

bs-1280R**[Primary Antibody]****Bioss**
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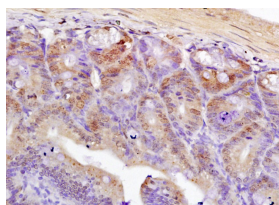
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TCF7L2 Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

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|--|----------------------|--|
| Host: Rabbit | Isotype: IgG | Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) |
| Clonality: Polyclonal | | IHC-F (1:100-500) |
| GeneID: 6934 | SWISS: Q9NQB0 | IF (1:100-500) |
| Target: TCF7L2 | | Reactivity: Rat (predicted: Human, Mouse, Pig, Cow, Chicken, Dog) |
| Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TCF7L2: 401-550/619. | | Predicted MW.: 68 kDa |
| Purification: affinity purified by Protein A | | Subcellular Location: Nucleus |
| Concentration: 1mg/ml | | |
| 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: TCF-4, transcription factor 4, is a basic helix-turn-helix transcription factor. This protein recognizes an Ephrussi-box ('E-box') binding site ('CANNTG') - a motif first identified in immunoglobulin enhancers. The gene for TCF-4 is expressed predominantly in pre-B-cells, although it is found in other tissues as well. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different proteins have been described. TCF4, also known as TCF7L2, is expressed widely during development. Gene targeting study indicates that it is required to maintain the crypt stem cells of the small intestine. TCF4 has many different splicing isoforms and they are expressed differentially in tissues and in cancers of different stages. Studies also indicate that variant of the TCF4 gene confers an increased risk of type 2 diabetes. | | |

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat colon); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TCF7L2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-1280R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=6.107]** Xin Liu. et al. MiR-203 is an anti-obese miRNA by targeting ASBT. ISCIENCE. 2022 Jul;;104708 WB ;Human. 35856025
- **[IF=4.566]** Feng Ziqiang. et al. In Ovo Injection of CHIR-99021 Promotes Feather Follicle Development via Modulating the Wnt Signaling Pathway and Transcriptome in Goose Embryos (Anser cygnoides). FRONT PHYSIOL. 2022 May;0:811 WB

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

;Bird. 35669574

- **[IF=4.125]** Di-qing Tong. et al. Dietary supplementation with probiotics increases growth performance, improves the intestinal mucosal barrier and activates the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway activity in chicks. J SCI FOOD AGR. 2023 Mar;; WB ;Chicken. 36930725
- **[IF=3.8]** Yuqing Feng. et al. Dietary fermented mixed ingredient product enhances growth performance and intestinal stem cell-mediated epithelial regeneration through Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in layer chicks. POULTRY SCIENCE. 2025 Jan 14;104(2):104821. Western blot ;Chicken. 39854967
- **[IF=1.63]** Ziqiang Feng. et al. Breed-specific expression mode of the Wnt signalling pathway is involved in feather follicle morphogenesis between Anser cygnoide and Anser anser. J APPL ANIM RES. 2022;50(1):299-306 WB ;Fish. 10.1080/09712119.2022.2066676