

**SOX-2 (PTR1367) mouse mAb**

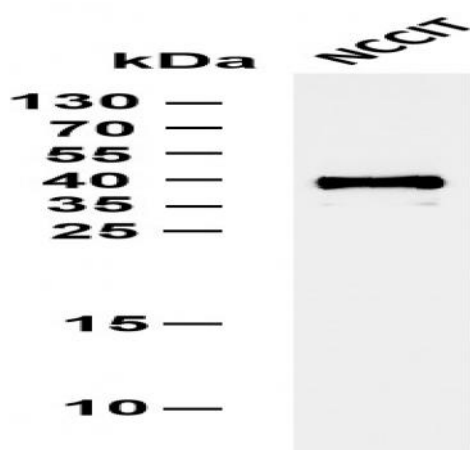
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM4472
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	SOX-2
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells
<b>Gene Name :</b>	SOX2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Transcription factor SOX-2
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	6657
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P48431
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	20674
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P48432
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Recombinant protein
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of SOX-2 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1,kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000.IF 1:100-500.ELISA 1:1000-5000.
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein G
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

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<b>Molecularweight :</b>	34kD
<b>Observed Band :</b>	34kD
<b>Background :</b>	<p>SRY-box 2(SOX2) Homo sapiens This intronless gene encodes a member of the SRY-related HMG-box (SOX) family of transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of cell fate. The product of this gene is required for stem-cell maintenance in the central nervous system, and also regulates gene expression in the stomach. Mutations in this gene have been associated with optic nerve hypoplasia and with syndromic microphthalmia, a severe form of structural eye malformation. This gene lies within an intron of another gene called SOX2 overlapping transcript (SOX2OT). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>disease:Defects in SOX2 are the cause of microphthalmia syndromic type 3 (MCOPS3) [MIM:206900]. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues (anophthalmia). In many cases, microphthalmia/anophthalmia occurs in association with syndromes that include non-ocular abnormalities. MCOPS3 is characterized by the rare association of malformations including uni- or bilateral anophthalmia or microphthalmia, and esophageal atresia with trachoesophageal fistula.,function:Transcription factor that forms a trimeric complex with OCT4 on DNA and controls the expression of a number of genes involved in embryonic development such as YES1, FGF4, UTF1 and ZFP206. Critical for early embryogenesis and for embryonic stem cell pluripotency.,online information:Sox2 entry,PTM:Sumoylation inhibits bin</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Nuclear
<b>Expression :</b>	Fetal brain,Lung,Retina,
<b>Sort :</b>	16518
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Mouse
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

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## Products Images



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-SOX-2 (PTR1367) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: NCCIT Predicted band size: 34kDa Observed band size: 34kDa