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GSH2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56221

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9BZM3
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	32031
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GSH2
Epitope Specificity	211-304/304
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 (By similarity).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The homeobox DNA-binding domain is a 60 amino acid motif that is conserved among many species and functions to bind DNA via a helix-turn-helix structure. The homeobox DNA-binding domain is commonly found in proteins that play a role in development and are involved in transcriptional regulation and the control of gene expression. GSH-2 (GS homeobox-2), also known as GSX2, is a 304 amino acid protein that contains one homeobox DNA-binding domain. Localized to the nucleus, GSH-2 is thought to function as a transcription factor that selectively binds the DNA sequence 5'-CNAATTAG-3'. Specifically, GSH-2 may be involved in neuronal differentiation, playing a role in spinal cord development.

Additional Information

Gene ID	170825
Other Names	GS homeobox 2, Genetic-screened homeobox 2, Homeobox protein GSH-2, GSX2, GSH2
Dilution	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	GSX2
Synonyms	GSH2
Function	Transcription factor that binds 5'-CNAATTAG-3' DNA sequence and regulates the expression of numerous genes including genes important for brain development (PubMed:31412107). During telencephalic development, causes ventralization of pallial progenitors and, depending on the developmental stage, specifies different neuronal fates. At early stages, necessary and sufficient to correctly specify the ventral lateral ganglionic eminence (LGE) and its major derivatives, the striatal projection neurons. At later stages, may specify LGE progenitors toward dorsal LGE fates, including olfactory bulb interneurons (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00108, ECO:0000269|PubMed:31412107}. Cytoplasm

Background

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