

DESCRIPTION

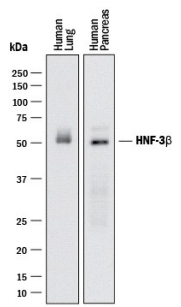
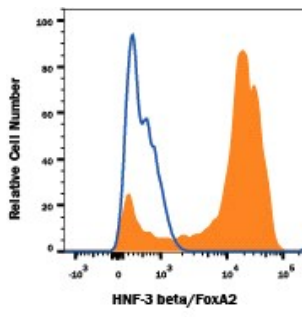
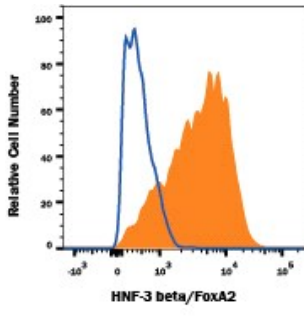
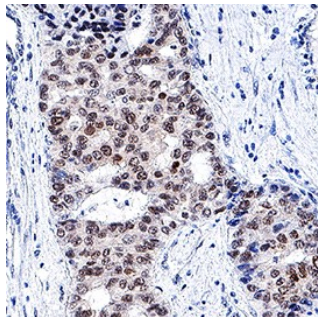
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human HNF-3 β /FoxA2 in Western blots.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2141A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human/Mouse/Rat HNF-3 β /FoxA2 synthetic peptide Accession # Q9Y261
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

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
Western Blot	2 μ g/mL	See Below
Flow Cytometry	0.25 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	3-25 μ g/mL	See Below

DATA

<p>Western Blot</p>  <p>Detection of Human HNF-3β/FoxA2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human lung tissue and human pancreas tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 μg/mL of Rabbit Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat HNF-3β/FoxA2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2400) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF008). A specific band was detected for HNF-3β/FoxA2 at approximately 50 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.</p>	<p>Flow Cytometry</p>  <p>Detection of HNF-3 beta /FoxA2 in Human HepG2 Cells by Flow Cytometry. Human HepG2 cell line was stained with Rabbit Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat HNF-3 beta/FoxA2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2400, filled histogram) or Normal Rabbit IgG Control (Catalog # MAB1050, open histogram) followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0110). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized with FlowX FoxP3 Fixation & Permeabilization Buffer Kit (Catalog # FC012).</p>
<p>Flow Cytometry</p>  <p>Detection of HNF-3 beta /FoxA2 in Human iPS Cells differentiated to Mesoderm by Flow Cytometry. Human iPS cells differentiated to Mesoderm (Catalog # SC030B) were stained with Rabbit Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat HNF-3 beta/FoxA2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2400, filled histogram) or Normal Rabbit IgG Control (Catalog # MAB1050, open histogram) followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0110). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized with FlowX FoxP3 Fixation & Permeabilization Buffer Kit (Catalog # FC012).</p>	<p>Immunohistochemistry</p>  <p>HNF-3β/FoxA2 in Human Liver Cancer Tissue. HNF-3β/FoxA2 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human liver cancer tissue using Rabbit Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat HNF-3β/FoxA2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2400) at 3 μg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Rabbit IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC003). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to nuclei. View our protocol for IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents.</p>

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. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

HNF-3 β , also known as FoxA2, is a member of the forkhead class of DNA-binding proteins. It is a transcriptional activator for liver-specific transcripts such as albumin and transthyretin. Similar family members play roles in the differentiation of the pancreas and liver.