

Anti-TBR1 Antibody (1Z281)

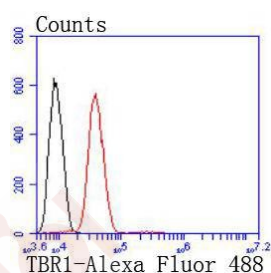
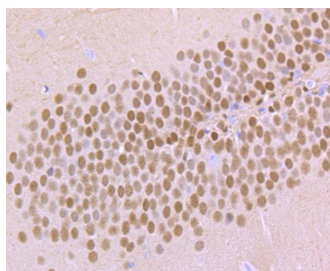
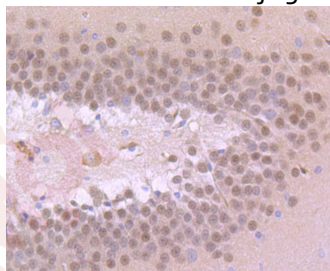
Product Details

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Ig Type: | IgG |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Molecular Weight: | Theoretical: 74 kDa. |
| Clone: | 1Z281 |
| Purification: | ProA affinity purified |

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-TBR1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-TBR1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Flow cytometric analysis of SH-SY-5Y cells with TBR1 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 secondary antibody.



Application: FCM,IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-1000; 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: Q16650

Synonyms: TES-56;TES 56;T box brain 1;T-box brain protein 1;T brain 1 protein;TBR 1;T box brain protein 1; T-brain-1

Research Background

A novel murine and human gene, TBR-1, encodes a putative transcription factor related to the Brachyury (T) gene that is expressed only in postmitotic cells. T-brain-1 (TBR-1) mRNA is largely restricted to the cerebral cortex, where, during embryogenesis, it defines different regions that give rise to the paleocortex, limbic cortex and neocortex. TBR-1, Pax-6 and Emx-1 are expressed in the mouse and chicken pallium. The pallio-subpallial boundary lies at the interface between the TBR-1 and Dlx-2 expression domains. Chicken genes homologous to these mouse genes are expressed in topologically comparable patterns during development, suggesting that mouse and chicken may have similar histogenetic specification processes and field homologies. CASK/LIN-2, a membrane-associated guanylate kinase, is required for EGFR localization and signaling. In adult rat brain, CASK is concentrated at neuronal synapses and binds to the cell-surface proteins. CASK can interact with TBR-1, which is involved in forebrain development. CASK enters into the nucleus and binds to a specific DNA sequence (the T-element) in a complex with TBR-1. Thus, CASK acts as a coactivator of TBR-1 to induce transcription of T-element containing genes, including reelin.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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