

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ARX in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ARX Ser2-Ala100 Accession # Q96QS3
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

ARX (Aristaless-Related homeobox protein) is a 56-62 kDa member of the aristaless subfamily, paired homeobox family of proteins. In the nervous system, it is expressed in embryonic telencephalon plus adult cortical GABAergic neurons and differentiating neuronal stem cells; in the pancreas, it promotes the differentiation of α-cells at the expense of β-cells. Human ARX is a 562 amino acid (aa) transcriptional repressor. It contains an octapeptide motif that binds Groucho proteins (aa 27-34), an NLS (aa 82-89), one Ala-rich region (aa 100-155), an acidic/Glu-rich region (aa 224-253), a DNA-binding homeodomain with an embedded NLS (aa 328-387), one Pro-rich segment that binds CtBP1 (aa 395-459) and a C-terminal Aristaless domain (aa 530-543). There are mutations that show poly-Ala expansions in the N-terminus (aa 115-155), often associated with developmental abnormalities. Over aa 1-100, human ARX shares 97% aa identity with mouse ARX.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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