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G1switch 2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number:	bs-8656R
Target Protein:	G1switch 2
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Form:	Liquid
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Isotype:	IgG
Applications:	WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:100-500), ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse)
Predicted MW:	11 kDa
Subcellular Locations:	Cytoplasm
Entrez Gene:	50486
Swiss Prot:	P27469
Source:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G0/G1 switch protein 2: 6-90/103.
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Background:	G0S2 is a 103 amino acid novel target of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) and regulator of latent HIV. G0S2 may be involved in adipocyte differentiation and its expression is essential for committing cells to enter the G1 phase of the cell cycle. G0S2 contains a CpG-rich island and multiple sites for potential phosphorylation by casein kinase II and protein kinase C. The gene encoding G0S2 maps to human chromosome 1, which is the largest human chromosome. Chromosome 1 spans about 260 million base pairs and makes up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.