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FOXP2 Antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2116a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O15409
Other Accession	P0CF24, P58463, NP_055306.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Clone Names	533CT26.1.2
Calculated MW	79919
Antigen Region	657-684

Additional Information

Gene ID	93986
Other Names	Forkhead box protein P2, CAG repeat protein 44, Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 10 protein, FOXP2, CAGH44, TNRC10
Target/Specificity	This FOXP2 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 657-684 amino acids from human FOXP2.
Dilution	WB~~1:100~1600 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	FOXP2 Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FOXP2
Synonyms	CAGH44, TNRC10
Function	Transcriptional repressor that may play a role in the specification and

differentiation of lung epithelium. May also play a role in developing neural, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular tissues. Can act with CTBP1 to synergistically repress transcription but CTPBP1 is not essential. Plays a role in synapse formation by regulating SRPX2 levels. Involved in neural mechanisms mediating the development of speech and language.

Cellular Location Nucleus.

Tissue Location Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed in adult and fetal brain, caudate nucleus and lung.

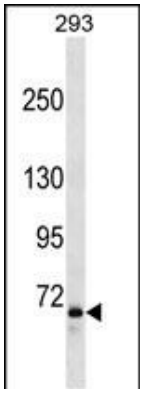
Background

This gene encodes a member of the forkhead/winged-helix (FOX) family of transcription factors. It is expressed in fetal and adult brain as well as in several other organs such as the lung and gut. The protein product contains a FOX DNA-binding domain and a large polyglutamine tract and is an evolutionarily conserved transcription factor, which may bind directly to approximately 300 to 400 gene promoters in the human genome to regulate the expression of a variety of genes. This gene is required for proper development of speech and language regions of the brain during embryogenesis, and may be involved in a variety of biological pathways and cascades that may ultimately influence language development. Mutations in this gene cause speech-language disorder 1 (SPCH1), also known as autosomal dominant speech and language disorder with orofacial dyspraxia. Multiple alternative transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene.

References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :
Tolosa, A., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 11, 114 (2010) :
Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :
Stroud, J.C., et al. Structure 14(1):159-166(2006)
Gauthier, J., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. A 118A (2), 172-175 (2003) :

Images



FOXP2 Antibody(Ascites)(Cat. #AM2116a) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the FOXP2 antibody detected the FOXP2 protein (arrow).