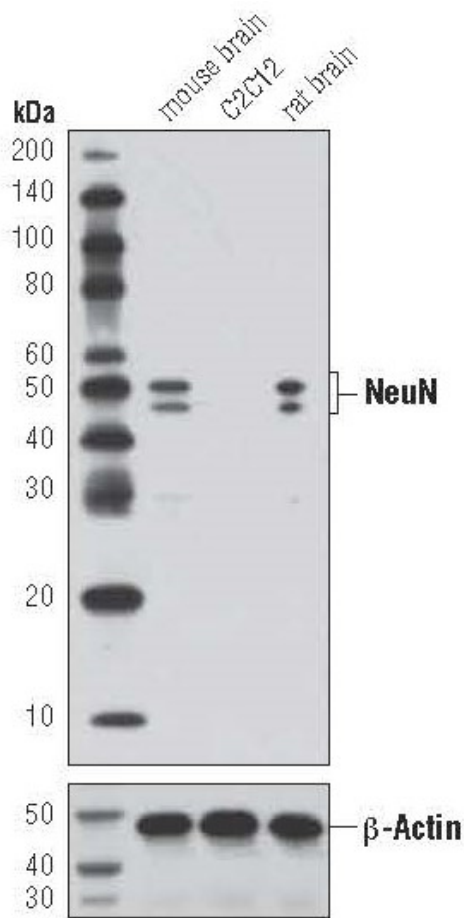
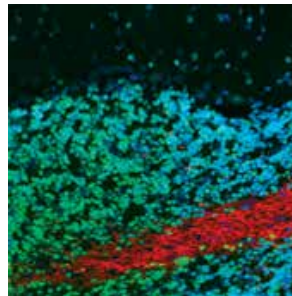


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<b>Product name:</b>	NeuN-FOX3
<b>Cat number:</b>	MAB-94417
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	D3S3I
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rb
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human NeuN protein.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Ms, Rt
<b>Applications:</b>	WB: 1:1000, IF: 1:500, ICC, IHC(F): To be determined by end user
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	46-55 kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Purified
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C for short term and -20°C for longer term
<b>Background:</b>	Neuronal nuclei (NeuN, Fox-3, RBFOX3) is a nuclear protein expressed in most post-mitotic neurons of the central and peripheral nervous systems. NeuN is not detected in Purkinje cells, sympathetic ganglion cells, Cajal-Retzius cells, INL retinal cells, inferior olivary, and dentate nucleus neurons (1). This neuronal protein was originally identified by immunoreactivity with a monoclonal antibody also called NeuN. Using MS-analysis, NeuN was later identified as the Fox-3 gene product. Fox-3 contains an RNA recognition motif and functions as a splicing regulator (2). Fox-3 regulates alternative splicing of NumB, promoting neuronal differentiation during development (3).



Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain, C2C12 cells, and rat brain using NeuN (D3S31) Rabbit mAb (upper) or b-Actin (D6A8) Rabbit mAb (lower).



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of normal mouse cerebellum using NeuN (D3S31) Rabbit mAb (green), and GFAP (GA5) Mouse mAb (Alexa Fluor® 555 Conjugate) (red). Blue pseudocolor = DRAQ5® (fluorescent DNA dye).