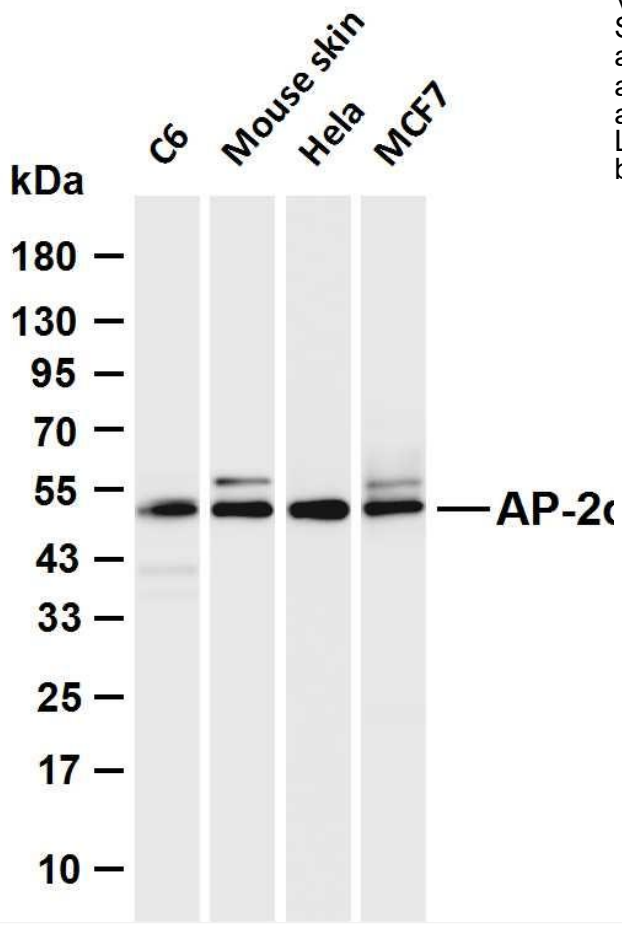
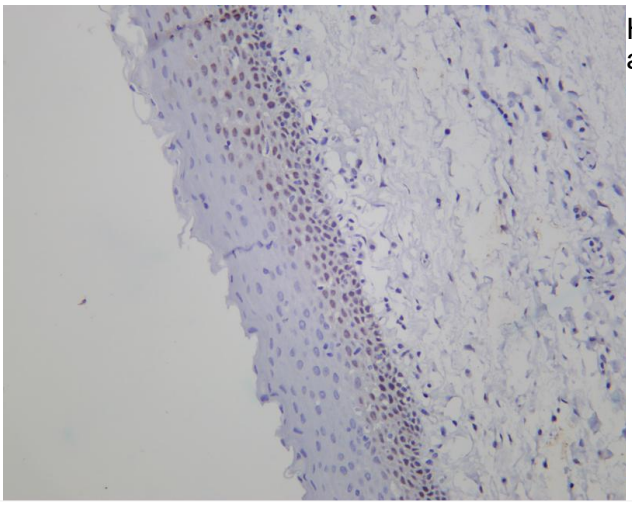
AP-2 α Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17541
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	TFAP2A/TFAP2B
Protein Name	Transcription factor AP-2-alpha/beta
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:100-1:200; WB 1:500-1:2000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	TFAP2A ; AP2TF ; TFAP2 ; Transcription factor AP-2-alpha ; AP2-alpha ; AP-2 transcription factor ; Activating enhancer-binding protein 2-alpha ; Activator protein 2 ; AP-2 ; TFAP2B ; Transcription factor AP-2-beta ; AP2-beta ; Activating enhancer-bindi
Observed Band	50kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	48kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Prostate,Teratocarcinoma,
Function	Alternative products:Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,Disease:Defects in TFAP2A are the cause of branchiooculofacial syndrome (BOFS) [MIM:113620]; also known as branchial clefts with characteristic facies, growth retardation, imperforate nasolacrimal duct, and premature aging or lip pseudocleft-hemangiomatous branchial cyst syndrome. BOFS is a rare autosomal dominant cleft palate craniofacial disorder with variable expressivity. The major features include cutaneous anomalies, ocular anomalies, characteristic facial appearance (malformed pinnae, oral clefts), and, less commonly, renal and ectodermal (dental and hair) anomalies.,Domain:The

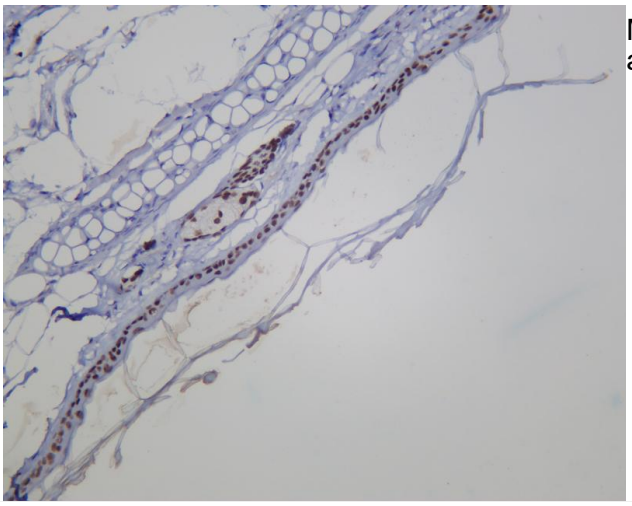
	WW-binding motif mediates interaction with WWOX.,Function:Sequence-specific DNA-binding protein that interacts with inducible viral and cellular enhancer elements to regulate transcription of selected genes. AP-2 factors bind to the consensus sequence 5'-GCCNNNGGC-3' and activate genes involved in a large spectrum of important biological functions including proper eye, face, body wall, limb and neural tube development. They also suppress a number of genes including MCAM/MUC18, C/EBP alpha and MYC. AP-2 alpha is the only AP-2 protein required for early morphogenesis of the lens vesicle.,online information:Activatin protein 2 entry,PTM:Sumoylated on Lys-10; which inhibits transcriptional activity.,similarity:Belongs to the AP-2 family.,subunit:Binds DNA as a dimer. Can form homodimers or heterodimers with other AP-2 family members. Interacts with WWOX. Interacts with CITED4. Interacts with UBE2I. Interacts with RALBP1 in a complex also containing EPN1 and NUMB during interphase and mitosis.,
Background	transcription factor AP-2 alpha(TFAP2A) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a transcription factor that binds the consensus sequence 5'-GCCNNNGGC-3'. The encoded protein functions as either a homodimer or as a heterodimer with similar family members. This protein activates the transcription of some genes while inhibiting the transcription of others. Defects in this gene are a cause of branchiooculofacial syndrome (BOFS). Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-AP-2α antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: C6 Lane 2: Mouse skin Lane 3: Hela Lane 4: MCF7 Predicted band size: 48kDa Observed band size: 50kDa



Human skin was stained with anti-AP-2 α Rabbit antibody



Mouse skin was stained with anti-AP-2 α Rabbit antibody