FOXL2 (H-43): sc-68348



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

FOXL2 is a 376 amino acid protein encoded by the human gene FOXL2. FOXL2 is found in the nucleus and is believed to be a transcriptional regulator. Defects in FOXL2 are a cause of blepharophimosis, ptosis and epicanthus inversus syndrome (BPES), also known as blepharophimosis syndrome. BPES is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by eyelid dysplasia, small palpebral fissures, drooping eyelids and a skin fold running inward and upward from the lower lid. In type I BPES (BPES1) eyelid abnormalities are associated with female infertility. Affected females show an ovarian deficit due to primary amenorrhea or to premature ovarian failure (POF). In type II BPES (BPES2) affected individuals show only the eyelid defects. There is a mutational hotspot in the region coding for the poly-Ala domain, since 30% of all mutations in the ORF lead to poly-Ala expansions, resulting mainly in BPES type II. Defects in FOXL2 are also a cause of premature ovarian failure 3 (POF3). POF is a defect of ovarian development and is characterized by hypoestrogenism, primary or secondary amenorrhea, elevated levels of serum gonadotropins or early menopause. POF is defined as the cessation of ovarian function under the age of 40 years.

REFERENCES

- De Baere, E., et al. 2001. Spectrum of FOXL2 gene mutations in blepharophimosis-ptosis-epicanthus inversus (BPES) families demonstrates a genotype-phenotype correlation. Hum. Mol. Genet. 10: 1591-1600.
- 2. Beysen, D., et al. 2004. The human FOXL2 mutation database. Hum. Mutat. 24: 189-193.
- Lee, K., et al. 2005. Transcriptional factor FOXL2 interacts with DP103 and induces apoptosis. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 336: 876-881.
- Vincent, A.L., et al. 2005. Blepharophimosis and bilateral Duane syndrome associated with a FOXL2 mutation. Clin. Genet. 68: 520-523.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FOXL2 (human) mapping to 3q22.3; Foxl2 (mouse) mapping to 9 E3.3.

SOURCE

FOXL2 (H-43) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 334-376 mapping at the C-terminus of FOXL2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

FOXL2 (H-43) is recommended for detection of FOXL2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for FOXL2 siRNA (h): sc-106837, FOXL2 siRNA (m): sc-77399, FOXL2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106837-SH, FOXL2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-77399-SH, FOXL2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106837-V and FOXL2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-77399-V.

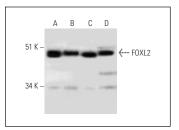
Molecular Weight of FOXL2: 38 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



FOXL2 (H-43): sc-68348. Western blot analysis of FOXL2 expression in Jurkat (A), K-562 (B), HeLa (C) and ACHN (D) whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Strauss, T.J., et al. 2011. GATA-like protein-1 (GLP-1) is required for normal germ cell development during embryonic oogenesis. Reproduction 141: 173-181.



Try **FOXL2 (262C1a): sc-81275**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to FOXL2 (H-43).