

c-Myc(Phospho-T58) Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C13394



Package Size: #C13394-AF350 100ul #C13394-AF405 100ul #C13394-AF488 100ul
 #C13394-AF555 100ul #C13394-AF594 100ul #C13394-AF647 100ul
 #C13394-AF680 100ul #C13394-AF750 100ul #C13394-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
 Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	c-Myc(Phospho-T58) Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	FSGS7 antibody Paired box 2 antibody Paired box gene 2 antibody paired box homeotic gene 2 antibody paired box protein 2 antibody Paired box protein Pax 2 antibody Paired box protein Pax-2 antibody Paired box protein Pax2 antibody PAPRS antibody Pax 2 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q02962
Uniprot	Q02962
GeneID	5076;
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	45
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in 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

Background

Pax genes contain paired domains with strong homology to genes in *Drosophila* which are involved in programming early development. The PAX2 gene is expressed in primitive cells of the kidney, ureter, eye, ear, and central nervous system. More specifically, in human embryo sections, PAX2 is expressed in the optic vesicle and later in the retina, in the otic vesicle and later in the semicircular canals of the inner ear, and in mesonephros, metanephros, adrenals, spinal cord, and hindbrain. PAX2 mutations can be responsible for renal hypoplasia, either isolated or associated with various ophthalmologic manifestations ranging from retinal coloboma to microphthalmia. Lesions in the PAX6 gene accounts for most cases of aniridia, a congenital malformation of the eye, chiefly characterized by iris hypoplasia, which can cause blindness. PAX6 is involved in other anterior segment malformations besides aniridia, such as Peters anomaly, a major error in the embryonic development of the eye with corneal clouding with variable iridolenticulocorneal adhesions.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only