

Anti-AP2 Alpha Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11821

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P05549
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Transcription factor AP-2-alpha(TFAP2A) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7020
Other Names	Transcription factor AP-2-alpha, AP2-alpha, AP-2 transcription factor, Activating enhancer-binding protein 2-alpha, Activator protein 2, AP-2, TFAP2A, AP2TF, TFAP2
Calculated MW	48062
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Transcription factor AP-2-alpha
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human AP2 alpha recombinant protein (Position: M1-G166). Human AP2 alpha shares 98% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat AP2 alpha.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the AP-2 family.

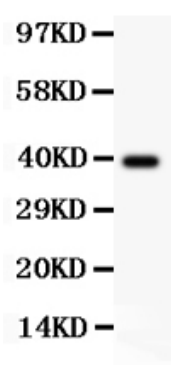
Protein Information

Name	TFAP2A
Synonyms	AP2TF, TFAP2
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 can also suppress a number of genes including MCAM/MUC18 and C/EBP alpha. Is involved in the negative regulation of Wnt canonical signaling, and is a transcriptional repressor of MYC (PubMed: 33000225). AP-2-alpha is the only AP-2 protein required for early morphogenesis of the lens vesicle. Together with the CITED2 coactivator, stimulates the PITX2 P1 promoter transcription activation. Associates with chromatin to the PITX2 P1 promoter region.
Cellular Location	Nucleus

Background

TFAP2A, also known as AP-2alpha or BOFS, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TFAP2A gene. It is mapped to 6p24.3. 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. TFAP2A acts as a sequence-specific DNA-binding transcription factor recognizing and binding to the specific DNA sequence and recruiting transcription machinery. This gene is expressed in neural crest cell lineages with the highest levels of expression corresponding to early neural crest cells, suggesting that TFAP2A plays a role in their differentiation and development.

Images



Anti-AP2 alpha Picoband antibody, ABO11821-1.jpg
All lanes: Anti AP2A (ABO11821) at 0.5ug/ml
WB: Recombinant Human AP2A Protein 0.5ng
Predicted bind size: 38KD
Observed bind size: 38KD

Anti-AP2 alpha Picoband antibody, ABO11821-2.jpg
All lanes: Anti AP2A (ABO11821) at 0.5ug/ml
WB: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Predicted bind size: 48KD
Observed bind size: 48KD



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