FOXL2 (Phospho Ser263) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0393

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 40kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:20000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FOXL2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser263. AA range:229-278
Specificity	Phospho-FoxL2 (S263) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FoxL2 protein only when phosphorylated at S263.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):VQsMA

Target Information

Gene name FOXL2

Protein Name Forkhead box protein L2

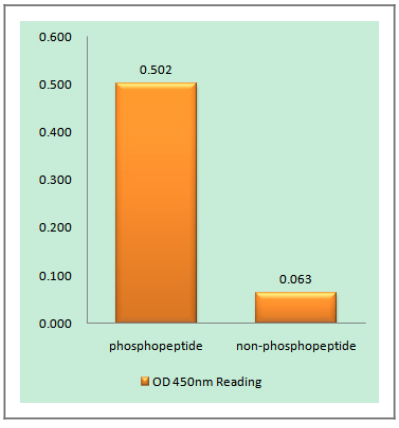
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	668;	P58012;
Mouse	26927;	O88470;

Cellular Localization Nucleus .

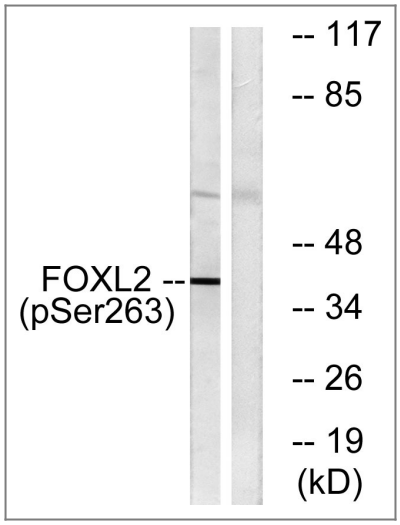
Tissue specificity In addition to its expression in the developing eyelid , it is transcribed very early in somatic cells of the developing gonad (before sex determination) and its expression persists in the follicular cells of the adult ovary.

Function Disease:Defects in FOXL2 are a cause of blepharophimosis , ptosis , and epicanthus inversus syndrome (BPES) [MIM:110100]; also known as blepharophimosis syndrome. It 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 BPSE (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 BPSE (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. ,Disease:Defects in FOXL2 are a cause of premature ovarian failure 3 (POF3) [MIM:608996]. Premature ovarian failure (POF) is a defect of ovarian development and is characterized by hypoestrogenism , primary or secondary amenorrhea , with elevated levels of serum gonadotropins , or by early menopause. POF is defined as the cessation of ovarian function under the age of 40 years. ,Function:Probable transcriptional regulator. ,similarity:Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain. ,tissue specificity:In addition to its expression in the developing eyelid , it is transcribed very early in somatic cells of the developing gonad (before sex determination) and its expression persists in the follicular cells of the adult ovary. ,

Validation Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using FOXL2 (Phospho-Ser263) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells treated with Na3VO4 0.3mM 40', using FOXL2 (Phospho-Ser263) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
FOXL2 (Phospho Ser263) Rabbit pAb

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