

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Musashi-2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 960121
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Musashi-2 Met1-His328 Accession # Q96DH6
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Rat cortical stem cells fixed with Flow Cytometry Fixation Buffer (Catalog # FC004) and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Permeabilization/Wash Buffer I (Catalog # FC005)

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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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