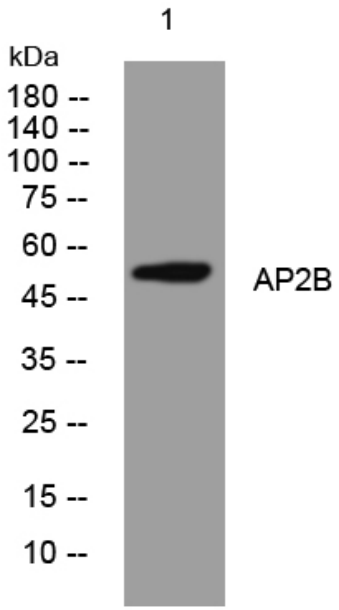
AP2B rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-08694
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TFAP2B
Protein Name	AP2B
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human AP2B AA range: 18-68
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of AP2B at Human/Mouse
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1：500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . In the brain, localizes to the arcuate hypothalamic nucleus, the ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus and the accumbens nucleus of the ventral striatum. .
Tissue Specificity	
Function	disease:Defects in TFAP2B are the cause of Char syndrome (CHAR) [MIM:169100]. CHAR is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), facial dysmorphism and hand anomalies.,function:Sequence-specific DNA-binding protein that interacts with inducible viral and cellular enhancer elements to regulate transcription of selected genes. AP-2 factors bind to the consensus sequence 5'-GCCNNNGGC-3' and activate genes involved in a large spectrum of important biological functions including proper eye, face, body wall, limb and neural tube development. They also suppress a number of genes including MCAM/MUC18, C/EBP alpha and MYC. AP-2 beta appears to be required for normal face and limb development and for proper terminal differentiation and function of renal tubular epithelia.,online

	information:Activatin protein 2 entry,PTM:Sumoylated on Lys-21; which inhibits tran
Background	This gene encodes a member of the AP-2 family of transcription factors. AP-2 proteins form homo- or hetero-dimers with other AP-2 family members and bind specific DNA sequences. They are thought to stimulate cell proliferation and suppress terminal differentiation of specific cell types during embryonic development. Specific AP-2 family members differ in their expression patterns and binding affinity for different promoters. This protein functions as both a transcriptional activator and repressor. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal dominant Char syndrome, suggesting that this gene functions in the differentiation of neural crest cell derivatives. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night