

HOXA3 Rabbit pAb

HOXA3 Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP54446

Product Information

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| Application | WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E |
| Primary Accession | O43365 |
| Predicted | Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Sheep |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 46369 |
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Immunogen | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HOXA3 |
| Epitope Specificity | 201-300/443 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purity | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Buffer | 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| SUBCELLULAR LOCATION | Nucleus. |
| SIMILARITY | Belongs to the Antp homeobox family. Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain. |
| Important Note | This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. |
| Background Descriptions | The Hox proteins play a role in development and cellular differentiation by regulating downstream target genes. Specifically, the Hox proteins direct DNA-protein and protein-protein interactions that assist in determining the morphologic features associated with the anterior-posterior body axis. The mammalian HOX gene complex consists of 39 genes that are located on four linkage groups, which are dispersed over four chromosomes. HOX genes that occupy the same relative position along the 5' to 3' coordinate (trans-paralogous genes) are more similar in sequence and expression pattern than adjacent HOX genes on the same chromosome. HoxA3, in conjunction with Pax1, mediates the development of the thymus, parathyroid gland, and carotid body. Its expression in the third pharyngeal arch and pouch is required for development of the third arch artery, and homozygous null HoxA3 mutants lack the carotid body. HoxA3 also regulates hindbrain development by controlling the axon projection pattern of motor neurons and sensory neurons of the proximal and distal ganglia. |

Additional Information

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| Gene ID | 3200 |
| Other Names | Homeobox protein Hox-A3, Homeobox protein Hox-1E, HOXA3, HOX1E |
| Dilution | WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000 |

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| Storage | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |
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Protein Information

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| Name | HOXA3 |
| Synonyms | HOX1E |
| Function | Sequence-specific transcription factor which is part of a developmental regulatory system that provides cells with specific positional identities on the anterior-posterior axis. |
| Cellular Location | Nucleus. |

Background

The Hox proteins play a role in development and cellular differentiation by regulating downstream target genes. Specifically, the Hox proteins direct DNA-protein and protein-protein interactions that assist in determining the morphologic features associated with the anterior-posterior body axis. The mammalian HOX gene complex consists of 39 genes that are located on four linkage groups, which are dispersed over four chromosomes. HOX genes that occupy the same relative position along the 5' to 3' coordinate (trans-paralogous genes) are more similar in sequence and expression pattern than adjacent HOX genes on the same chromosome. HoxA3, in conjunction with Pax1, mediates the development of the thymus, parathyroid gland, and carotid body. Its expression in the third pharyngeal arch and pouch is required for development of the third arch artery, and homozygous null HoxA3 mutants lack the carotid body. HoxA3 also regulates hindbrain development by controlling the axon projection pattern of motor neurons and sensory neurons of the proximal and distal ganglia.

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