SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-FOXG1 antibody

SL11557R

Product Name:	FOXG1
Chinese Name:	叉头蛋白G1抗体
Alias:	BF 1; BF 2; BF-1; BF-2; BF1; BF2 ; Brain factor 1; Brain factor 2; FHKL; FKH2; FKHL1; FKHL2; FKHL2; FKHL3; FKHL4; Forkhead box G1A; Forkhead box G1B; Forkhead box protein G1; Forkhead box protein G1A; Forkhead box protein G1B; Forkhead box protein G1C; Forkhead drosophila homolog like 2; Forkhead like 1; Forkhead like 2; FOXG1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	52kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FOXG1:201-300/489
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 winged-helix transcriptional repressor (WH) BF-1 gene encodes brain factor 1 (BF-1), also known as foxg1, and is essential for the proliferation of progenitor cells in the cerebral cortex and influences regional patterning in the mammalian telencephalon (1–4). WH proteins are a family of putative transcriptional regulators with diverse roles in

development, and are characterized by a highly conserved DNA binding structure, the WH domain (1,5,6). BF-1 plays a critical role in the development of the cerebral hemispheres of the brain and targeted disruption of the gene leads to severe defects in the development of telencephalic structures, such as the cerebral cortex and basal ganglia (1). The loss of BF-1 results in an accelerated rate of neuronal differentiation and the shortening of the neurogenetic period in the embryonic cerebral cortex (1,7). BF-1 is expressed by E8.5 in telencephalic progenitors (1). It may also regulate the response of cerebral cortical progenitors to environmental cues (1).

Function:
Transcription repression factor which plays an important role in the establishment of the regional subdivision of the developing brain and in the development of the telencephalon.

Subunit:
Interacts with KDM5B.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:
Expression is restricted to the neurons of the developing telencephalon.

DISEASE:
Defects in FOXG1 are the cause of congenital variant of Rett syndrome (RTTCV) [MIM:613454]. RTTCV is a severe neurodevelopmental disorder with features of classic Rett syndrome but earlier onset in the first months of life. Clinical features include progressive microcephaly, hypotonia, irresponsiveness and irritability in the neonatal period, mental retardation, psychomotor regression and stereotypical movements.

Similarity:
Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.

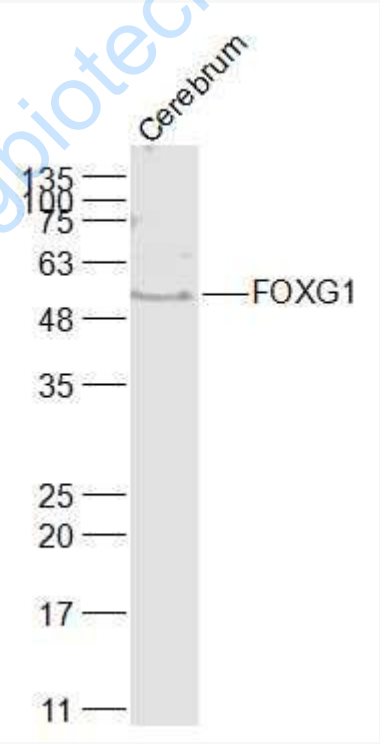
SWISS:
P55316

Gene ID:
2290

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2290 Human

Entrez Gene: 15228 Mouse

	Omim: 164874 Human SwissProt: P55316 Human SwissProt: Q60987 Mouse Unigene: 695962 Human Unigene: 708841 Human Unigene: 4704 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: Cerebrum (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-FOXG1 (SL11557R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

	Predicted band size: 52 kD Observed band size: 52 kD