ARG63131
anti-FOXP2 antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes FOXP2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat, Cow, Dog, Pig
Tested Application	WB
Specificity	This antibody is expected to recognise all three reported isoforms (NP_055306.1; NP_683696.2; NP_683697.1).
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	FOXP2
Species	Human
Immunogen	C-REIEEEPLSEDLE
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CAG repeat protein 44; TNRC10; CAGH44; SPCH1; Forkhead box protein P2; Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 10 protein

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	0.5 - 2 µg/ml

Application Note	WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Human cerebellum
Observed Size	~ 85 kDa

Properties

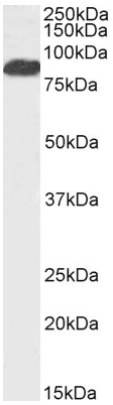
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from goat serum by antigen affinity chromatography.
Buffer	Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 93986 Human Swiss-port # O15409 Human
Background	This gene encodes a member of the forkhead/winged-helix (FOX) family of transcription factors. It is expressed in fetal and adult brain as well as in several other organs such as the lung and gut. The protein product contains a FOX DNA-binding domain and a large polyglutamine tract and is an evolutionarily conserved transcription factor, which may bind directly to approximately 300 to 400 gene promoters in the human genome to regulate the expression of a variety of genes. This gene is required for proper development of speech and language regions of the brain during embryogenesis, and may be involved in a variety of biological pathways and cascades that may ultimately influence language development. Mutations in this gene cause speech-language disorder 1 (SPCH1), also known as autosomal dominant speech and language disorder with orofacial dyspraxia. Multiple alternative transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]
Research Area	Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	80 kDa

Images



ARG63131 anti-FOXP2 antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of Human cerebellum lysate (in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG63131 anti-FOXP2 antibody at 2 µg/ml dilution and incubated at RT for 1 hour.