Immunotag™ Six5 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT4308
Product Description	Immunotag™ Six5 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	Six5
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SIX5. AA range:201-250
Specificity	Six5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Six5 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	SIX5
Accession No.	Q8N196 P70178
Alternate Names	SIX5; DMAHP; Homeobox protein SIX5; DM locus-associated homeodomain protein; Sine oculis homeobox homolog 5

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Description	SIX homeobox 5(SIX5) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a homeodomain-containing transcription factor that appears to function in the regulation of organogenesis. This gene is located downstream of the dystrophia myotonica-protein kinase gene. Mutations in this gene are a cause of branchiootorenal syndrome type 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009],
Protein Expression	Eye,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,nucleoplasm,cytoplasm,Golgi apparatus,intracellular membrane-bounded organelle,
Protein Function	caution:The region from 1 to 184 was deduced from the genomic sequence and ESTs.,developmental stage:At the begin of fourth week of development detected in cytoplasm of somite cells, and at the end of fourth week is accumulated in the nucleus. Between the sixth and eighth week of development detected in the nucleus of limb bud cells.,disease:Defects in SIX5 are the cause of branchiootorenal syndrome type 2 (BOR2) [MIM:610896]. BOR is an autosomal dominant disorder manifested by various combinations of preauricular pits, branchial fistulae or cysts, lacrimal duct stenosis, hearing loss, structural defects of the outer, middle, or inner ear, and renal dysplasia. Associated defects include asthenic habitus, long narrow facies, constricted palate, deep overbite, and myopia. Hearing loss may be due to mondini type cochlear defect and stapes fixation. Penetrance of BOR syndrome is high, although expressivity can be extremely variable.,function:Transcription factor that is thought to be involved in regulation of organogenesis. May be involved in determination and maintenance of retina formation. Binds a 5'-GGTGTCAG-3' motif present in the ARE regulatory element of ATP1A1. Binds a 5'-TCA[AG][AG]TTNC-3' motif present in the MEF3 element in the myogenin promoter, and in the IGFBP5 promoter (By similarity). Thought to be regulated by association with Dach and Eya proteins, and seems to be coactivated by EYA1, EYA2 and EYA3.,similarity:Belongs to the SIX/Sine oculis homeobox family.,similarity:Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Probably binds DNA dimer. Interacts with EYA3, and probably EYA1 and EYA2.,tissue specificity:Expressed in adult but not in fetal eyes. Found in corneal epithelium and endothelium, lens epithelium, ciliary body epithelia, cellular layers of the retina and the sclera.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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