Product Name: Msx-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab14192

Summary

Production Name	Msx-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	MSX2
Alternative Names	MSX2; HOX8; Homeobox protein MSX-2; Homeobox protein Hox-8
Gene ID	4488.0
SwissProt ID	P35548.Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Msx-2.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000.
Molecular Weight	28kD

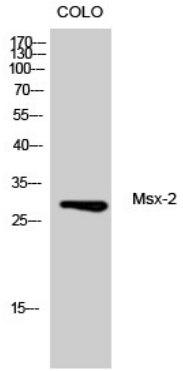
Background

This gene encodes a member of the muscle segment homeobox gene family. The encoded protein is a transcriptional repressor whose normal activity may establish a balance between survival and apoptosis of neural crest-derived cells

required for proper craniofacial morphogenesis. The encoded protein may also have a role in promoting cell growth under certain conditions and may be an important target for the RAS signaling pathways. Mutations in this gene are associated with parietal foramina 1 and craniosynostosis type 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in MSX2 are the cause of craniosynostosis type 2 (CRS2) [MIM:604757]; also known as craniosynostosis Boston-type (CSB). CRS2 is an autosomal dominat disorder characterized by the premature fusion of calvarial sutures. The craniosynostosis phenotype is either fronto-orbital recession, or frontal bossing, or turribrachycephaly, or cloverleaf skull. Associated features include severe headache, high incidence of visual problems (myopia or hyperopia), and short first metatarsals. Intelligence is normal.,disease:Defects in MSX2 are the cause of parietal foramina 1 (PFM1) [MIM:168500]; also known as foramina parietalia permagna (FPP). PFM1 is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by oval defects of the parietal bones caused by deficient ossification around the parietal notch, which is normally obliterated during the fifth fetal month.,disease:Defects in MSX2 are the cause of parietal foramina with cleidocranial dysplasia (PFMCCD) [MIM:168550]; also known as cleidocranial dysplasia with parietal foramina. PFMCCD combines skull defects in the form of enlarged parietal foramina and deficient ossification of the clavicles.,function:Probable morphogenetic role. May play a role in limb-pattern formation. In osteoblasts, suppresses transcription driven by the osteocalcin FGF response element (OCFRE).,similarity:Belongs to the Msh homeobox family.,similarity:Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Interacts with MINT (By similarity). Interacts with G22P1 (Ku70) and XRCC5 (Ku80).,

Research Area

Image Data



Western Blot analysis of CoLo cells using Msx-2 Polyclonal Antibody

Note

For research use only.