

SOX2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11056

Specification

SOX2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P48431
Other Accession	NP_003097 , 6657
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	SOX2 antibody can be used for detection of SOX2 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL and immunocytochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

SOX2 Antibody - Additional Information

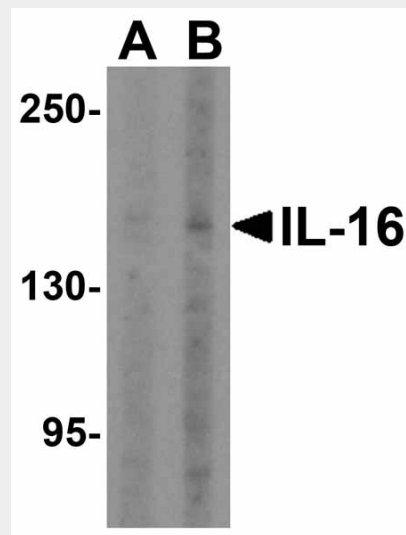
Gene ID **6657**
Target/Specificity
SOX2 antibody was raised against a 15 amino acid synthetic peptide near the amino terminus of human SOX. The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of SOX2.

Reconstitution & Storage

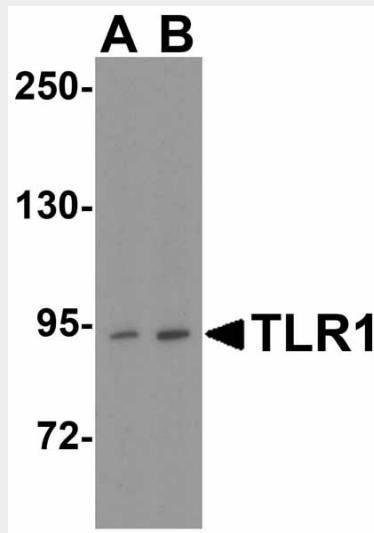
SOX2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

SOX2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of IL-16 in rat brain tissue lysate with IL-16 antibody at (A) 2.5 and (B) 5 µg/mL.



Western blot analysis of TLR1 in THP-1 cell lysate with TLR1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

SOX2 Antibody - Background

SOX2 Antibody: SOX2 is a member of the SRY-related HMG-box (SOX) family of

SOX2 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SOX2**Function**

Transcription factor that forms a trimeric complex with OCT4 on DNA and controls the expression of a number of genes involved in embryonic development such as YES1, FGF4, UTF1 and ZFP206 (By similarity). Binds to the proximal enhancer region of NANOG (By similarity). Critical for early embryogenesis and for embryonic stem cell pluripotency (PubMed:18035408). Downstream SRRT target that mediates the promotion of neural stem cell self-renewal (By similarity). Keeps neural cells undifferentiated by counteracting the activity of proneural proteins and suppresses neuronal differentiation (By similarity). May function as a switch in neuronal development (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48432}.

SOX2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of cell fate. SOX2 is required for stem-cell maintenance in the central nervous system, and also regulates gene expression in the stomach. Mutations in this gene have been associated with optic nerve hypoplasia and with syndromic microphthalmia, a severe form of structural eye malformation. The role of SOX2 in embryonic development suggested that it might be useful in the creation of stem cells that might be useful in cell replacement therapies in the treatment of degenerative diseases. Artificial stem cells, termed induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells, can be created by expressing SOX2 and the transcription factors POU5F1, Klf4 and Lin28 along with c-Myc in mouse fibroblasts. Other experiments have shown that iPS cells could be generated using expression plasmids expressing POU5F1, SOX2, Klf4 and c-Myc, eliminating the need for virus introduction.

SOX2 Antibody - References

Hever AM, Williamson KA, and van Heyningen V. Developmental malformations of the eye: the role of PAX6, SOX2 and OTX2. Clin. Genet.2006; 69:459-70.
Carpenter MK, Rosler E, and Rao MS. Characterization and differentiation of human embryonic stem cells. Cloning Stem Cells2003; 5:79-88.
Takahashi K and Yamanaka S. Induction of pluripotent stem cells from mouse embryonic and adult fibroblast cultures by defined factors. Cell2006; 126:663-76.
Okita K, Nakagawa M, Hyenjong H, et al. Generation of mouse induced pluripotent stem cells without viral vectors. Science2008; 322:949-53.