Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-00613)

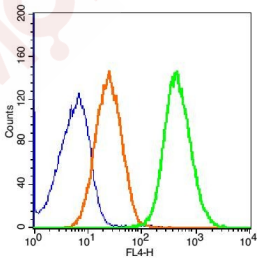
Anti-Engrailed 1 Polyclonal Antibody

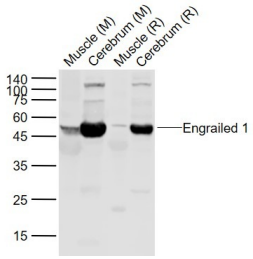
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat (predicted:Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 40 kDa. Actual: 50 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Blank control (blue): Raji Cells (fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with ice-cold 90% methanol for 30 min on ice). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Engrailed 1/AF647 Conjugated antibody (TMAB-00613-AF647), Dilution: 0.2 µg in 100 µL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA; Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG/FITC (orange),used under the same conditions. 2. Sample: Lane 1: Muscle (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Lane 2: Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Lane 3: Muscle (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg Lane 4: Cerebrum (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg Primary: Anti-Engrailed 1 (TMAB-00613) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 40 kDa Observed band size: 50 kDa





Application:	FCM,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; FCM: 1µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human EN1/Engrailed 1
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	2019
Uniprot ID:	Q05925
Synonyms:	Engrailed;HME1;Homeobox protein engrailed 1;Hu-En-1;Engrailed homolog 1;EN1/Engrailed 1;Engrailed homeobox 1;Homeobox protein en-1;Engrailed1;EN1;EN-1;Mo-en.1
Biology Area:	Nuclear,Ectoderm,Neurogenesis,Other factors,Developmental Families,Ectoderm

Research Background

The engrailed-1 gene, EN1, a murine homolog of the Drosophila homeobox gene engrailed (EN), is required for midbrain and cerebellum development and dorsal/ventral patterning of the limbs as well as apical ectodermal ridge formation. In Drosophila, the EN gene plays an important role during development in segmentation, where it is required for the formation of posterior compartments. Human EN-1 and EN-2 are homeodomain-containing proteins and have been implicated in the control of pattern formation during development of the central nervous system. Different mutations in the mouse homo-logs, EN-1 and EN-2, produce different developmental defects that frequently are lethal. EN-1 is highly expressed by essentially all dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra and ventral tegmentum. EN-1 and EN-2 regulate expres-sion of a-synuclein, a gene that is genetically linked to Parkinson's disease.

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