

Rabbit Anti-FOXP3 [EP340]: RM0370

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Recognizes a protein of 47-55kDa, which is identified as FOXP3. Its precise epitope is not known, but it has been mapped to the N-terminal portion of the protein. The FOX family of transcription factors is a large group of proteins that share a common DNA binding domain termed a winged-helix or forkhead domain. During early development, FOXP1 and FOXP2 are expressed abundantly in the lung, with lower levels of expression in neural, intestinal and cardiovascular tissues, where they act as transcription repressors. FOXP1 is widely expressed in adult tissues, while neoplastic cells often exhibit a dramatic change in expression level or localization of FOXP1. Mutations in FOXP3 gene cause IPEX, a fatal, X-linked inherited disorder characterized by immune dysregulation. The FOXP3 protein is essential for normal immune homeostasis. Specifically, FOXP3 represses transcription through a DNA binding forkhead domain, thereby regulating T cell activation.

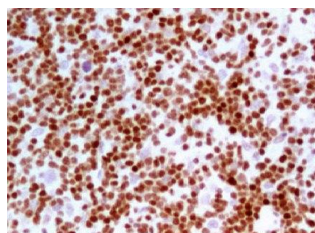
Specifications

Clone: EP340
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Human
Localization: Nucleus
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.5, containing 0.2% BSA and <0.1% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
FOXP3 Concentrated	RM0370	1 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control: Tonsil, non Hodgkin's lymphomas
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 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 tonsil stained with anti-FOXP3 using DAB

References:

1. Automated prognostic pattern detection shows favourable diffuse pattern of FOXP3(+) Tregs in follicular lymphoma. Nelson LS, et al. Br J Cancer. Oct 20;113(8):1197-205, 2015.
2. Presence of FOXP3(+)Treg cells is correlated with colorectal cancer progression. Liu Z, et al. Int J Clin Exp Med. Jul 15;7(7):1781-5, 2014.
3. Role of inflammation in oral carcinogenesis (Part II): CD8, FOXP3, TNF- α , TGF- β and NF- κ B expression. Piva MR, et al. Oncol Lett. Jun;5(6):1909-1914, 2013.

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