Product Name: **FoxE3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab11085**
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 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	33kDa

Antigen Information

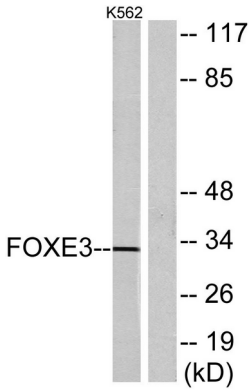
Gene Name	FOXE3
Alternative Names	FOXE3; FKHL12; FREAC8; Forkhead box protein E3; Forkhead-related protein FKHL12; Forkhead-related transcription factor 8; FREAC-8
Gene ID	2301.0
SwissProt ID	Q13461
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FOXE3. AA range:81-130

Background

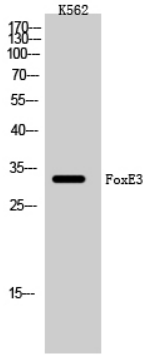
This intronless gene belongs to the forkhead family of transcription factors, which is characterized by a distinct forkhead domain. The protein encoded functions as a lens-specific transcription factor and plays an important role in vertebrate lens formation. Mutations in this gene are associated with anterior segment mesenchymal dysgenesis and congenital primary aphakia. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],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. CPA results from an early developmental arrest, around the 4th-5th week of gestation in humans, that prevents the formation of any lens structure and leads to severe secondary ocular defects, including a complete aplasia of the anterior segment of the eye. In contrast, in secondary aphakic eyes, lens induction has occurred, and the lens vesicle has developed to some degree but finally has progressively resorbed perinatally, leading, therefore, to less-severe ocular defects.,similarity:Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.,

Research Area

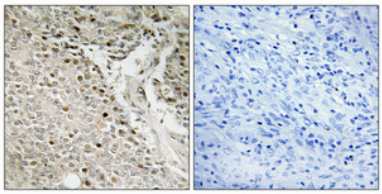
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using FOXE3 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using FoxE3 Polyclonal Antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100（4°,overnight）. High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl （right） obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.