

Rabbit Anti-MNX1/HLXB9 antibody

SL11320R

Product Name:	MNX1/HLXB9
Chinese Name:	运动神经 元及胰腺同源蛋白1抗体 (1)
Alias:	HB9/HLXB9; HB 9; HB9; HLXB 9; HLXB9; Homeo box HB9; Homeobox HB9; Homeobox protein HB9; HOXHB9; MNX1; MNX1_HUMAN; Motor neuron and pancreas homeobox protein 1; Sacral agenesis autosomal dominant (Currarino triad); SCRA 1; SCRA1; SCRA1; HOXHB9.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow- Cyt=1ug/testICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	41kDa v
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HLXB9:231-330/401
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The HB9 homeobox transcription factor regulates gene expression during embryonic development and also in specific adult tissues. HB9 gene mutations are implicated in Curriano syndrome, which is characterized by a triad consisting of a presacral tumor, sacral agenesis and anorectal malformation. In human bone marrow cells, HB9

expression directly correlates with CD34 expression. Furthermore, HB9 expression increases in CD34+ cells that are treated with IL-3 and granulocyte macrophage-colonystimulating factor. Early in murine development, HB9 is expressed in pancreatic buds (dorsal and ventral) with subsequent expression in differentiating beta cells in the islets of Langerhans. The dorsal lobe of the pancreas fails to form in HB9(-) mice; the resultant pancreas has smaller islets of Langerhans and less beta cells than normal pancreas. The HB9 gene is expressed in the human adult pancreas. In the developing vertebrate embryo, the HB9 gene plays an essential role in motor neuron differentiation. The motor columns of HB9(-) mice are disorganized, lacking phrenic and abducens nerves and exhibiting intercostal nerve defects.

Function:

Putative transcription factor involved in pancreas development and function.

Subcellular Location: Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity: Expressed in lymphoid and pancreatic tissues.

DISEASE:

Defects in MNX1 are a cause of Currarino syndrome (CURRAS) [MIM:176450]. The triad of a presacral tumor, sacral agenesis and anorectal malformation constitutes the Currarino syndrome which is caused by dorsal-ventral patterning defects during embryonic development. The syndrome occurs in the majority of patients as an autosomal dominant trait.

Similarity: Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain.

SWISS: P50219

Gene ID: 3110

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3110 Human

Entrez Gene: 15285 Mouse

<u>Omim: 142994</u> Human

SwissProt: P50219 Human



