

Product Information

Anti-Mitofusin 2

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **M6444**

Product Description

Anti-Mitofusin 2 is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues 557-576 of human mitofusin 2 with an N-terminal added cysteine, conjugated to KLH. The corresponding sequence differs by one and two amino acids in rat and mouse mitofusin 2, respectively. The antibody is affinity-purified using the immunizing peptide immobilized on agarose.

Anti-Mitofusin 2 recognizes human, rat, and mouse mitofusin 2. Applications include immunoblotting, ~86 kDa, and immunoprecipitation. Detection of the mitofusin 2 band by immunoblotting is specifically inhibited with the immunizing peptide.

Mitofusins (Mfn1 and Mfn2) are the mammalian homologs of the *Drosophila* protein fuzzy onion (Fzo). They are transmembrane GTPases embedded in the outer membrane of mitochondria.¹ These proteins are essential for fusion of mitochondria in mammalian cells.² The dynamic balance between fusion and fission determines mitochondrial morphology.³ Mfn1 and Mfn2 form homotypic and heterotypic complexes that are functional for fusion. Mitochondrial fusion is also important for cell growth, mitochondrial membrane potential, respiration, and embryonic development. Mice deficient in either Mfn1 or Mfn2 die in mid-gestation. Mfn2 mutant embryos have a specific and severe disruption of a layer of the placenta.⁴ Mitofusin 2 is broadly expressed, with highest expression in heart and skeletal muscle and is induced during myogenesis.^{1, 4-5} Repression of Mfn2 causes morphological and functional fragmentation of the mitochondrial network into independent clusters and reduces mitochondrial membrane potential and glucose oxidation.

Thus, Mfn2 is essential for the maintenance of mitochondrial network and controls mitochondrial metabolism. This Mfn2-dependent regulatory mechanism is disturbed in obesity by reduced Mfn2

expression.⁵ Mutations in mitofusin 2 cause Charcot-Marie-Tooth neuropathy type 2A, a neurological disorder that results from degeneration of axons in peripheral nerves.⁶

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 15 mM sodium azide.

Antibody concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilutions should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: using a chemiluminescent detection reagent, a working concentration of: 0.5-1 µg/mL is recommended using an extract of mouse and rat brain mitochondria.

Immunoprecipitation: 5-10 µg of the antibody immunoprecipitates mitofusin 2 from HeLa human epithelioid carcinoma cell lysate.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Rojo, M., et al., *J. Cell Sci.*, **115**, 1663-1674 (2002).
2. Koshiba, T., et al., *Science*, **305**, 858-862 (2004).
3. Santel, A., and Fuller, M.T., *J. Cell Sci.*, **114**, 867-874 (2000).
4. Chen, H., et al., *J. Cell Biol.*, **160**, 189-200 (2003).
5. Bach, D., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, **278**, 17190-17197 (2003).
6. Zuchner, S., et al., *Nat. Genet.*, **36**, 449-51 (2004).

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