

Rabbit Anti-PITX3/AP Conjugated antibody

SL2364R-AP

Product Name	Anti-PITX3/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶（AP）标记的炎症因子3/穿透素抗体
Alias	Homeobox protein PITX 3; Homeobox protein PITX3; MGC12766; Paired like homeodomain transcription factor 3; Paired-like homeodomain transcription factor 3; Pituitary homeobox 3; PITX 3; Pitx3; PITX3_HUMAN; PTX 3; PTX3.
Research Area	Cell biology immunology Chromatin and nuclear signals Neurobiology Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human Mouse Rat Cow(predicted:Chicken Dog Pig Horse Rabbit) WB=1:50-200 IHC-P=1:50-200 IHC-F=1:50-200
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	32kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PITX3
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% 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 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: The transcription factor PITX3 is expressed selectively in the midbrain and regulates the differentiation and survival of dopaminergic neurons. Lack of this factor results in a degeneration similar to that seen in Parkinson's disease. PITX3 is also important in eye development; mutations of the PITX3 gene

have been associated with a familial form of cataracts.

Function:

Transcriptional regulator which is important for the differentiation and maintenance of meso-diencephalic dopaminergic (mdDA) neurons during development. In addition to its importance during development, it also has roles in the long-term survival and maintenance of the mdDA neurons. Activates NR4A2/NURR1-mediated transcription of genes such as SLC6A3, SLC18A2, TH and DRD2 which are essential for development of mdDA neurons. Acts by decreasing the interaction of NR4A2/NURR1 with the corepressor NCOR2/SMRT which acts through histone deacetylases (HDACs) to keep promoters of NR4A2/NURR1 target genes in a repressed deacetylated state. Essential for the normal lens development and differentiation. Plays a critical role in the maintenance of mitotic activity of lens epithelial cells, fiber cell differentiation and in the control of the temporal and spatial activation of fiber cell-specific crystallins. Positively regulates FOXE3 expression and negatively regulates PROX1 in the anterior lens epithelium, preventing activation of CDKN1B/P27Kip1 and CDKN1C/P57Kip2 and thus maintains lens epithelial cells in cell cycle.

Subunit:

Interacts with SFPQ.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in developing eye lens.

DISEASE:

Defects in PITX3 are a cause of cataract autosomal dominant (ADC) [MIM:604219]. Cataract is an opacification of the crystalline lens of the eye that frequently results in visual impairment or blindness. Opacities vary in morphology, are often confined to a portion of the lens, and may be static or progressive. In general, the more posteriorly located and dense an opacity, the greater the impact on visual function. Cataract is the most common treatable cause of visual disability in childhood.

Defects in PITX3 are a cause of anterior segment mesenchymal dysgenesis (ASMD) [MIM:107250]; also known as anterior segment ocular dysgenesis (ASOD). ASMD consists of a range of developmental defects in structures at the front of the eye, resulting from abnormal migration or differentiation of the neural crest derived mesenchymal cells that give rise to the cornea, iris, and other components of the anterior chamber during eye development. Mature anterior segment anomalies are associated with an increased risk of glaucoma

and corneal opacity. Conditions falling within the phenotypic spectrum include aniridia, posterior embryotoxon, Axenfeld anomaly, Reiger anomaly/syndrome, Peters anomaly, and iridogoniodysgenesis. Defects in PITX3 are the cause of cataract posterior polar type 4 (CTPP4) [MIM:610623]. A subcapsular opacity, usually disk-shaped, located at the back of the lens. It can have a marked effect on visual acuity. Some patients affected by cataract posterior polar type 4 can present a severe phenotype including microphthalmia and neurological dysfunction.

Similarity:

Belongs to the paired homeobox family. Bicoid subfamily.
Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5309](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 18742](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29609](#) Rat

[Oimim: 602669](#) Human

[SwissProt: O75364](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q5VZL2](#) Human

[SwissProt: O35160](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P81062](#) Rat

[Unigene: 137568](#) Human

[Unigene: 6255](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 22092](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PITX3 是一种急性期反应蛋白,也是一种炎症 Marker,在炎症级联反应中均起着重要作用,并参与了机械牵张刺激引起的炎症反应过程。