TFAP2B Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C37333

Package Size: #C37333-AF350 100ul #C37333-AF405 100ul #C37333-AF488 100ul #C37333-AF555 100ul #C37333-AF594 100ul #C37333-AF647 100ul #C37333-AF680 100ul #C37333-AF750 100ul #C37333-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	TFAP2B Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total TFAP2B protein.
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the N terminal of human transcription factor AP-2 beta (activating enhancer binding protein 2 beta)
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	AP-2B; AP2-B
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q92481NCBI Gene ID:7021NCBI mRNA#:NCBI Protein#:NP_001035869
Uniprot	Q92481
GeneID	7021;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	50
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°Cin dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only