

## NFATc2 Polyclonal Antibody

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| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YT6023   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA  |
| <b>Target :</b>              | NFAT1  |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>Cellular senescence;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Axon guidance;>>VEGF signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>Yersinia infection;>>Hepatitis B;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | NFATC2 NFAT1 NFATP   |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | Nuclear factor of activated T-cells, cytoplasmic 2 (NF-ATc2) (NFATc2) (NFAT pre-existing subunit) (NF-ATp) (T-cell transcription factor NFAT1)   |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 4773   |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q13469   |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 18019  |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q60591   |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 640-700  |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | The antibody detects endogenous NFATc2   |
| <b>Formulation :</b>         | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source :</b>              | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG   |

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| <b>Dilution :</b>             | WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200   |
| <b>Purification :</b>         | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Concentration :</b>        | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b>    | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)   |
| <b>Observed Band :</b>        | 100kD  |
| <b>Cell Pathway :</b>         | MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;WNT;WNT-T CELLAxon guidance;VEGF;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;T_Cell_Receptor;B_Cell_Antigen;  |
| <b>Background :</b>           | This gene is a member of the nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT) family. The product of this gene is a DNA-binding protein with a REL-homology region (RHR) and an NFAT-homology region (NHR). This protein is present in the cytosol and only translocates to the nucleus upon T cell receptor (TCR) stimulation, where it becomes a member of the nuclear factors of activated T cells transcription complex. This complex plays a central role in inducing gene transcription during the immune response. Alternate transcriptional splice variants encoding different isoforms have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012],   |
| <b>Function :</b>             | alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,domain:Rel Similarity Domain (RSD) allows DNA-binding and cooperative interactions with AP1 factors.,function:Plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokine genes in T-cells, especially in the induction of the IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, TNF-alpha or GM-CSF.,induction:Inducibly expressed in T-lymphocytes upon activation of the T-cell receptor (TCR) complex. Induced after co-addition of phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) and ionomycin.,PTM:In resting cells, phosphorylated by NFATC-kinase on at least 18 sites in the 99-363 region. Upon cell stimulation, all these sites except Ser-243 are dephosphorylated by calcineurin. Dephosphorylation induces a conformational change that simultaneously exposes an NLS and masks an NES, which results in nuclear localization. Simultaneously, Ser-53 or Ser-56 is phosphorylated; which is required for full |
| <b>Subcellular Location :</b> | Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic for the phosphorylated form and nuclear after activation that is controlled by calcineurin-mediated dephosphorylation. Rapid nuclear exit of NFATC is thought to be one mechanism by which cells distinguish between sustained and transient calcium signals. The subcellular localization of NFATC plays a key role in the regulation of gene transcription.  |
| <b>Expression :</b>           | Expressed in thymus, spleen, heart, testis, brain, placenta, muscle and pancreas. Isoform 1 is highly expressed in the small intestine, heart, testis, prostate, thymus, placenta and thyroid. Isoform 3 is highly expressed in stomach,   |

uterus, placenta, trachea and thyroid.

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**Tag :** hot

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**Sort :** 10756

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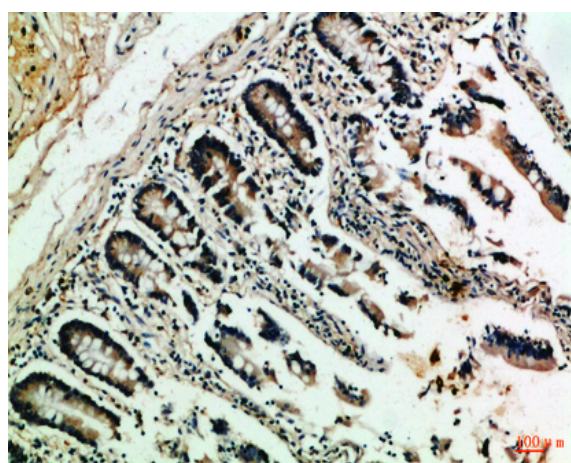
**Host :** Rabbit

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**Modifications :** Unmodified

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## Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-colon, antibody was diluted at 1:100