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# PTRH2 Polyclonal Antibody

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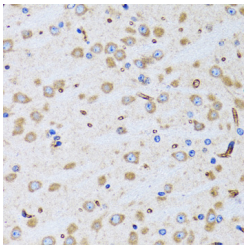
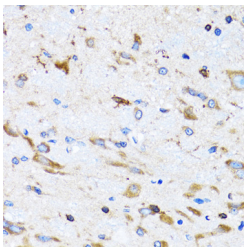
|---|---|---|---|
| **Catalog No.** | E-AB-61984 | **Reactivity** | H,M,R |
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. | **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Applications** | IHC,IF | **Isotype** | IgG |

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

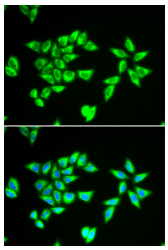
## Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat brain using PTRH2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse spinal cord using PTRH2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using PTRH2 Polyclonal Antibody

## Immunogen Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant fusion protein of human PTRH2 (NP_057161.1). |
| **GeneID** | 51651 |
| **Swissprot** | Q9Y3E5 |
| **Synonyms** | PTRH2,BIT1,CFAP37,CGI-147,IMNEPD,PTH,PTH2,PTH2 |

## Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Buffer** | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3. |
| **Purify** | Affinity purification |
| **Dilution** | IHC 1:50-1:200 IF 1:10-1:100 |

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a mitochondrial protein with two putative domains, an N-terminal mitochondrial localization sequence, and a UPF0099 domain. In vitro assays suggest that this protein possesses peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase activity, to release the peptidyl moiety from tRNA, thereby preventing the accumulation of dissociated peptidyl-tRNA that could reduce the efficiency of translation. This protein also plays a role regulating cell survival and death. It promotes survival as part of an integrin-signaling pathway for cells attached to the extracellular matrix (ECM), but also promotes apoptosis in cells that have lost their attachment to the ECM, a process called anoikos. After loss of cell attachment to the ECM, this protein is phosphorylated, is released from the mitochondria into the cytosol, and promotes caspase-independent apoptosis through interactions with transcriptional regulators. This gene has been implicated in the development and progression of tumors, and mutations in this gene have been associated with an infantile multisystem neurologic, endocrine, and pancreatic disease (INMEPD) characterized by intellectual disability, postnatal microcephaly, progressive cerebellar atrophy, hearing impairment, polyneuropathy, failure to thrive, and organ fibrosis with exocrine pancreas insufficiency (PMID: 25574476). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.