

**bs-11204R****[ Primary Antibody ]****PAX6 Rabbit pAb****Bioss**  
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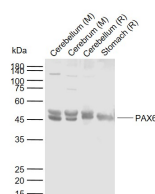
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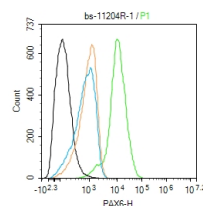
**DATASHEET****Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Polyclonal**GeneID:** 5080**SWISS:** P26367**Target:** PAX6**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PAX6: 51-150/422.**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**Storage:** 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) 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.

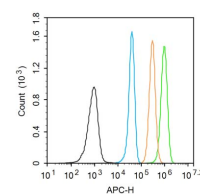
**Background:** Pax genes contain paired domains with strong homology to genes in Drosophila which are involved in programming early development. The PAX2 gene is expressed in primitive cells of the kidney, ureter, eye, ear, and central nervous system. More specifically, in human embryo sections, PAX2 is expressed in the optic vesicle and later in the retina, in the otic vesicle and later in the semicircular canals of the inner ear, and in mesonephros, metanephros, adrenals, spinal cord, and hindbrain. PAX2 mutations can be responsible for renal hypoplasia, either isolated or associated with various ophthalmologic manifestations ranging from retinal coloboma to microphthalmia. The gene which encodes Pax-2 maps to human chromosome 10q24.3-q25.1. Lesions in the PAX6 gene accounts for most cases of aniridia, a congenital malformation of the eye, chiefly characterized by iris hypoplasia, which can cause blindness. PAX6 is involved in other anterior segment malformations besides aniridia, such as Peters anomaly, a major error in the embryonic development of the eye with corneal clouding with variable iridolenticulocorneal adhesions. The gene which encodes Pax-6 maps to human chromosome 11p13.

**Applications:** WB (1:500-2000)**Flow-Cyt** (1ug/Test)**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat  
(predicted: Rabbit, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse)**Predicted MW.:** 46 kDa**Subcellular Location:** Nucleus**VALIDATION IMAGES**

Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Cerebellum tissue lysates  
Lane 2: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates Lane 3:  
Rat Cerebellum tissue lysates Lane 4: Rat  
Stomach tissue lysates Primary: Anti- PAX6  
(bs-11204R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary:  
IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000  
dilution Predicted band size: 46 kDa Observed  
band size: 48/46 kDa



Blank control:293T. Primary Antibody (green line):Rabbit Anti-PAX6 antibody (bs-11204R)  
Dilution: 1ug/Test; Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC Dilution: 0.5ug/Test.  
Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C.The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control (Black line):HeLa (Black). Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-PAX6 antibody (bs-11204R) Dilution: 1μg /10<sup>6</sup> cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647 Dilution: 3μg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

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

## — SELECTED CITATIONS —

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- **[IF=3.6]** Li Yuanyuan. et al. Efficient and rapid generation of neural stem cells by direct conversion of fibroblasts with single microRNAs. STEM CELLS. 2025 Jan;43(3): IF ;Human,Mouse. 39862169