

ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2305b**Specification**

ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P36404](#)**ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 402**Other Names**

ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 2, ARL2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2305b](/product/products/AP2305b) was selected from the C-term region of human ARL2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ARL2**Function**

Small GTP-binding protein which cycles between an inactive GDP-bound and an active GTP-bound form, and the rate of cycling is regulated by guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEF) and GTPase-activating proteins (GAP). GTP-binding protein that does not act as an allosteric activator of the cholera toxin catalytic subunit. Regulates formation of new microtubules and centrosome integrity. Prevents the TBCD-induced microtubule destruction. Participates in association with TBCD, in the disassembly of the apical junction complexes. Antagonizes the effect of TBCD on epithelial cell detachment and tight and adherens junctions disassembly. Together with ARL2, plays a role in the nuclear translocation, retention and transcriptional activity of STAT3. Component of a regulated secretory pathway involved in Ca(2+)-dependent release of acetylcholine. Required for normal progress through the cell cycle (PubMed:[10831612](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10831612), PubMed:[16525022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16525022), PubMed:[16525022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16525022)).

[18234692](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18234692), PubMed: [18588884](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18588884), PubMed: [20740604](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20740604)). Also regulates mitochondrial integrity and function (PubMed: [30945270](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30945270)).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=The complex formed with ARL2BP, ARL2 and SLC25A6 is expressed in mitochondria. The complex formed with ARL2BP, ARL2 and SLC25A4 is expressed in mitochondria (By similarity). Not detected in the Golgi, nucleus and on the mitotic spindle. Centrosome-associated throughout the cell cycle Not detected to interphase microtubules {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08697}

ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) genes are small GTP-binding proteins of the RAS superfamily. ARL2 is a member of a functionally distinct group of ARF-like genes. This protein is a component of a regulated secretory pathway involved in Ca(2+)-dependent release of acetylcholine.

ARL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Antoshechkin, I., et al., Dev. Cell 2(5):579-591 (2002).Bhamidipati, A., et al., J. Cell Biol. 149(5):1087-1096 (2000).Guru, S.C., et al., Genome Res. 7(7):725-735 (1997).Clark, J., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90(19):8952-8956 (1993).