

Rabbit Anti- FOXG1/BF-1 Polyclonal: RC0103, RC0103RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: 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. 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. 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. 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. BF-1 is expressed by E8.5 in telencephalic progenitors. It may also regulate the response of cerebral cortical progenitors to environmental cues.

Specifications

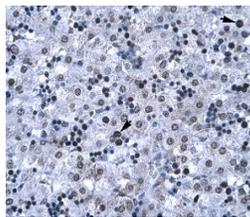
Clone: Polyclonal
 Source: Rabbit
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat
 Isotype: IgG
 Localization: Nucleus
 Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing < 0.1% BSA, < 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ICC/IF, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
FOXG1/BF-1 Concentrated	RC0103	1 ml
FOXG1/BF-1 Prediluted	RC0103RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Brain
 Concentrated Dilution: 10-50
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH 8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human liver stained with anti-FOXG1/BF-1 using DAB

References:

1. Neuromolecular responses to social challenge: common mechanisms across mouse, stickleback fish, and honey bee. Rittschof CC, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 111:17929-34, 2014.
2. FOXG1 is overexpressed in hepatoblastoma. Adesina AM, et al. Hum Pathol 38:400-9, 2007.