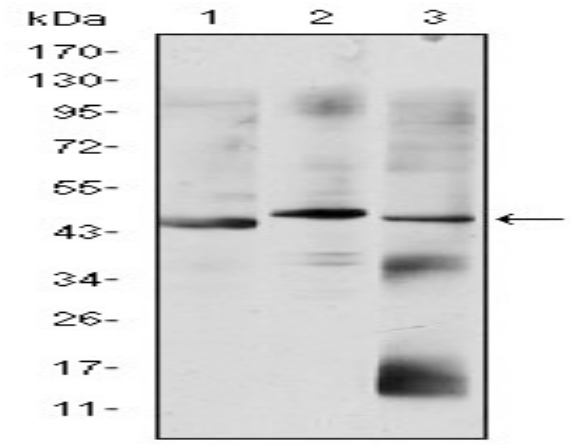
Best Tools for immunology Research

OTX2 Monoclonal Antibody

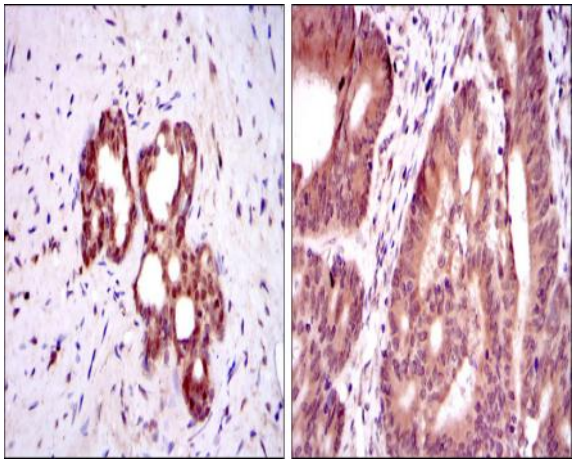
Catalog No :	YM0490
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
Target :	OTX2
Gene Name :	OTX2
Protein Name :	Homeobox protein OTX2
Human Gene Id :	5015
Human Swiss Prot No :	P32243
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P80206
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of human OTX2 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	OTX2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of OTX2 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. Flow cytometry: 1:200 - 1:400. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	32kD
P References :	1. Hum Mutat. 2008 Nov;29(11):E278-83. 2. Cancer Res. 2010 Jan 1;70(1):181-91.

Background :	This gene encodes a member of the bicoid subfamily of homeodomain-containing transcription factors. The encoded protein acts as a transcription factor and plays a role in brain, craniofacial, and sensory organ development. The encoded protein also influences the proliferation and differentiation of dopaminergic neuronal progenitor cells during mitosis. Mutations in this gene cause syndromic microphthalmia 5 (MCOPS5) and combined pituitary hormone deficiency 6 (CPHD6). This gene is also suspected of having an oncogenic role in medulloblastoma. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Pseudogenes of this gene are known to exist on chromosomes two and nine. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012],
Function :	developmental stage:Embryo.,disease:Defects in OTX2 are the cause of microphthalmia syndromic type 5 (MCOPS5) [MIM:610125]. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues. Up to 80% of cases of microphthalia occur in association with syndromes that include non-ocular abnormalities. MCOPS5 patients manifest unilateral or bilateral microphthalmia/clinical anophthalmia and variable additional features including coloboma, microcornea, cataract, retinal dystrophy, hypoplasia or agenesis of the optic nerve, agenesis of the corpus callosum, developmental delay, joint laxity, hypotonia, and seizures.,function:Probably plays a role in the development of the brain and the sense organs. Can bind to the BCD target sequence (BTS): 5'-TCTAATCCC-3'.,similarity:Belongs to the paired homeobox
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus .
Expression :	Eye,Retina,
Sort :	11333
No4 :	1
Host :	Mouse
Modifications :	Unmodified

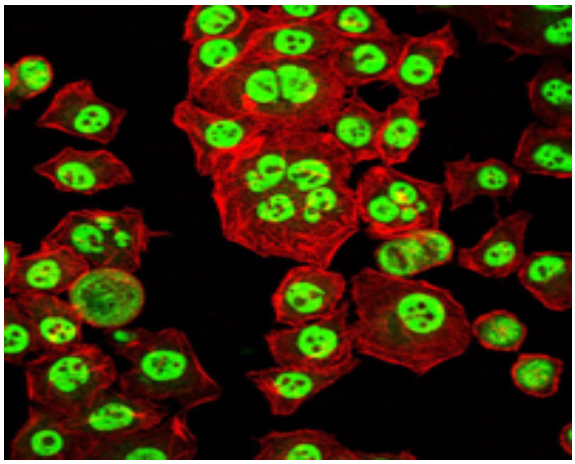
Products Images



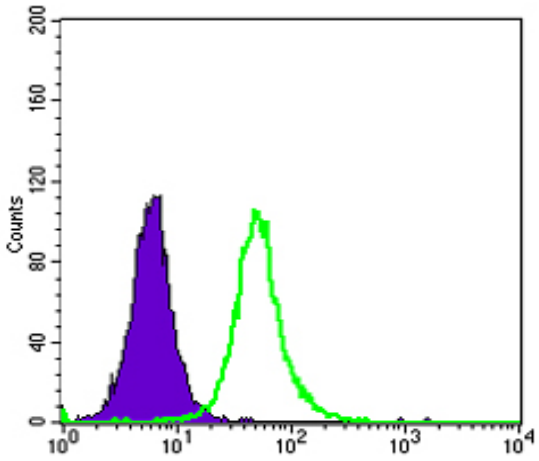
Western Blot analysis using OTX2 Monoclonal Antibody against HepG2 (1), Jurkat (2), and NTERA-2 (3) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded prostate tissues (left) and colon cancer tissues (right) with DAB staining using OTX2 Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using OTX2 Monoclonal Antibody (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using OTX2 Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).