

## AXIN2

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**93kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human AXIN2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

dt

**Synonym:**

AXIL; ODCRCS;

**Catalog #:**A2513

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**8313

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q9Y2T1

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The Axin-related protein, Axin2, presumably plays an important role in the regulation of the stability of beta-catenin in the Wnt signaling pathway, like its rodent homologs, mouse conductin/rat axil. In mouse, conductin organizes a multiprotein complex of APC (adenomatous polyposis of the colon), beta-catenin, glycogen synthase kinase 3-beta, and conductin, which leads to the degradation of beta-catenin. Apparently, the deregulation of beta-catenin is an important event in the genesis of a number of malignancies. The AXIN2 gene has been mapped to 17q23-q24, a region that shows frequent loss of heterozygosity in breast cancer, neuroblastoma, and other tumors. Mutations in this gene have been associated with colorectal cancer with defective mismatch repair.

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