Product Name: AP-2α/β Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06979
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	49kDa

Antigen Information

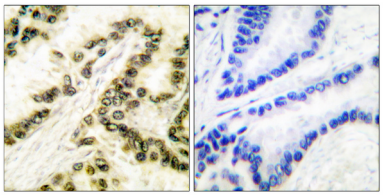
Gene Name	TFAP2A/TFAP2B
Alternative Names	TFAP2A; AP2TF; TFAP2; Transcription factor AP-2-alpha; AP2-alpha; AP-2 transcription factor; Activating enhancer-binding protein 2-alpha; Activator protein 2; AP-2; TFAP2B; Transcription factor AP-2-beta; AP2-beta; Activating enhancer-bindi
Gene ID	7020.0
SwissProt ID	P05549/Q92481
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AP-2. AA range:388-437

Background

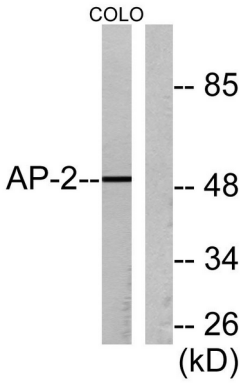
transcription factor AP-2 alpha(TFAP2A) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a transcription factor that binds the consensus sequence 5'-GCCNNNGGC-3'. The encoded protein functions as either a homodimer or as a heterodimer with similar family members. This protein activates the transcription of some genes while inhibiting the transcription of others. Defects in this gene are a cause of branchiooculofacial syndrome (BOFS). Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],alternative products:Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in TFAP2A are the cause of branchiooculofacial syndrome (BOFS) [MIM:113620]; also known as branchial clefts with characteristic facies, growth retardation, imperforate nasolacrimal duct, and premature aging or lip pseudocleft-hemangiomatous branchial cyst syndrome. BOFS is a rare autosomal dominant cleft palate craniofacial disorder with variable expressivity. The major features include cutaneous anomalies, ocular anomalies, characteristic facial appearance (malformed pinnae, oral clefts), and, less commonly, renal and ectodermal (dental and hair) anomalies.,domain:The WW-binding motif mediates interaction with WWOX.,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 alpha is the only AP-2 protein required for early morphogenesis of the lens vesicle.,online information:Activatin protein 2 entry,PTM:Sumoylated on Lys-10; which inhibits transcriptional activity.,similarity:Belongs to the AP-2 family.,subunit:Binds DNA as a dimer. Can form homodimers or heterodimers with other AP-2 family members. Interacts with WWOX. Interacts with CITED4. Interacts with UBE2I. Interacts with RALBP1 in a complex also containing EPN1 and NUMB during interphase and mitosis.,

Research Area

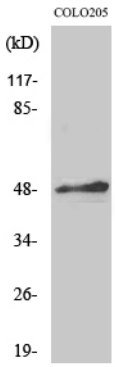
Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using AP-2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using AP-2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using AP-2α/β Polyclonal Antibody.