



**SZABO
SCANDIC**

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic



Pax-6 (h3): 293T Lysate: sc-176117

BACKGROUND

Pax genes contain paired domains with strong homology to genes in *Drosophila* which are involved in programming early development. Lesions in the Pax-6 gene accounts for most cases of aniridia, a congenital malformation of the eye, chiefly characterized by iris hypoplasia, which can cause blindness. Pax-6 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 Pax-6 gene encodes a transcriptional regulator that recognizes target genes through its paired-type DNA-binding domain. The paired domain is composed of two distinct DNA-binding subdomains, the amino-terminal subdomain and the carboxy-terminal subdomain, which bind respective consensus DNA sequences. The human Pax-6 gene produces two alternatively spliced isoforms that have the distinct structure of the paired domain.

REFERENCES

1. Hanson, I.M., Seawright, A., Hardman, K., Hodgson, S., Zaletayev, D., Fekete, G. and van Heyningen, V. 1993. Pax-6 mutations in aniridia. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2: 915-920.
2. Hanson, I.M., Fletcher, J.M., Jordan, T., Brown, A., Taylor, D., Adams, R.J., Punnett, H.H. and van Heyningen, V. 1994. Mutations at the Pax-6 locus are found in heterogeneous anterior segment malformations including Peters' anomaly. *Nat. Genet.* 6: 168-173.
3. Azuma, N., Yamaguchi, Y., Handa, H., Hayakawa, M., Kanai, A. and Yamada, M.I. 1999. Missense mutation in the alternative splice region of the Pax-6 gene in eye anomalies. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 65: 656-663.
4. Fic, W., Juge, F., Soret, J. and Tazi, J. 2007. Eye development under the control of SRp55/B52-mediated alternative splicing of eyeless. *PLoS ONE* 2: e253.
5. Yan, Q., Liu, W.B., Qin, J., Liu, J., Chen, H.G., Huang, X., Chen, L., Sun, S., Deng, M., Gong, L., Li, Y., Zhang, L., Liu, Y., Feng, H., Xiao, Y., Liu, Y. and Li, D.W. 2007. Protein phosphatase-1 modulates the function of Pax-6, a transcription factor controlling brain and eye development. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 13954-13965.
6. Baer, K., Eriksson, P.S., Faull, R.L., Rees, M.I. and Curtis, M.A. 2007. Sox-2 is expressed by glial and progenitor cells and Pax-6 is expressed by neuroblasts in the human subventricular zone. *Exp. Neurol.* 204: 828-831.
7. Xu, H., Sta Iglesia, D.D., Kielczewski, J.L., Valenta, D.F., Pease, M.E., Zack, D.J. and Quigley, H.A. 2007. Characteristics of progenitor cells derived from adult ciliary body in mouse, rat, and human eyes. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 48: 1674-1682.
8. Pinto, G.R., Clara, C.A., Santos, M.J., Almeida, J.R., Burbano, R.R., Rey, J.A. and Casartelli, C. 2007. Mutation analysis of gene PAX6 in human gliomas. *Genet. Mol. Res.* 6: 1019-1025.
9. Khan, A.O. and Aldahmesh, M.A. 2008. PAX6 analysis of two unrelated families from the Arabian Peninsula with classic hereditary aniridia. *Ophthalmic Genet.* 29: 145-148.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PAX6 (human) mapping to 11p13.

PRODUCT

Pax-6 (h3): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human Pax-6 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Pax-6 (h3): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Pax-6 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

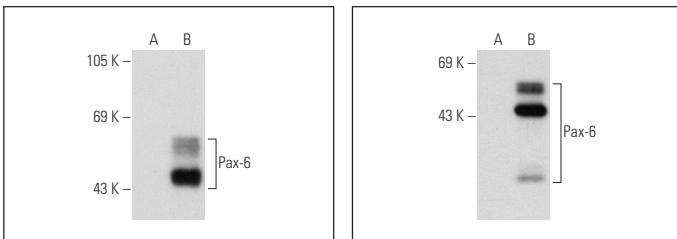
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

Pax-6 (AD2.38): sc-32766 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human Pax-6 expression in Pax-6 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG λ BP-HRP: sc-516132 or m-IgG λ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516132-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



Pax-6 (AD2.38): sc-32766. Western blot analysis of Pax-6 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human Pax-6 transfected: sc-176117 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.

Pax-6 (PAX6): sc-81649. Western blot analysis of Pax-6 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human Pax-6 transfected: sc-176117 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.