Product Name: **FoxC1/2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab11076**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight	57kDa

Antigen Information

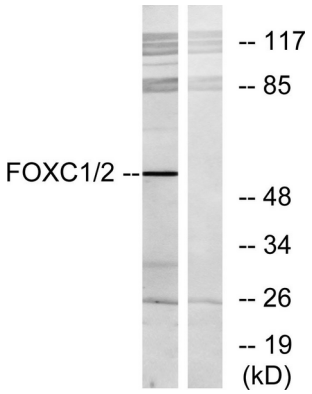
Gene Name	FOXC1/FOXC2
Alternative Names	FOXC1; FKHL7; FREAC3; Forkhead box protein C1; Forkhead-related protein FKHL7; Forkhead-related transcription factor 3; FREAC-3; FOXC2; FKHL14; MFH1; Forkhead box protein C2; Forkhead-related protein FKHL14; Mesenchyme fork head protein 1;
Gene ID	2296/2303
SwissProt ID	Q12948/Q99958
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FOXC1/2. AA range:151-200

Background

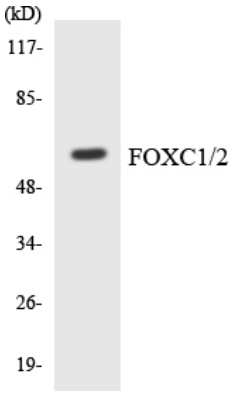
This gene belongs to the forkhead family of transcription factors which is characterized by a distinct DNA-binding forkhead domain. The specific function of this gene has not yet been determined; however, it has been shown to play a role in the regulation of embryonic and ocular development. Mutations in this gene cause various glaucoma phenotypes including primary congenital glaucoma, autosomal dominant iridogoniodysgenesis anomaly, and Axenfeld-Rieger anomaly. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in FOXC1 are a cause of Axenfeld-Rieger syndrome (ARS) [MIM:601090]; also known as Axenfeld syndrome or Axenfeld anomaly. It is characterized by posterior corneal embryotoxon, prominent Schwalbe line and iris adhesion to the Schwalbe line. Other features may be hypertelorism (wide spacing of the eyes), hypoplasia of the malar bones, congenital absence of some teeth and mental retardation. When associated with tooth anomalies, the disorder is known as Rieger syndrome. Glaucoma is a progressive blinding condition that occurs in approximately half of patients with Axenfeld-Rieger malformations.,disease:Defects in FOXC1 are a cause of Peters anomaly [MIM:604229]. Peters anomaly consists of a central corneal leukoma, absence of the posterior corneal stroma and Descemet membrane, and a variable degree of iris and lenticular attachments to the central aspect of the posterior cornea.,disease:Defects in FOXC1 are the cause of iridogoniodysgenesis anomaly (IGDA) [MIM:601631]. IGDA is an autosomal dominant phenotype characterized by iris hypoplasia, goniodysgenesis, and juvenile glaucoma.,function:Binding of FREAC-3 and FREAC-4 to their cognate sites results in bending of the DNA at an angle of 80-90 degrees.,similarity:Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Monomer.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues and cell lines examined.,

Research Area

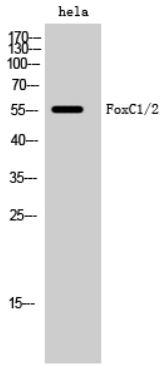
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW264.7 cells, using FOXC1/2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from Jurkat cells using FOXC1/2 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of hela cells using FoxC1/2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 2000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit （SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA）.