

HMG2 Antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM2077a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>P52926</u>
Other Accession	<u>P52927, NP_003474.1</u>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
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Additional Information

Gene ID	8091
Other Names	High mobility group protein HMGI-C, High mobility group AT-hook protein 2, HMGA2, HMGIC
Target/Specificity	This HMG2 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 64-92 amino acids from human HMG2.
Dilution	WB~~1:500~8000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	HMG2 Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HMGA2
Synonyms	HMGIC
Function	Functions as a transcriptional regulator. Functions in cell cycle regulation through CCNA2. Plays an important role in chromosome condensation during

the meiotic G2/M transition of spermatocytes. Plays a role in postnatal myogenesis, is involved in satellite cell activation (By similarity). Positively regulates IGF2 expression through PLAG1 and in a PLAG1-independent manner (PubMed:<u>28796236</u>).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Background

This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the non-histone chromosomal high mobility group (HMG) protein family. HMG proteins function as architectural factors and are essential components of the enhancesome. This protein contains structural DNA-binding domains and may act as a transcriptional regulating factor. Identification of the deletion, amplification, and rearrangement of this gene that are associated with myxoid liposarcoma suggests a role in adipogenesis and mesenchymal differentiation. A gene knock out study of the mouse counterpart demonstrated that this gene is involved in diet-induced obesity. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized.

References

Markowski, D.N., et al. Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 202(1):53-57(2010) Velagaleti, G.V., et al. Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 202(1):11-16(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Liu, Y., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(10):1762-1769(2010) Voight, B.F., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(7):579-589(2010)

Images



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