

Rabbit Anti-CDX2 [CDX2/2951R]: RM0228, RM0228RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The caudal-related homeodomain protein 2, CDX2, is a transcription factor which is expressed in the intestine and is thought to play an important role in the proliferation and differentiation of intestinal epithelial cells. The CDX2 protein is expressed in primary and metastatic colorectal carcinomas, intestinal metaplasia of the stomach and intestinal type gastric cancer. In human colorectal cancer, the expression of both CDX2 and carbonic anhydrase 1, a gene regulated by CDX2, is reduced or absent. CDX2 is one of the important regulators in defining pathways for coordinate control of drug metabolism in the gastrointestinal tract.

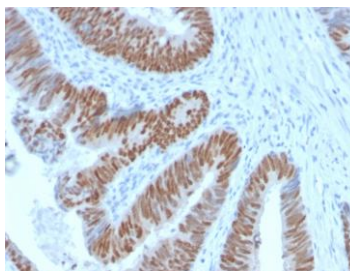
Specifications:

Clone: CDX2/2951R
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Human
Immunogen: Recombinant fragment around aa150-249 of human CDX2 protein
Localization: Nucleus
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC, ELISA
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CDX2 Concentrated	RM0228	1 ml
CDX2 Prediluted	RM0228RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Colon, colon adenocarcinoma
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human colon carcinoma stained with anti-CDX2 using DAB

References:

1. Rapidly derived colorectal cancer cultures recapitulate parental cancer characteristics and enable personalized therapeutic assays. Ashley N, et al. J Pathol 234:34-45, 2014.
2. Complete and unidirectional conversion of human embryonic stem cells to trophoblast by BMP4. Amita M, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 110:E1212-21, 2013.
3. Smad2 is essential for maintenance of the human and mouse primed pluripotent stem cell state. Sakaki-Yumoto, M, et al. J Biol Chem 288:18546-60, 2013.
4. Reprogramming in vivo produces teratomas and iPS cells with totipotency features. Abad M, et al. Nature 502:340-5, 2013,

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Rev. A