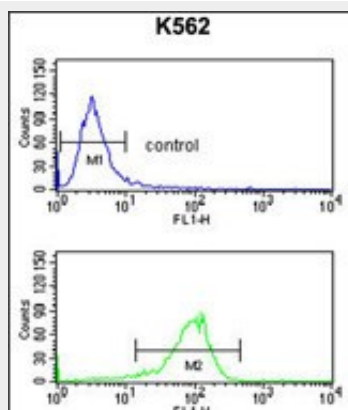
## ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human brain, mouse brain and human cerebellum tissue lysate (from left to right), using ATP1B2 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AW5299). AW5299 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.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma reacted with ATP1B2 Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AW5299) flow cytometry analysis of K562 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

### ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) - Background

The protein belongs to the family of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPases. Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane.

### ATP1B2 Antibody (Center) - References

- Guey, L.T., et.al., Eur. Urol. 57 (2), 283-292 (2010)
- Tokhtaeva, E., et.al., Biochemistry 48 (48), 11421-11431 (2009)
- Hosgood, H.D. et.al., Respir Med 103 (12), 1866-1870 (2009)