

Product datasheet for **AM50305PU-S**

PAX6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: PAX6/496]

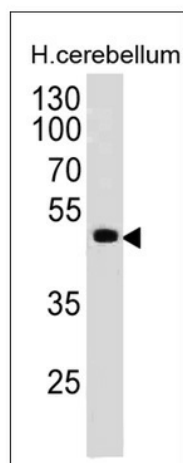
Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	PAX6/496
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Use BSA free Antibody for coating. Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells. Immunofluorescence: 0.5 µg/ml. Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 µg/500 µg protein lysate. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. Positive Control: Eye or Cerebellum.
Reactivity:	Chicken, Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human PAX6 protein.
Specificity:	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. Cellular Localization: Nuclear.



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Formulation:	10mM PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Stabilizer: 0.05% BSA Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A/G Chromnatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	47 kDa
Gene Name:	paired box 6
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 5080 Human P26367
Background:	<p>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.</p>
Synonyms:	Pax-6, Aniridia type II protein, AN2, Oculorhombin

Product images:

Western blot analysis of PAX6 in human cerebellum lysate using PAX6 Antibody (Clone PAX6/498).