

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Helios in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 736440
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Helios Met1-Gln97 Accession # Q9UKS7
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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin

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

Helios, also known as IKZF2, is a 70 kDa DNA-binding transcription regulator in the Ikaros family that contains four N-terminal C2H2-type zinc finger domains (aa 112-219) and two C-terminal zinc finger domains (aa 471-523). Helios is expressed in developing hematopoietic and epithelial tissues and in adult T cells and thymic-derived regulatory T cells (Treg). It forms homodimers and also heterodimers with other Ikaros family proteins Ikaros, Pegasus, Eos, and Aiolos. Alternate splicing of human Helios generates a short isoform that lacks three of the the N-terminal zinc finger domains. This isoform is overexpressed in T cell leukemias where it can still dimerize with Ikaros proteins but functions as a dominant negative regulator. Within aa 1-97, human and mouse Helios share 96% aa sequence identity.

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