Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-06163)

Anti-FREAC3 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse (predicted:Rat,Chicken)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 57 kDa. Actual: 57 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: Spleen (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Primary: Anti-FREAC3 (TMAB-06163) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 57 kD Observed band size: 57 kD 2. Blank control (black line): Hela. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-FREAC3 antibody (TMAB-06163) Dilution: 1 µg/Test; Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488 Dilution: 0.5 µg/Test. Isotype control (orange line): Normal Rabbit IgG Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20℃, The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.
Application:	WB,FCM
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; FCM: 1µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2℃-8℃ for 1 month. Store at -20℃ or -80℃ for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human FREAC3
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	2296
Uniprot ID:	Q12948

Research Background

Binding of FREAC-3 and FREAC-4 to their cognate sites results in bending of the DNA at an angle of 80-90 degrees. Involvement in disease; Defects in FOXC1 are the cause of Axenfeld-Rieger syndrome type 3 (RIEG3); also known as

Axenfeld-Rieger syndrome (ARS) or Axenfeld syndrome or Axenfeld anomaly. It is characterized by posterior corneal embryotoxon, prominent Schwalbe line and iris adhesion to the Schwalbe line. Other features may be hypertelorism (wide spacing of the eyes), hypoplasia of the malar bones, congenital absence of some teeth and mental retardation. When associated with tooth anomalies, the disorder is known as Rieger syndrome. Glaucoma is a progressive blinding condition that occurs in approximately half of patients with Axenfeld-Rieger malformations.

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