



# HXA2 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-04956
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	HOXA2 HOX1K
<b>Protein Name</b>	Homeobox protein Hox-A2 (Homeobox protein Hox-1K)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 160-240
<b>Specificity</b>	HXA2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	41kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in HOXA2 are a cause of microtia hearing impairment and cleft palate [MIM:612290]. Microtia is a congenital deformity of the outer ear and occurs in approximately one in 8'000-10'000 births. It is characterized by a small, abnormally shaped outer ear. It can be unilateral or bilateral. Syndromic forms of microtia occur in conjunction with other abnormalities. The most common associated malformations is the cleft palate, a congenital fissure of the soft and/or hard palate due to faulty fusion. Defects in HOXA2 are a cause of autosomal-recessive bilateral microtia, mixed symmetrical severe to profound hearing impairment and partial cleft palate.,function:Sequence-specific transcription factor which is part of a developmental regulatory system that provides cells with specific positional identities on the anterior-posterior axis.,similarity:Belongs to the Antp homeobox famil
<b>Background</b>	In vertebrates, the genes encoding the class of transcription factors called homeobox genes are found in clusters named A, B, C, and D on four separate chromosomes. Expression of these proteins is spatially and temporally regulated



during embryonic development. This gene is part of the A cluster on chromosome 7 and encodes a DNA-binding transcription factor which may regulate gene expression, morphogenesis, and differentiation. The encoded protein may be involved in the placement of hindbrain segments in the proper location along the anterior-posterior axis during development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

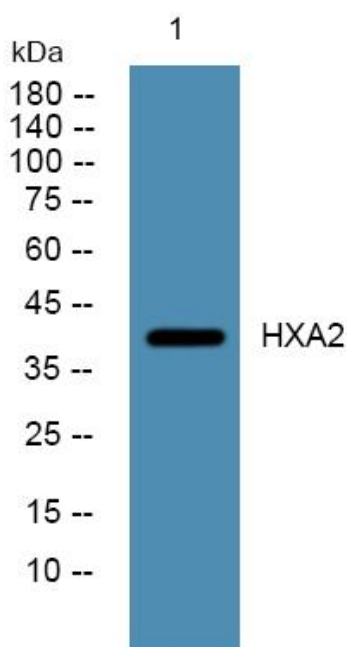
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**



Western blot analysis of lysates from HCT116 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night