SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-GFM2/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL13339R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-GFM2/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的延伸因子 G2 抗体
Alias	EF-G2mt; EFG2; EFG2mt; elongation factor G 2, mitochondrial; Elongation factor G2; G elongation factor mitochondrial 2; GFM2; hEFG2; mEFG 2; mEFG2; Mitochondrial elongation factor G2; mitochondrial ribosome recycling factor 2; MRRF2; MST027; MSTP027; OTTHUMP00000222951; OTTHUMP00000222952; ribosome-releasing factor 2, mitochondrial; RRF2; RRF2mt.
Research Area	Cell biology Mitochondrion Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Rat(predicted:Mouse,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	87kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GFM2
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** GFM2 is a mitochondrial translation elongation factor. Its role in the regulation of normal mitochondrial function and in different disease states attributed to mitochondrial dysfunction is not known. Eukaryotes contain two

protein translational systems, one in the cytoplasm and one in the mitochondria. Mitochondrial translation is crucial for maintaining mitochondrial function and mutations in this system lead to a breakdown in the respiratory chain oxidative phosphorylation system and to impaired maintenance of mitochondrial DNA.

Function:
Mitochondrial GTPase that mediates the disassembly of ribosomes from messenger RNA at the termination of mitochondrial protein biosynthesis. Acts in collaboration with MRRF. GTP hydrolysis follows the ribosome disassembly and probably occurs on the ribosome large subunit. Not involved in the GTP-dependent ribosomal translocation step during translation elongation.

Subcellular Location:
Mitochondrial.

Tissue Specificity:
Widely expressed.

Similarity:
Belongs to the GTP-binding elongation factor family. EF-G/EF-2 subfamily.

Database links:
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q969S9.1

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