

PROX1 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2035a

Specification

PROX1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q92786
Other Accession	P48437 , Q91018 , NP_002754
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Chicken, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	83203
Antigen Region	144-175

PROX1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5629

Other Names

Prospero homeobox protein 1, Homeobox prospero-like protein PROX1, PROX-1, PROX1

Target/Specificity

This PROX1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 144-175 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PROX1.

Dilution

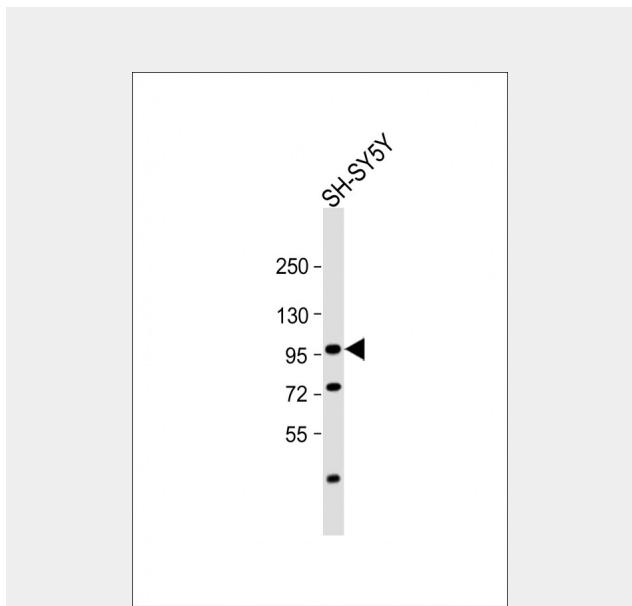
WB ~ 1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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.



Anti-PROX1 Antibody (C128) at 1:1000 dilution + SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 83 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

PROX1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The expression pattern of the Prox1 homeobox gene suggests that it has a role in a variety of embryonic tissues, including lens. Analysis of mRNA reveals that Prox mRNA is present in many different human tissues and that lens demonstrated the highest level. Homozygous Prox1-null mice die at midgestation from multiple developmental defects, and a targeted effect on lens development has been reported. Prox1 inactivation caused abnormal cellular proliferation, downregulated expression of the cell cycle inhibitors Cdkn1b and Cdkn1c, misexpression of E-cadherin, and excessive apoptosis. Consequently, mutant lens cells failed to polarize and elongate properly, resulting in a hollow lens. The Prox1 gene is expressed in a subpopulation of endothelial

Precautions

PROX1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PROX1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name PROX1

Function

Transcription factor involved in developmental processes such as cell fate determination, gene transcriptional regulation and progenitor cell regulation in a number of organs. Plays a critical role in embryonic development and functions as a key regulatory protein in neurogenesis and the development of the heart, eye lens, liver, pancreas and the lymphatic system. Involved in the regulation of the circadian rhythm. Represses: transcription of the retinoid-related orphan receptor RORG, transcriptional activator activity of RORA and RORG and the expression of RORA/G-target genes including core clock components: ARNTL/BMAL1, NPAS2 and CRY1 and metabolic genes: AVPR1A and ELOVL3.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48437}.

Note=RORG promotes its nuclear localization.

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48437}

Tissue Location

Most actively expressed in the developing lens. Detected also in embryonic brain, lung, liver and kidney. In adult, it is more abundant in heart and liver than in brain, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

PROX1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

cells that by budding and sprouting give rise to the lymphatic system. Prox1 appears to be a specific and required regulator of the development of the lymphatic system. Prox1 also has been documented to be required for hepatocyte migration in the mouse. Loss of Prox1 results in a smaller liver with a reduced population of clustered hepatocytes. The homeodomain protein Prox1 regulates the egress of progenitor cells from the cell cycle in the embryonic mouse retina. Cells lacking Prox1 are less likely to stop dividing, and ectopic expression of Prox1 forces progenitor cells to exit the cell cycle. Prox1 acts as a key participant in progenitor-cell proliferation and cell-fate determination in the vertebrate retina.

PROX1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Nagai, H., et al., Genes Chromosomes Cancer 38(1):13-21 (2003). Dyer, M.A., et al., Nat. Genet. 34(1):53-58 (2003). Hong, Y.K., et al., Dev. Dyn. 225(3):351-357 (2002). Petrova, T.V., et al., EMBO J. 21(17):4593-4599 (2002). Mouta Carreira, C., et al., Cancer Res. 61(22):8079-8084 (2001).

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)