

Product datasheet for **CF505146**

ALX4 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OTI2F2]

Product data:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Clone Name: | OTI2F2 |
| Applications: | FC, WB |
| Recommended Dilution: | WB 1:1000, FLOW 1:100 |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Isotype: | IgG1 |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Immunogen: | Full length human recombinant protein of human ALX4(NP_068745) produced in HEK293T cell. |
| Formulation: | Lyophilized powder (original buffer 1X PBS, pH 7.3, 8% trehalose) |
| Reconstitution Method: | For reconstitution, we recommend adding 100uL distilled water to a final antibody concentration of about 1 mg/mL. To use this carrier-free antibody for conjugation experiment, we strongly recommend performing another round of desalting process. (OriGene recommends Zeba Spin Desalting Columns, 7KMWCO from Thermo Scientific) |
| Purification: | Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G) |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | Store at -20°C as received. |
| Stability: | Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. |
| Predicted Protein Size: | 44.1 kDa |
| Gene Name: | ALX homeobox 4 |
| Database Link: | NP_068745 Entrez Gene 11695 Mouse Entrez Gene 296511 Rat Entrez Gene 60529 Human Q9H161 |



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Background:

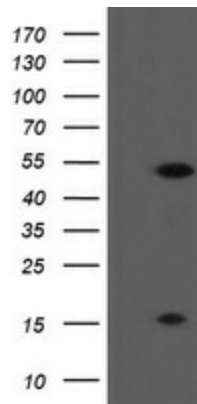
This gene encodes a paired-like homeodomain transcription factor expressed in the mesenchyme of developing bones, limbs, hair, teeth, and mammary tissue. Mutations in this gene cause parietal foramina 2 (PFM2); an autosomal dominant disease characterized by deficient ossification of the parietal bones. Mutations in this gene also cause a form of frontonasal dysplasia with alopecia and hypogonadism; suggesting a role for this gene in craniofacial development, mesenchymal-epithelial communication, and hair follicle development. Deletion of a segment of chromosome 11 containing this gene, del(11)(p11p12), causes Potocki-Shaffer syndrome (PSS); a syndrome characterized by craniofacial anomalies, mental retardation, multiple exostoses, and genital abnormalities in males. In mouse, this gene has been shown to use dual translation initiation sites located 16 codons apart. [provided by RefSeq]

Synonyms:

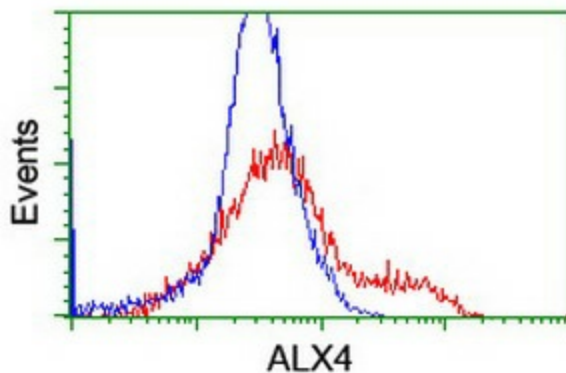
CRS5; FND2

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Product images:


HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY ALX4 [RC224459], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-ALX4. Positive lysates [LY411892] (100ug) and [LC411892] (20ug) can be purchased separately from OriGene.



HEK293T cells transfected with either [RC224459] overexpress plasmid (Red) or empty vector control plasmid (Blue) were immunostained by anti-ALX4 antibody ([TA505146]), and then analyzed by flow cytometry.