

**Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP3651a**

### Specification

#### Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, DB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P48431</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P48432</a> , <a href="#">P54231</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	34310

#### Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 6657

##### Other Names

Transcription factor SOX-2, SOX2

##### Target/Specificity

This SOX2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S83 of human SOX2.

##### Dilution

WB~~1:1000

DB~~1:500

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

##### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

##### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

##### Precautions

Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody - Protein Information

##### Name SOX2

**Function** Transcription factor that forms a trimeric complex with OCT4 on DNA and controls the expression of a number of genes involved in embryonic development such as YES1, FGF4, UTF1 and ZFP206 (By similarity). Binds to the proximal enhancer region of NANOG (By similarity). Critical for early embryogenesis and for embryonic stem cell pluripotency (PubMed:[18035408](#)). Downstream SRRT target that mediates the promotion of neural stem cell self-renewal (By similarity). Keeps neural cells undifferentiated by counteracting the activity of proneural proteins and suppresses neuronal differentiation (By similarity). May function as a switch in neuronal development (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

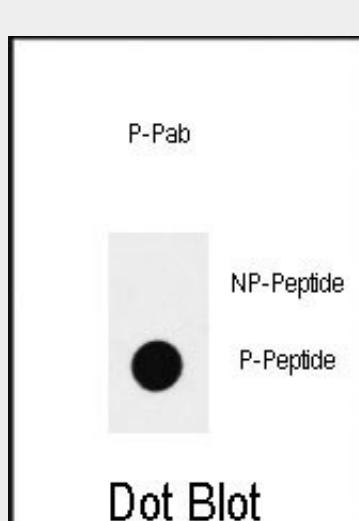
Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05066}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05738}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05738}. Note=Acetylation contributes to its nuclear localization and deacetylation by HDAC3 induces a cytoplasmic delocalization (By similarity). Colocalizes in the nucleus with ZNF208 isoform KRAB-O and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) (By similarity) Colocalizes with SOX6 in speckles. Colocalizes with CAML in the nucleus (By similarity). Nuclear import is facilitated by XPO4, a protein that usually acts as a nuclear export signal receptor (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05066, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05738}

#### Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody - Images



Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-SOX2-S83 Antibody (Cat. #AP3651a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

#### Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody - Background

SOX2 is a member of the SRY-related HMG-box (SOX) family of transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of cell fate. This protein may act as a transcriptional activator after forming a protein complex with other proteins. Mutations in the SOX2 gene have been associated with bilateral anophthalmia, a severe form of structural eye malformation.

#### **Phospho-SOX2(S83) Antibody - References**

Remenyi, A., et al., *Genes Dev.* 17(16):2048-2059 (2003).  
Wiebe, M.S., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278(20):17901-17911 (2003).  
Fantes, J., et al., *Nat. Genet.* 33(4):461-463 (2003).  
Schepers, G.E., et al., *Dev. Cell* 3(2):167-170 (2002).  
Kamachi, Y., et al., *Trends Genet.* 16(4):182-187 (2000).