

## TCN2 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C43039



Package Size: #C43039-AF350 100ul #C43039-AF405 100ul #C43039-AF488 100ul  
 #C43039-AF555 100ul #C43039-AF594 100ul #C43039-AF647 100ul  
 #C43039-AF680 100ul #C43039-AF750 100ul #C43039-Biotin 100ul

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## Description

Product Name	TCN2 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total TCN2 protein.
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human TCN2
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	II; TC; TC2; TC-2; TCII; TC II; D22S676; D22S750
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P20062NCBI Gene ID:6948NCBI mRNA#:NCBI Protein#:
Uniprot	P20062
GeneID	6948;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	48KD
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

## Application Details

## Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

## Background

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This gene encodes a member of the vitamin B12-binding protein family. This family of proteins, alternatively referred to as R binders, is expressed in various tissues and secretions. This plasma protein binds cobalamin and mediates the transport of cobalamin into cells. This protein and other mammalian cobalamin-binding proteins, such as transcobalamin I and gastric intrinsic factor, may have evolved by duplication of a common ancestral gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only