

Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11318**Specification**

Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1

Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4) - Additional Information

Positive Control	Western blot: SOX-2 protein, IHC: human lung carcinoma, FACS: NCI-H460 cells, IF: A549 and SY5S cells.
Application & Usage	Western blot: ~1:200 - 1:2000, IHC: 1:50 - 1:100, FACS: 1:10 - 1:50, IF: 1:100.

Other Names

SOX2; Transcription factor SOX-2

Target/Specificity

Sox-2

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4) - Protein Information

Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4) - 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](#)

Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4) - Images**Sox-2 Antibody (Clone # 57CT23.3.4) - Background**

Sox genes comprise a family of genes that are related to the mammalian sex determining gene SRY. These genes similarly contain sequences that encode for the HMG-box domain, which is responsible for the sequence-specific DNA-binding activity. Sox genes encode putative transcriptional regulators implicated in the decision of cell fates during development and the control of diverse developmental processes. The highly complex group of Sox genes clusters at least 40 different loci that rapidly diverged in various animal lineages. At present, 30 Sox genes have been identified. Members of this family have been shown to be conserved during evolution and to play key roles during animal development. Some are involved in human diseases, including sex reversal.