

BACH2 (D3T3G) Rabbit mAb



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Li200 Chromatin IP Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at ~20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Specificity/Sensitivity Source / Purification Background The transcription aligned by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala304 of human BACH2 protein. The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with Mafk and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression of Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome dia ssociation studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2004) Immunity 17, 51-62. 7. Cooper, J.D. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jini, Y. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jini, Y. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jini, Y. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 44, 676-80.	Applications: W, IP, ChIP	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 130	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q9BYV9	Entrez-Gene Id: 60468
Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation 1:1000 Immunoprecipitation 1:200 Chromatin IP 1:50 Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Specificity/Sensitivity BACH2 (D3T3G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total BACH2 protein. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala304 of human BACH2 protein. Background The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with Mafk and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1.2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-proting plasma cell ells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation nequires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression of Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (1998) EMBO / 17, 5734-43. 3. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2001) Marue 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2001) Nature 429, 566-71. 5. Ocoper, J.D. et al. (2001) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, Pc. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, Pc. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, Pc. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jin, Y. et al. (2012) Nat Genet 44, 676-80.			For optimal ChIP results, use 10 μ l of antibody and 10 μ g of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10 ⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits				
Immunoprecipitation 1:200 Chromatin IP 1:50 Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at ~20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Specificity/Sensitivity BACH2 (D3T3G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total BACH2 protein. Source / Purification Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala304 of human BACH2 protein. Background The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with MalK and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3~5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factors Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression on Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3~5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 3. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2000) Mol Cell Biol 17, 5734-43. 3. Muto, A. et al. (2000) Mol Cell Biol 17, 573-43. 3. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 44, 676-80.			Application			Dilution	
Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Specificity/Sensitivity BACH2 (D3T3G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total BACH2 protein. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala304 of human BACH2 protein. The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with MalK and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression of Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) EMBO J 29, 4048-61. 6. Shaffer, A.L. et al. (2008) Immunity 17, 51-62. 7. Cooper, J.D. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 44, 676-80. Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).			Western Blotting			1:1000	
Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at ~20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Specificity/Sensitivity BACH2 (D3T3G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total BACH2 protein. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala304 of human BACH2 protein. Background The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with Mafk and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2), BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6), BACH2 suppresses expression or Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) JBiol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) PIMBO J 29, 4048-61. 6. Shaffer, A.L. et al. (2002) Immunity 17, 51-62. 7. Cooper, J.D. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 44, 676-80. Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).				l		1:200	
Specificity/Sensitivity BACH2 (D3T3G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total BACH2 protein. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala304 of human BACH2 protein. Background The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with MafK and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression on Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immer-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 424, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2009) Immunity 17, 51-62. 7. Cooper, J.D. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 21118-25. 10. Jin, Y. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jin, Y. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jin, Y. et al. (2012) Immunity 17, 51-62. 7. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jin, Y. et al. (2012) Nat Genet 44, 676-80.			Chromatin IP			1:50	
Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala304 of human BACH2 protein. Background The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with Mafk and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression on Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (1996) #BIO 17, 5734-43. 3. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) #BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) #BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2002) #BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2003) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2000) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2002) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2003) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2004) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2004) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2005) *BIO Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2006) *BIO Chem	Storage						
The transcription regulator BTB and CNC homolog 2 (BACH2) is a bZIP domain-containing transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with Mafk and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression of Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) J Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2010) EMBO J 29, 4048-61. 6. Shaffer, A.L. et al. (2002) Immunity 17, 51-62. 7. Cooper, J.D. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 44, 676-80. Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	Specificity/Sensitivity		BACH2 (D3T3G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total BACH2 protein.				
transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with MafK and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression of Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, and the skin condition known as vitiligo (7-10). Background References 1. Oyake, T. et al. (1996) Mol Cell Biol 16, 6083-95. 2. Muto, A. et al. (1998) EMBO J 17, 5734-43. 3. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2004) J Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2010) J Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2001) J Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 24, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jin, Y. et al. (2012) Nat Genet 44, 676-80. Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	Source / Purification						
2. Muto, A. et al. (1998) EMBO J 17, 5734-43. 3. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. 4. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) J Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. 5. Muto, A. et al. (2010) EMBO J 29, 4048-61. 6. Shaffer, A.L. et al. (2002) Immunity 17, 51-62. 7. Cooper, J.D. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. 8. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. 9. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 10. Jin, Y. et al. (2012) Nat Genet 44, 676-80. Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	Background		transcriptional repressor that dimerizes with MafK and binds Maf recognition elements (MAREs) to regulate transcription (1,2). BACH2 is part of a network of transcription factors that controls the transition of activated B cells into either antibody-producing plasma cells or memory B cells (3-5). Plasma cell differentiation requires the transcription factor Blimp1 (6). BACH2 suppresses expression of Blimp1 in activated B cells, which delays plasma cell differentiation and allows time for class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation (3-5). Genome-wide association studies have linked the genetic locus containing BACH2 to several immune-related disorders, including type 1 diabetes, celiac				
	Background References		 Muto, A. et al. (1998) EMBO J 17, 5734-43. Muto, A. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 566-71. Ochiai, K. et al. (2006) J Biol Chem 281, 38226-34. Muto, A. et al. (2010) EMBO J 29, 4048-61. Shaffer, A.L. et al. (2002) Immunity 17, 51-62. Cooper, J.D. et al. (2008) Nat Genet 40, 1399-401. Dubois, P.C. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 295-302. Franke, A. et al. (2010) Nat Genet 42, 1118-25. 				
	Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is d	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
	Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA. 1X				

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4° C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

 $\textbf{W:} \ \text{Western Blotting } \textbf{IP:} \ \text{Immunoprecipitation } \textbf{ChIP:} \ \text{Chromatin IP}$

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

Trademarks and Patents

Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.
SimpleChIP is a registered trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

XP is a registered trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.

Limited Uses

Except as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.

Products are labeled with For Research Use Only or a similar labeling statement and have not been approved, cleared, or licensed by the FDA or other regulatory foreign or domestic entity, for any purpose. Customer shall not use any Product for any diagnostic or therapeutic purpose, or otherwise in any manner that conflicts with its labeling statement. Products sold or licensed by CST are provided for Customer as the end-user and solely for research and development uses. Any use of Product for diagnostic, prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, or any purchase of Product for resale (alone or as a component) or other commercial purpose, requires a separate license from CST. Customer shall (a) not sell, license, loan, donate or otherwise transfer or make available any Product to any third party, whether alone or in combination with other materials, or use the Products to manufacture any commercial products, (b) not copy, modify, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover the underlying structure or technology of the Products, or use the Products for the purpose of developing any products or services that would compete with CST products or services, (c) not alter or remove from the Products any trademarks, trade names, logos, patent or copyright notices or markings, (d) use the Products solely in accordance with CST Product Terms of Sale and any applicable documentation, and (e) comply with any license, terms of service or similar agreement with respect to any third party products or services used by Customer in connection with the Products.