Immunotag™ PITX3 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITN0082
Product Description	Immunotag™ PITX3 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PITX3
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein, at AA range: 10-90
Specificity	PITX3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PITX3 PTX3
Accession No.	O75364 O35160 P81062
Description	paired like homeodomain 3(PITX3) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the RIEG/PITX homeobox family, which is in the bicoid class of homeodomain proteins. Members of this family act as transcription factors. This protein is involved in lens formation during eye development. Mutations of this gene have been associated with anterior segment mesenchymal dysgenesis and congenital cataracts. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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Protein Expression	Craniofacial,Muscle,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in PITX3 are a cause of autosomal dominant congenital cataract (ADCC) [MIM:602669]. ADCC is characterized by dominant transmission of a phenotype consisting of bilateral congenital cataracts in a mother and son without clinical anterior-segment anomalies.,disease:Defects in PITX3 are the cause of posterior polar cataract type 4 (CTPP4) [MIM:610623]. Cataract is the most frequent cause of visual impairment and blindness worldwide. Posterior polar cataract is a distinctive opacity located at the back of the lens. Because of its proximity to the optical center of the eye, posterior polar cataract can have a marked effect on visual acuity.,disease:Defects in PITX3 may be the cause of anterior segment mesenchymal dysgenesis (ASMD) [MIM:107250]; also known as anterior segment ocular dysgenesis (ASOD). ASMD includes all malformations involving the first (corneal endothelium and trabecular meshwork), second (corneal stroma) and third (iris stroma) mesenchymal waves of neural crest. The ASMD phenotype is characterized by corneal opacities with or without iris adhesions in 100%, cataracts of varying severity in 100% and optic-nerve abnormalities in 20% of affected individuals.,function:May play a role in normal anterior-chamber and lens development.,similarity:Belongs to the paired homeobox family. Bicoid subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain.,similarity:Contains 1 OAR domain.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in developing eye lens.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.