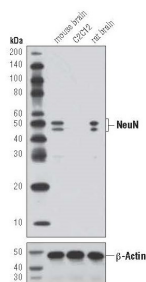
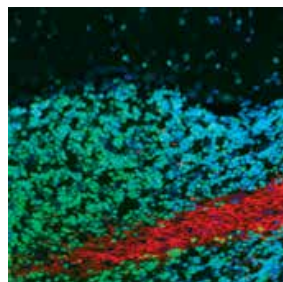


<b>Cat. No:</b>	MAB-94417
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	D3S3I
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rb
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human NeuN protein.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Ms, Rt
<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>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).
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C for short term and -20°C for longer term



Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain, C2C12 cells, and rat brain using NeuN (D3S3I) Rabbit mAb (upper) or b-Actin (D6A8) Rabbit mAb (lower).



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of normal mouse cerebellum using NeuN (D3S3I) Rabbit mAb (green), and GFAP (GA5) Mouse mAb (Alexa Fluor® 555 Conjugate) (red). Blue pseudocolor = DRAQ5® (fluorescent DNA dye).

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