3050 Spruce Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 USA
Tel: (800) 521-8956 (314) 771-5765 Fax: (800) 325-5052 (314) 771-5757
email: techservice@sial.com sigma-aldrich.com

Product Information

Anti-SOX2
produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **S9072**

Product Description

Anti-SOX2 is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 32-47 [GNQKNSPDRVKRPMNA] of human SOX2 (GeneID 6657). The antibody is affinity-purified.

Anti- SOX2 recognizes human SOX2. Applications include the detection of SOX2 by immunoblotting (~37 kDa), immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry.

Transcription factor SOX-2 (SOX-2) 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. Mutations in this gene have been associated with bilateral anophthalmia, a severe form of structural eye malformation. When SOX-2 is expressed in self-renewing progenitor cells, it acts to inhibit neuronal differentiation. Conversely, active repression of SOX-2 induces neural differentiation.

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Antibody concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:500 to 1:1,000 is recommended.

Immunohistochemistry: a working dilution of 1:100 to 1:200 is recommended.

Flow Cytometry: a working dilution of 1:200 to 1:500 is recommended.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Bylund, M., et al., Vertebrate neurogenesis is counteracted by Sox1-3 activity. *Nature Neurosci.* **6**: 1162-1168 (2003).
2. Chassaing, N., Germinal mosaicism and familial recurrence of a SOX2 mutation with highly variable phenotypic expression extending from AEG syndrome to absence of ocular involvement. *Am. J. Med. Genet.* **143A**: 289-291 (2007).

BKR,PHC 04/08-1

Sigma brand products are sold through Sigma-Aldrich, Inc.
Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. warrants that its products conform to the information contained in this and other Sigma-Aldrich publications. Purchaser must determine the suitability of the product(s) for their particular use. Additional terms and conditions may apply. Please see reverse side of the invoice or packing slip.