Mouse/Rat/Chicken Pax6 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # PAX6

Catalog Number: MAB1260

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse/Rat/Chicken
Specificity	Recognizes chicken, mouse, and rat Pax6.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # PAX6
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant chicken Pax6
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

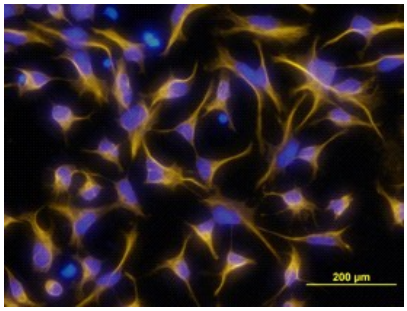
APPLICATIONS

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.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	Ericson, J. *et al.* (1997) Cell **90**:169; Ericson, J. *et al.* (1992) Science **256**:1555; Zhang, X.-M. *et al.* (2001) Dev. Biol. **233**:271.	

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



Pax6 in Rat Cortical Stem Cells. Pax6 was detected in immersion fixed undifferentiated rat cortical stem cells using Mouse/Rat/Chicken Pax6 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1260) at 10 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (yellow; Catalog # NL007) and counter-stained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Pax6 is a highly conserved transcription factor essential for the development of tissues including the eyes, central nervous system and endocrine glands of vertebrates and invertebrates (1-4). It is a key regulator that is required for normal islet development.

References:

1. Kumar, J.P. (2001) Nat. Rev. Genet. **2**:846.
2. Simpson, T.I. and D.J. Price (2002) Bioessays **24**:1041.
3. Schuurmans, C. and F. Guillemot (2002) Curr. Opin. Neurobiol. **12**:26.
4. Dohrman, C. *et al.* (2000) Mech. Dev. **92**:47.