



FoxE3 Monoclonal Antibody

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Catalog No | YP-mAb-01725 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | FOXE3 |
| Protein Name | Forkhead box protein E3 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FOXE3. AA range:81-130 |
| Specificity | FoxE3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FoxE3 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-1:2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | FOXE3; FKHL12; FREAC8; Forkhead box protein E3; Forkhead-related protein FKHL12; Forkhead-related transcription factor 8; FREAC-8 |
| Observed Band | 33kD |
| Cell Pathway | Nucleus . |
| Tissue Specificity | |
| Function | disease:Defects in FOXE3 are a cause of anterior segment mesenchymal dysgenesis (ASMD) [MIM:107250]; also known as anterior segment ocular dysgenesis (ASOD). ASMD includes all malformations involving the first (corneal endothelium and trabecular meshwork), second (corneal stroma) and third (iris stroma) mesenchymal waves of neural crest. The ASMD phenotype is characterized by corneal opacities with or without iris adhesions in 100%, cataracts of varying severity in 100% and optic-nerve abnormalities in 20% of affected individuals.,disease:Defects in FOXE3 are a cause of congenital primary aphakia (CPA) [MIM:610256]. Human aphakia is a rare congenital eye disorder in which the lens is missing. It has been histologically subdivided into primary and secondary forms, in accordance with the severity of defects of the ocular tissues, whose development requires the initial presence of a lens. C |



Background

This intronless gene belongs to the forkhead family of transcription factors, which is characterized by a distinct forkhead domain. The protein encoded functions as a lens-specific transcription factor and plays an important role in vertebrate lens formation. Mutations in this gene are associated with anterior segment mesenchymal dysgenesis and congenital primary aphakia. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],

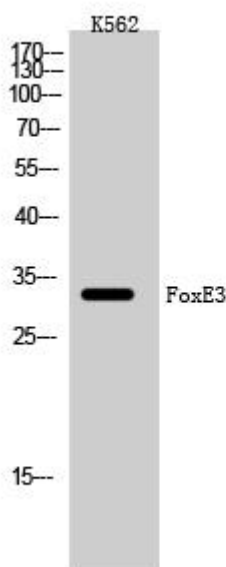
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using FoxE3 Monoclonal Antibody