abcam

Product datasheet

Mouse TBR2 / Eomes peptide ab25698

Overview

Product name Mouse TBR2 / Eomes peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Mouse

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab25698** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Form Liquid

Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

General Info

Function Functions as a transcriptional activator playing a crucial role during development. Functions in

	trophoblast differentiation and later in gastrulation, regulating both mesoderm delamination and endoderm specification. Plays a role in brain development being required for the specification and the proliferation of the intermediate progenitor cells and their progeny in the cerebral cortex. Also involved in the differentiation of CD8+ T-cells during immune response regulating the expression of lytic effector genes.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in CD8+ T-cells.
Involvement in disease	Note=A translocation t(3;10)(p24;q23) located 215 kb 3' to the EOMES gene but leading to loss of its expression was identified in a large consanguineous family. Homozygous silencing produces microcephaly associated with corpus callosum agenesis, bilateral polymicrogyria, ventricular dilatation and a small cerebellum.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 T-box DNA-binding domain.
Developmental stage	Detected at 7 weeks of development in the forebrain floorplate of the CNS. Expressed within the mantle layer and migrating neuroblasts of the telencephalon at 12.5 weeks of development.
Cellular localization	Nucleus.

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