

SALL2 Antibody / Spalt-like transcription factor 2 (FY12467)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12467	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

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Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Lyophilized
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ .
UniProt	Q9Y467
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml Immunohistochemistry : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This SALL2 antibody is available for research use only.

Description

SALL2 antibody recognizes Spalt-like transcription factor 2, a zinc finger transcriptional regulator involved in embryonic development, stem cell maintenance, and tumor suppression. SALL2 belongs to the spalt-like family of transcription factors (SALL1-4), characterized by multiple C2H2-type zinc finger domains that bind DNA and regulate transcription of developmental and cell-cycle-related genes. The SALL2 antibody is commonly used in studies of neurogenesis, eye development, and cancer biology, where SALL2 functions as both a transcriptional activator and repressor depending on the cellular context.

SALL2 is encoded by the SALL2 gene located on human chromosome 14q11.2. The protein localizes primarily to the nucleus and regulates genes controlling cell proliferation, apoptosis, and differentiation. During development, SALL2 contributes to optic nerve formation, limb morphogenesis, and neural tube closure. It interacts with other transcription factors such as p53, WT1, and SP1, integrating growth factor signaling with chromatin remodeling. Its expression is regulated by developmental cues and stress responses, suggesting broad involvement in maintaining genomic stability.

and tissue integrity.

The SALL2 antibody detects multiple isoforms ranging from 100–125 kDa depending on splicing and post-translational modifications. Western blot analyses demonstrate nuclear enrichment, while immunohistochemistry reveals SALL2 expression in neural tissues, retina, and developing mesenchyme. Functionally, SALL2 acts as a tumor suppressor by promoting p21 expression and inhibiting uncontrolled cell proliferation. Loss or downregulation of SALL2 has been associated with glioblastoma, ovarian carcinoma, and other cancers. Conversely, aberrant expression can disrupt differentiation programs and promote oncogenic transformation under certain signaling conditions.

Research has also revealed SALL2's role in stem cell pluripotency and differentiation. It interacts with key developmental regulators, including OCT4 and SOX2, and influences chromatin accessibility at developmental gene loci. In neural systems, SALL2 supports axon guidance and neuronal survival, linking it to neurological disorders when dysregulated. NSJ Bioreagents offers a validated SALL2 antibody optimized for western blot, immunohistochemistry, and chromatin immunoprecipitation applications. This reagent enables precise analysis of SALL2 function in transcriptional regulation, cell fate determination, and tumor suppression.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the SALL2 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human SALL2 recombinant protein (Position: E23-H972) was used as the immunogen for the SALL2 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the SALL2 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.