

DESCRIPTION

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| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects human ASCL2/Mash2 in Western blots. |
| Source | Polyclonal Sheep IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ASCL2/Mash2 Met1-Ala49 Accession # Q99929 |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.

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

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| 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

ASCL2 (Achaete-scute like 2; also HASH2, bHLHa45 and Mash2) is a class II member of the HLH family of transcription factors. Its predicted MW is 20 kDa. ASCL2 shows restricted expression, being limited to intestinal Lgr5⁺ stem cells and first trimester placental cytotrophoblasts. In the intestine, ASCL2 is under the control of Wnts and serves to maintain an epithelium stem cell pool. In the placenta, ASCL2 acts to maintain the pool of cytotrophoblasts at the expense of syncytiotrophoblasts, thus promoting placental growth. Human ASCL2 is 193 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one poly-Arg motif (aa 36-39), a DNA binding sequence (aa 53-63) and an HLH domain (aa 64-103). ASCL2 forms heterodimers with daughterless homologs (E22, E2A and HEB). Over aa 1-49, human ASCL2 shares 59% aa identity with mouse Mash2.

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