SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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Rabbit Anti-SRPX2 antibody

SL11967R

Product Name	SRPX2
Chinese Name	SRPX2 蛋白抗体
Alias	SRPX2 is a 465 amino acid secreted protein expressed in neurons of the brain, including the rolandic area. It has been suggested that SRPX2 enhances cell motility, migration and adhesion through FAK signaling in gastric and other cancer cells. Localized to the cytoplasm, SRPX2 is a ligand for uPAR (urokinase plasminogen activator), a receptor that is a crucial component of the extracellular plasminogen proteolysis system. SRPX2 may be responsible for rolandic seizures (RSs) associated with oral and speech dyspraxia and mental retardation (MR). The involvement of SRPX2 in these disorders suggests an important role for SRPX2 in the perisylvian region critical for language and cognitive development; SRPX2_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Neurobiology
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse, (predicted: Human, Rat,)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	50kDa
Cellular localization	cytoplasmic Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SRPX2: 121-220/465
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Solution

Storage Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed PubMed

Product Detail

SRPX2 is a 465 amino acid secreted protein expressed in neurons of the brain, including the rolandic area. It has been suggested that SRPX2 enhances cell motility, migration and adhesion through FAK signaling in gastric and other cancer cells. Localized to the cytoplasm, SRPX2 is a ligand for uPAR (urokinase plasminogen activator), a receptor that is a crucial component of the extracellular plasminogen proteolysis system. SRPX2 may be responsible for rolandic seizures (RSs) associated with oral and speech dyspraxia and mental retardation (MR). The involvement of SRPX2 in these disorders suggests an important role for SRPX2 in the perisylvian region critical for language and cognitive development.

Function:
Acts as a ligand for the urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor. Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing endothelial cell migration and the formation of vascular network (cords). Involved in cellular migration and adhesion in cancer cells. Increases the phosphorylation levels of FAK. May have a role in the perisylvian region, critical for language and cognitive development.

Subunit:
Interacts with ADAMTS4, CTSB and PLAUR. Interacts with PLAUR (via the UPAR/Ly6 domains).

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm. Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in neurons of the rolandic area of the brain (at protein level). Highly expressed in the brain, placenta, lung, trachea, uterus and adrenal gland. Weakly expressed in the peripheral blood, brain and bone marrow. Expressed in numerous cancer cell lines.

DISEASE:
Defects in SRPX2 are a cause of bilateral perisylvian polymicrogyria (BPP) [MIM:300388]. BPP is the most common form of polymicrogyria, a malformation of the cortex, in which the brain surface is irregular and the normal gyral pattern replaced by multiple small, partly fused, gyri separated by shallow sulci. BPP results in mild mental retardation, epilepsy and pseudobulbar palsy, causing difficulties with expressive speech and feeding.
Defects in SRPX2 are a cause of rolandic epilepsy with speech dyspraxia and mental retardation X-linked (RESDX) [MIM:300643]. A condition characterized by the

association of rolandic seizures with oral and speech dyspraxia, and mental retardation. Rolandic occur during a period of significant brain maturation. During this time, dysfunction of neural network activities such as focal discharges may be associated with specific developmental disabilities resulting in specific cognitive impairments of language, visuo-spatial abilities or attention.

Similarity:
Contains 1 HYR domain.
Contains 3 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains.

SWISS:
O60687

Gene ID:
27286

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 27286 Human

Entrez Gene: 68792 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 317181 Rat

Omim: 300642 Human

SwissProt: O60687 Human

SwissProt: Q8R054 Mouse

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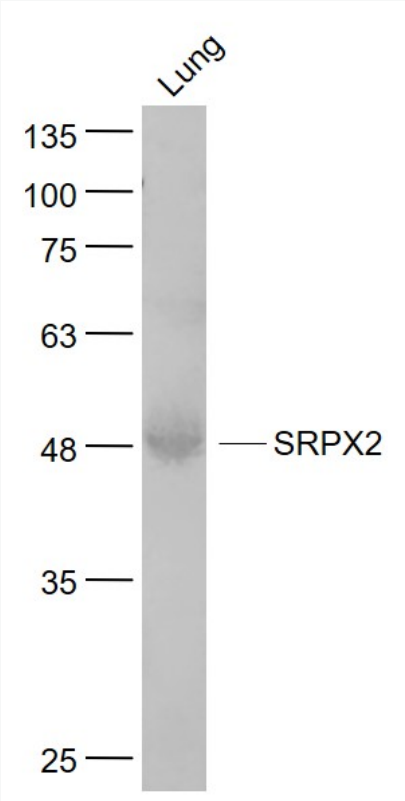
Product Picture



Sample:

Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- SRPX2 (SL11967R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 48 kD

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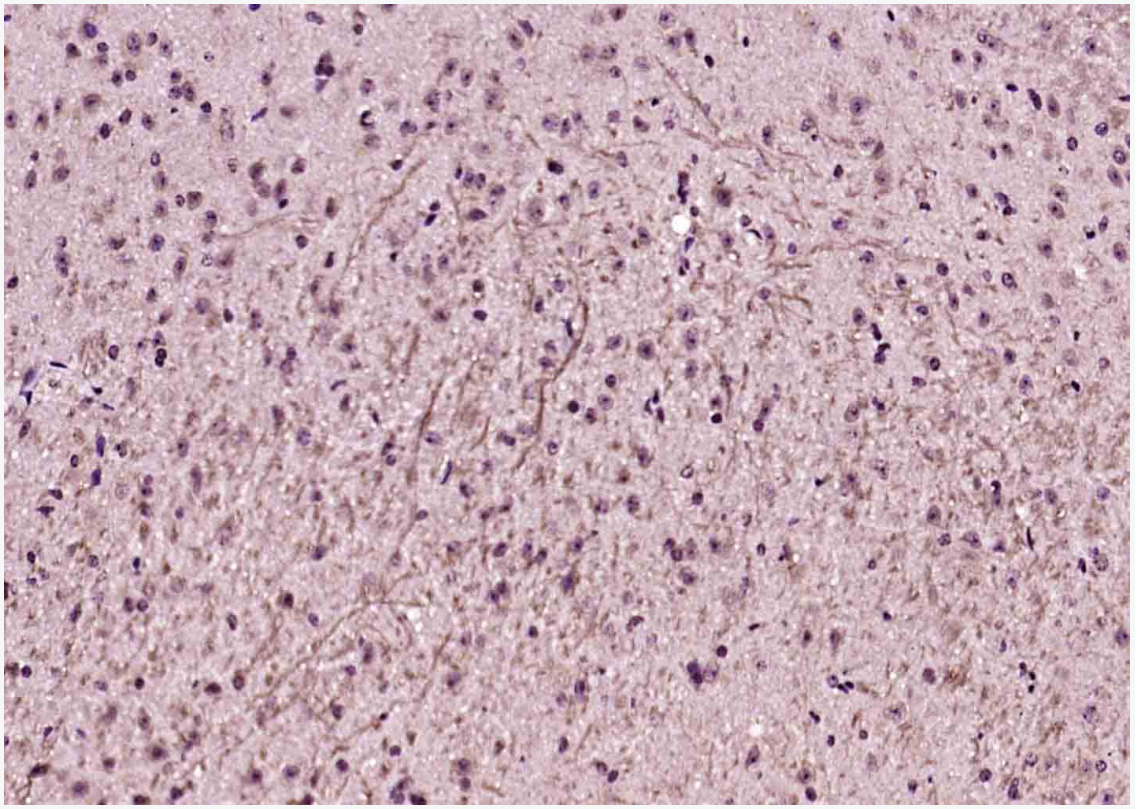

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SRPX2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL11967R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.