

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Musashi-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Musashi-1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Musashi-2 isoform 1 Met1-His328 Accession # Q96DH6
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Musashi-2 belongs to the evolutionarily conserved Musashi family of RNA binding proteins which are involved in the translational control of their target mRNAs. Musashi-2 has two tandem RNA-recognition domains (RRM-1 and RRM-2) that have the highly conserved RNP (ribonucleoprotein) motifs. By alternative splicing, at least three Musashi-2 isoforms exist. In mammalian nervous system, Musashi-1 and -2 are selectively expressed in neural progenitor cells and play important roles in maintenance of the stem cell fate. Human Musashi-2 shares 95% amino acid sequence homology with mouse Musashi-2 and 80% amino acid sequence identity with human Musashi-1. Translocations resulting in the formation of Musashi-2/HOXA9 fusion protein is associated with progression of chronic myelogenous leukemia to the accelerated phase and blast crisis.

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