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Six3 antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI11134

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q62233
Other Accession	NM_011381, NP_035511
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish, Bovine
Predicted	Mouse, Zebrafish
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	35593

Additional Information

Gene ID	20473
Alias Symbol	Six3a, Six3alpha, Six3b, Six3beta, E130112M24Rik
Other Names	Homeobox protein SIX3, Sine oculis homeobox homolog 3, Six3
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-Six3 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Six3 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	Six3
Function	Transcriptional regulator which can act as both a transcriptional repressor and activator by binding a ATTA homeodomain core recognition sequence on these target genes. During forebrain development represses WNT1 expression allowing zona limitans intrathalamica formation and thereby ensuring proper anterio-posterior patterning of the diencephalon and formation of the rostral diencephalon (PubMed:18094027). Acts as a direct upstream activator of SHH expression in the rostral diencephalon ventral midline and that in turn SHH maintains its expression (PubMed:18775421). In addition, Six3 activity is required for the formation of the telencephalon. During postnatal stages of brain development is necessary for ependymal cell maturation by promoting the maturation of radial glia into ependymal cells

through regulation of neuroblast proliferation and migration (PubMed:22071110). Acts on the proliferation and differentiation of neural progenitor cells through activating transcription of CCND1 AND CCND2 (PubMed:17576749). During early lens formation plays a role in lens induction and specification by activating directly PAX6 in the presumptive lens ectoderm (PubMed:17066077). In turn PAX6 activates SIX3 resulting in activation of PDGFRA and CCND1 promoting cell proliferation (PubMed:12072567). Also is required for the neuroretina development by directly suppressing WNT8B expression in the anterior neural plate territory (PubMed:20890044). Its action during retina development and lens morphogenesis is TLE5 and TLE4-dependent manner. Furthermore, during eye development regulates several genes expression. Before and during early lens development represses the CRYGF promoter by binding a SIX repressor element (PubMed:11139622). Directly activates RHO transcription, or cooperates with CRX or NRL (PubMed:17666527). Six3 also functions in the formation of the proximodistal axis of the optic cup (PubMed:12163408), and promotes the formation of optic vesicles-like structures (PubMed:11458394). During pituitary development, acts in parallel or alternatively with HESX1 to control cell proliferation through Wnt/beta-catenin pathway (PubMed:18694563). Plays a role in eye development by suppressing WNT1 expression and in dorsal-ventral patterning by repressing BMP signaling pathway (By similarity).

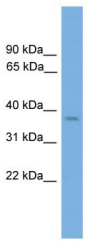
Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00108, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12050133}

Tissue Location

Expressed in ependymal cells during the formation of the lateral wall.

Images



WB Suggested Anti-Six3 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml
Positive Control: Mouse Thymus

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.