10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SIX2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54838

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9NPC8
Predicted	Rat, Dog, Human, Mouse, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	32286
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SIX2
Epitope Specificity	101-200/291
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Nucleus.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The Six proteins (sine oculis) are a family of homeodomain transcription factors that share a conserved DNA binding domain. Six2, Six4 (AREC3) and Six5 bind to the same DNA sequence, indicating that they may regulate the same target genes. Six1 and Six4 are both capable of transactivating MEF3 site containing reporter genes, such as myogenin. It has been demonstrated that alterations to homeobox-containing genes may result in cancer. Six1 expression has been shown to be absent or low in normal adult tissues, although it is expressed in several tumor types, including breast carcinoma. Six1 overexpression has been shown to abrogate the G2 cell cycle checkpoint. Six2 is highly expressed in fetal tissues but expression is limited in adult tissues.

Additional Information

Gene ID	10736
Other Names	Homeobox protein SIX2, Sine oculis homeobox homolog 2, SIX2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	SIX2
Function	Transcription factor that plays an important role in the development of several organs, including kidney, skull and stomach. During kidney development, maintains cap mesenchyme multipotent nephron progenitor cells in an undifferentiated state by opposing the inductive signals emanating from the ureteric bud and cooperates with WNT9B to promote renewing progenitor cells proliferation. Acts through its interaction with TCF7L2 and OSR1 in a canonical Wnt signaling independent manner preventing transcription of differentiation genes in cap mesenchyme such as WNT4. Also acts independently of OSR1 to activate expression of many cap mesenchyme genes, including itself, GDNF and OSR1. During craniofacial development plays a role in growth and elongation of the cranial base through regulation of chondrocyte differentiation. During stomach organogenesis, controls pyloric sphincter formation and mucosal growth through regulation of a gene network including NKX2-5, BMPR1B, BMP4, SOX9 and GREM1. During branchial arch development, acts to mediate HOXA2 control over the insulin-like growth factor pathway. May also be involved in limb tendon and ligament development (By similarity). Plays a role in cell proliferation and migration.
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62232}.
Tissue Location	Strongly expressed in skeletal muscle. Expressed in Wilms' tumor and in the cap mesenchyme of fetal kidney (at protein level).

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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.