# Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03077)

## Anti-PAX6 Antibody (9N406)

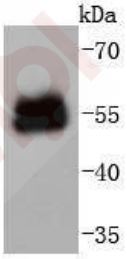
### Product Details

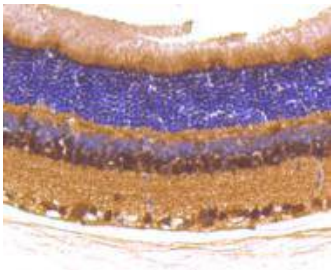
| | |
|---|---|
| Ig Type: | IgG |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Molecular Weight: | Theoretical: 47 kDa. |
| Clone: | 9N406 |
| Purification: | ProA affinity purified |

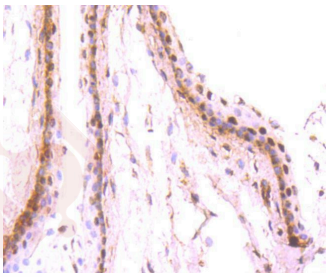
### Applications

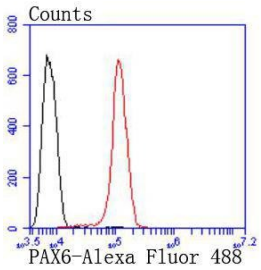
Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of PAX6 on mouse eyes lysates using anti-PAX6 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat eyes tissue using anti-PAX6 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse eyes tissue using anti-PAX6 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Flow cytometric analysis of SH-SY-5Y cells with PAX6 antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the ssecondary antibody.








Application: FCM,IHC,WB

Recommended: WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

## 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: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P26367

Synonyms: PAX 6;AN2;Paired box protein Pax-6;Aniridia type II protein;Oculorhombin

## Research Background

Pax genes contain paired domains with strong homology to genes in Drosophila which are involved in programming early development. Lesions in the Pax-6 gene account for most cases of aniridia, a congenital malformation of the eye, chiefly characterized by iris hypoplasia, which can cause blindness. Pax-6 is involved in other anterior segment malformations besides aniridia, such as Peters anomaly, a major error in the embryonic development of the eye with corneal clouding with variable iridolenticulocorneal adhesions. The Pax-6 gene encodes a transcriptional regulator that recognizes target genes through its paired-type DNA-binding domain. The paired domain is composed of two distinct DNA-binding subdomains, the amino-terminal subdomain and the carboxy-terminal subdomain, which bind respective consensus DNA sequences. The human Pax-6 gene produces two alternatively spliced isoforms that have the distinct structure of the paired domain.



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