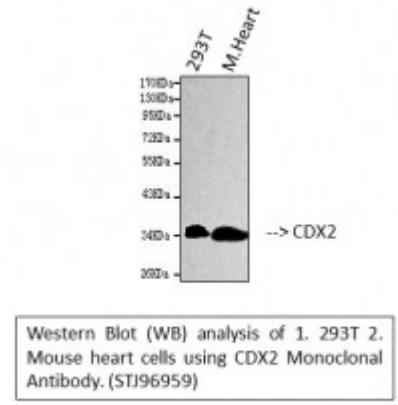
Anti-CDX2 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. 293T 2. Mouse heart cells using CDX2 Monoclonal Antibody. (STJ96959)

Description	CDX2 is a protein encoded by the CDX2 gene which is approximately 33,5 kDa. CDX2 is localised to the nucleus. It is involved in incretin synthesis, secretion, and inactivation, embryonic stem cell differentiation pathways and lineage-specific markers. This protein falls under the caudal-related homeobox transcription factor gene family. It is involved in the transcriptional regulation of multiple genes expressed in the intestinal epithelium and is important in a broad range of functions including early differentiation and maintenance of the intestinal epithelial lining of both the small and large intestine. CDX2 is expressed in the intestine, blood, stomach, lung and liver. Mutations in the CDX2 gene may result in bladder adenocarcinoma. STJ96959 was developed from clone 14H6 and was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. This primary antibody detects endogenous CDX2 proteins.

Model	STJ96959
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Gene ID	1045
Gene Symbol	CDX2
Dilution range	WB 1:1000IHC 1:200
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous CDX2 proteins.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Clone ID	14H6
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Homeobox protein CDX-2 CDX-3 Caudal-type homeobox protein 2
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1806OMIM:600297
Alternative Names	Homeobox protein CDX-2 CDX-3 Caudal-type homeobox protein 2
Function	Involved in the transcriptional regulation of multiple genes expressed in the intestinal epithelium. Important in broad range of functions from early differentiation to maintenance of the intestinal epithelial lining of both the small and large intestine.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation of Ser-60 mediates the transactivation capacity.