abcam

Product datasheet

SOX2 (glcnac S248) peptide ab157602

Description

Product name	SOX2 (glcnac S248) peptide
Purity	>= 70 % HPLC. 70 - 90% by HPLC
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab157602** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-SOX2 (GlcNAc S248) antibody (ab136167)
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	Transcription factor that forms a trimeric complex with OCT4 on DNA and controls the expression of a number of genes involved in embryonic development such as YES1, FGF4, UTF1 and

	ZFP206 (By similarity). Critical for early embryogenesis and for embryonic stem cell pluripotency.
Involvement in disease	Defects in SOX2 are the cause of microphthalmia syndromic type 3 (MCOPS3) [MIM:206900]. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues (anophthalmia). In many cases, microphthalmia/anophthalmia occurs in association with syndromes that include non-ocular abnormalities. MCOPS3 is characterized by the rare association of malformations including uni- or bilateral anophthalmia or microphthalmia, and esophageal atresia with trachoesophageal fistula.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 HMG box DNA-binding domain.
Post-translational modifications	Sumoylation inhibits binding on DNA and negatively regulates the FGF4 transactivation.
Cellular localization	Nucleus.