10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FOXO3 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5283

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB
Primary Accession	O43524
Other Accession	Q9WVH4, NP_963853.1, NP_001446.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	71277
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	2309
Antigen Region	1-30
Other Names	FOXO3; FKHRL1; FOXO3A; Forkhead box protein O3; AF6q21 protein; Forkhead in rhabdomyosarcoma-like 1
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This FOXO3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human FOXO3.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	FOXO3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FOXO3 (HGNC:3821)
Function	Transcriptional activator that recognizes and binds to the DNA sequence

	5'-[AG]TAAA[TC]A-3' and regulates different processes, such as apoptosis and autophagy (PubMed:10102273, PubMed:16751106, PubMed:21329882, PubMed:30513302). Acts as a positive regulator of autophagy in skeletal muscle: in starved cells, enters the nucleus following dephosphorylation and binds the promoters of autophagy genes, such as GABARAP1L, MAP1LC3B and ATG12, thereby activating their expression, resulting in proteolysis of skeletal muscle proteins (By similarity). Triggers apoptosis in the absence of survival factors, including neuronal cell death upon oxidative stress (PubMed:10102273, PubMed:16751106). Participates in post-transcriptional regulation of MYC: following phosphorylation by MAPKAPK5, promotes induction of miR- 34b and miR-34c expression, 2 post-transcriptional regulators of MYC that bind to the 3'UTR of MYC transcript and prevent its translation (PubMed:21329882). In response to metabolic stress, translocates into the mitochondria where it promotes mtDNA transcription (PubMed:23283301). In response to metabolic stress, translocates into the mitochondria where it promotes mtDNA transcription. Also acts as a key regulator of chondrogenic commitment of skeletal progenitor cells in response to lipid availability: when lipids levels are low, translocates to the nucleus and promotes expression of SOX9, which induces chondrogenic commitment and suppresses fatty acid oxidation (By similarity). Also acts as a key regulator of regulatory T-cells (Treg) differentiation by activating expression of FOXP3 (PubMed:30513302).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Mitochondrion matrix Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Retention in the cytoplasm contributes to its inactivation (PubMed:10102273, PubMed:15084260, PubMed:16751106). Translocates to the nucleus upon oxidative stress and in the absence of survival factors (PubMed:10102273, PubMed:16751106) Translocates from the cytosol to the nucleus following dephosphorylation in response to autophagy-inducing stimuli (By similarity). Translocates in a AMPK-dependent manner into the mitochondrion in response to metabolic stress (PubMed:23283301, PubMed:29445193). Serum deprivation increases localization to the nucleus, leading to activate expression of SOX9 and subsequent chondrogenesis (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WVH4, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10102273, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15084260, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16751106, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23283301, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29445193}
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous..

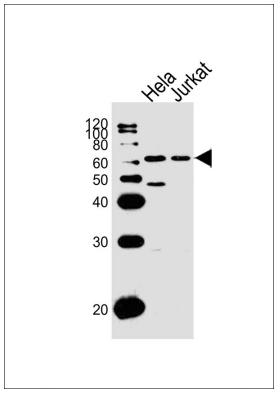
Background

This gene belongs to the forkhead family of transcription factors which are characterized by a distinct forkhead domain. This gene likely functions as a trigger for apoptosis through expression of genes necessary for cell death. Translocation of this gene with the MLL gene is associated with secondary acute leukemia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been observed.

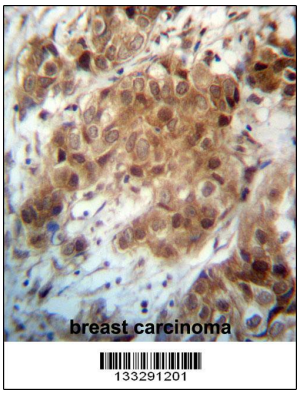
References

Zhuo de, X., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(41):31491-31501(2010)
Tudzarova, S., et al. EMBO J. 29(19):3381-3394(2010)
Shimada, M., et al. Hum. Genet. 128(4):433-441(2010)
Mikse, O.R., et al. Cancer Res. 70(15):6205-6215(2010)
Chen, J., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E12293 (2010) :

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela,Jurkat cell line (from left to right), using FOXO3 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AW5283). AW5283 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



FOXO3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AW5283)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human breast carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of FOXO3 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.