

SOX2 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2048f

Specification

SOX2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	P48431
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	34310

SOX2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6657

Other Names

Transcription factor SOX-2, SOX2

Target/Specificity

This SOX2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a recombinant protein of human SOX2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

SOX2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SOX2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SOX2

Function Transcription factor that forms a trimeric complex with OCT4 on DNA and controls the expression of a number of genes involved in embryonic development such as YES1, FGF4, UTF1 and ZFP206 (By similarity). Binds to the proximal enhancer region of NANOG (By similarity). Critical for early embryogenesis and for embryonic stem cell pluripotency (PubMed:[18035408](#)).

Downstream SRRT target that mediates the promotion of neural stem cell self-renewal (By similarity). Keeps neural cells undifferentiated by counteracting the activity of proneural proteins and suppresses neuronal differentiation (By similarity). May function as a switch in neuronal development (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05066}. Cytoplasm

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05738}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05738}.

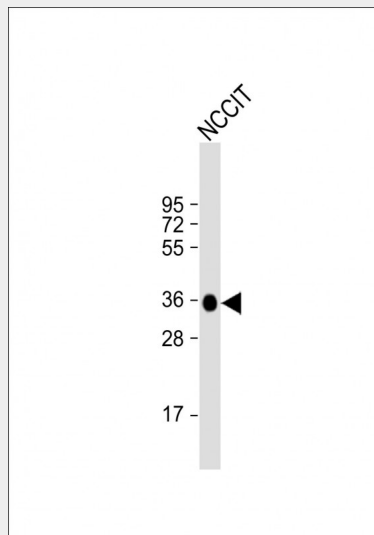
Note=Acetylation contributes to its nuclear localization and deacetylation by HDAC3 induces a cytoplasmic delocalization (By similarity). Colocalizes in the nucleus with ZNF208 isoform KRAB-O and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) (By similarity) Colocalizes with SOX6 in speckles. Colocalizes with CAML in the nucleus (By similarity). Nuclear import is facilitated by XPO4, a protein that usually acts as a nuclear export signal receptor (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05066, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05738}

SOX2 Antibody - Protocols

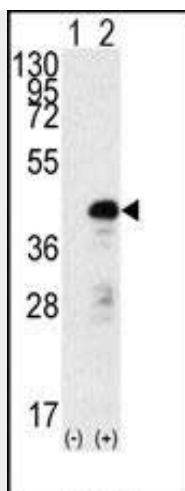
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

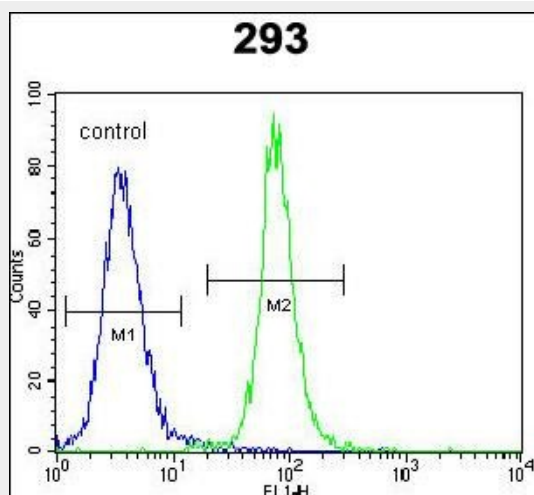
SOX2 Antibody - Images



Anti-SOX2 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + NCCIT whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 34 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of SOX2 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal SOX2 Antibody (Cat.#AP2048f). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the SOX2 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



SOX2 Antibody (Cat. #AP2048f) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

SOX2 Antibody - Background

SOX2 is a member of the SRY-related HMG-box (SOX) family of transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of cell fate. This protein may act as a transcriptional activator after forming a protein complex with other proteins. Mutations in the SOX2 gene have been associated with bilateral anophthalmia, a severe form of structural eye malformation.

SOX2 Antibody - References

- Remenyi, A., et al., *Genes Dev.* 17(16):2048-2059 (2003).
- Wiebe, M.S., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278(20):17901-17911 (2003).
- Fantes, J., et al., *Nat. Genet.* 33(4):461-463 (2003).
- Schepers, G.E., et al., *Dev. Cell* 3(2):167-170 (2002).
- Kamachi, Y., et al., *Trends Genet.* 16(4):182-187 (2000).