

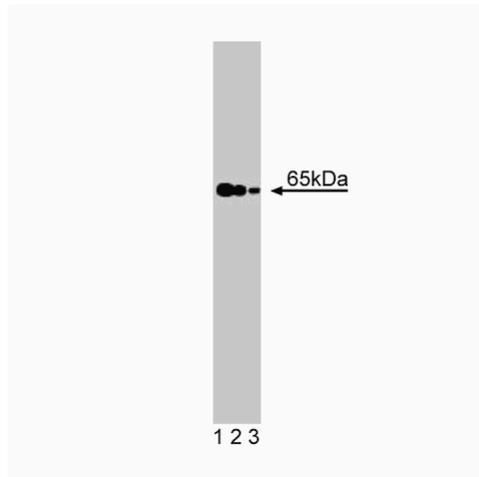
## Technical Data Sheet

**Purified Mouse Anti-NMT-2****Product Information**

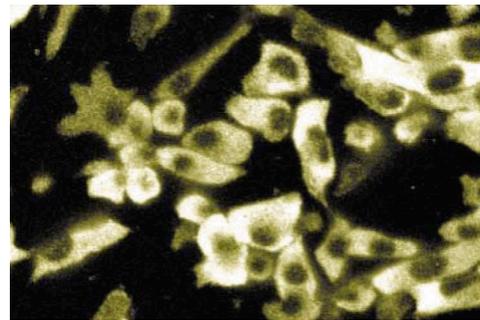
<b>Material Number:</b>	<b>611310</b>
<b>Size:</b>	50 µg
<b>Concentration:</b>	250 µg/ml
<b>Clone:</b>	30/NMT-2
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Human NMT-2 aa. 10-119
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Testing: Human
<b>Target MW:</b>	65 kDa
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

**Description**

Myristoylation is an essential cotranslational modification for many mammalian, viral, and fungal signaling proteins. N-terminal myristoylation is a lipid modification that is catalyzed by N-myristoyltransferase (NMT). NMT transfers myristic acid from myristoyl coenzyme A to the amino group of a protein's N-terminal glycine residue. This modification is important for localization and/or function of many of these proteins. Two human NMTs (NMT-1, NMT-2) have been identified. These proteins share 95% amino acid identity with their mouse homologs. NMT-1 is processed to form four protein isoforms with molecular weights ranging from 49-68 kDa. It is not known if these four isoforms are derived from single or multiple gene(s) and their exact functional roles are yet to be determined. In contrast to NMT-1, NMT-2 is a single 65 kDa protein. It contains 77% sequence identity with NMT-1, indicating that these proteins comprise two distinct families with overlapping, but distinct, substrate preferences. Additionally, NMT enzymatic activity is increased in colorectal tumors. Thus, NMTs are transferases whose function is essential for biological function of a variety of signaling proteins.



**Western blot analysis of NMT-2 on human endothelial lysate.** Lane 1: 1:1000, lane 2: 1:2000, lane 3: 1:4000 dilution of NMT-2.



**ES2**

**Preparation and Storage**

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20°C.

**Application Notes****Application**

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development

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## Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols) for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

## References

Giang DK, Cravatt BF. A second mammalian N-myristoyltransferase. *J Biol Chem.* 1998; 273(12):6595-6598.(Biology)