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Goat anti-BHLHE22 (aa128-141) Antibody

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF4452a

Product Information

Application	WB, Pep-ELISA
Primary Accession	Q8NFJ8
Other Accession	NP_689627.1
Reactivity	Human, Pig
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Clone Names	BHLHE22
Calculated MW	36997

Additional Information

Gene ID	27319
Other Names	BHLHE22; basic helix-loop-helix family, member e22; BHLHB5; Beta3; CAGL85; TNRC20; basic helix-loop-helix domain containing, class B, 5; class B basic helix-loop-helix protein 5; class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 22; trinucleotide repeat containing 2
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 Pep-ELISA~~N/A
Format	Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Goat anti-BHLHE22 (aa128-141) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BHLHE22
Synonyms	BHLHB5, TNRC20
Function	Inhibits DNA binding of TCF3/E47 homodimers and TCF3 (E47)/NEUROD1 heterodimers and acts as a strong repressor of Neurod1 and Myod-responsive genes, probably by heterodimerization with class a basic helix-loop-helix factors. Despite the presence of an intact basic domain, does not bind to DNA (By similarity). In the brain, may function as an area-specific

	transcription factor that regulates the postmitotic acquisition of area identities and elucidate the genetic hierarchy between progenitors and postmitotic neurons driving neocortical arealization. May be required for the survival of a specific population of inhibitory neurons in the superficial laminae of the spinal cord dorsal horn that may regulate pruritis. Seems to play a crucial role in the retinogenesis, in the specification of amacrine and bipolar subtypes. Forms with PRDM8 a transcriptional repressor complex controlling genes involved in neural development and neuronal differentiation.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Brain-specific, with the highest expression in the cerebellum.