

# MTCH2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10861

# Specification

#### **MTCH2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	
Primary Accession	
Other Accession	

Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Application Notes WB, IHC, IF Q791V5 NP 055157, <u>5815347</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit Polvclonal lgG **MTCH2** antibody can be used for detection of MTCH2 by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistoc hemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For i mmunofluorescen ce start at 20 μg/mL.

### MTCH2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 56428 Target/Specificity Mtch2;

Reconstitution & Storage

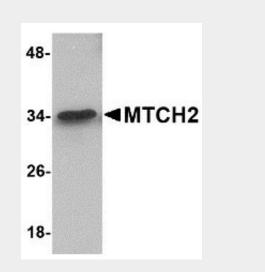
MTCH2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

### Precautions

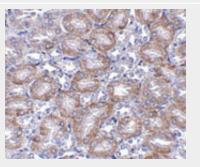
MTCH2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**MTCH2** Antibody - Protein Information

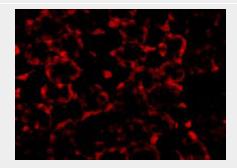
Name Mtch2



Western blot analysis of MTCH2 in 293 cell lysate with MTCH2 antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of MTCH2 in mouse kidney tissue with MTCH2 antibody at 5  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunofluorescence of MTCH2 in Mouse Kidney cells with MTCH2 antibody at 20  $\mu$ g/mL.

MTCH2 Antibody - Background



## Function

The substrate transported is not yet known. Induces mitochondrial depolarization (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

## **MTCH2 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

MTCH2 Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer. The Bcl-2 family of proteins is comprised of critical regulators of apoptosis that can be divided into two classes: those that inhibit apoptosis and those that promote cell death. MTCH2 is a member of the mitochondrial carrier protein family that catalyze the exchange of substrates across the inner mitochondrial membrane and is targeted by Bid, a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member, in response to apoptotic signals, suggesting that MTCH2 may play a key role in the mitochondrial apoptosis pathway.

### **MTCH2 Antibody - References**

Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. Cell Death Differ.2000; 7:2-7.

Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. Oncogene2003; 22:8590-607.

Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. Exp. Geron.2004; 39:1125-35.

Grinberg M, Schwarz M, Zaltsman Y, et al. Mitochondrial carrier homolog 2 is a target of tBID in cells signaled to die by tumor necrosis factor alpha. Mol. Cell. Biol.2005; 25:4579-90.