Anti-AP2g [AP2g 6E4/4]

Catalogue number: 151255
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Helen Hurst
Institute: Queen Mary University of London
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-AP2g [AP2g 6E4/4]

Alternate name:

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: AP-2 is a family of developmentally regulated transcription factors which also play a role in breast cancer and melanoma. AP-2???Â? may be important in cardiac and kidney development. The AP-2 transcription factors form the OB2 complex that has been shown to up-regulate c-erb-B2 transcription.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype: IgG1
Reactivity: Human ; Mouse
Selectivity:
Host: Mouse
Immunogen: Bacterially produced AP-2a/AP-2g fusion protein (c-terminal half of AP-2 gamma)
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls: MCF7 cells
Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Activating Protein 2 (AP-2) gamma

Target alternate names:

Target background: AP-2 is a family of developmentally regulated transcription factors which also play a role in breast cancer and melanoma. AP-2? may be important in cardiac and kidney development. The AP-2 transcription factors form the OB2 complex that has been shown to up-regulate c-erb-B2 transcription.

Molecular weight: 50 kDa

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IHC ; IP ; WB
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration: 1 mg/ml
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide
Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Nordentoft et al. 2011. BMC Cancer. 11:135. PMID: 21489314. ; Increased expression of transcription factor TFAP2a correlates with chemosensitivity in advanced bladder cancer. ; Bennett et al. 2009. PLoS One. 4(9):e6931. PMID: 19742317. ; AP-2alpha induces epigenetic silencing of tumor suppressive genes and microsatellite instability in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma.