

bs-11596R**[Primary Antibody]****OTX1 Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse) Predicted MW.: 37 kDa Subcellular Location: Nucleus
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 5013	SWISS: P32242	
Target: OTX1		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human OTX1: 1-100/354.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: Transcription factors, OTX1 and OTX2, are two murine homologs of the Drosophila orthodenticle (OTD), show a limited amino acid sequence divergence. OTX1 and OTX2 play an important role during early and later events required for proper brain development in that they are involved in the processes of induction, specification and regionalization of the brain. OTX1 is involved in corticogenesis, sensory organ development and pituitary functions, while OTX2 is necessary earlier in development, for the correct anterior neural plate specification and organization of the primitive streak. OTX2 is also required in the early specification of the neuroectoderm, which is destined to become the fore-midbrain, and both OTX1 and OTX2 co-operate in patterning the developing brain through a dosage-dependent mechanism. A molecular mechanism depending on a precise threshold of OTX proteins is necessary for the correct positioning of the isthmus region and for anterior brain patterning. The genes which encode OTX1 and OTX2 map to human chromosomes 2p13 and 14q21-q22, respectively.		