

Ordering Information
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HGNC Name: RBFOX3
UniProt: A6NFN3
RRID: AB_2572267
Immunogen: N-terminal 99 amino acids of human FOX3 expressed in and purified from *E. coli*
Format: Purified antibody at 1mg/mL in 50% PBS, 50% glycerol plus 5mM NaCl
Storage: Store at 4°C for short term, for longer term at -20°C
Recommended dilutions:
WB: 1:1,000 IF/ICC and IHC: 1:1,000-1:2,000

References:

1. Mullen RJ, Buck CR, Smith AM. NeuN, a neuronal specific nuclear protein in vertebrates. *Development* 116:201-11 (1994).
2. Hodgkin J, Zellan JD, Albertson DG. Identification of a candidate primary sex determination locus, fox-1, on the X chromosome of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Development* 120:3681-3689 (1994).
3. Kim KK, Adelstein RS, Kawamoto S. Identification of neuronal nuclei (NeuN) as Fox-3, a new member of the Fox-1 gene family of splicing factors. *J. Biol. Chem.* 284:31052-61 (2009).
4. Underwood JG, et al. Homologues of the *Caenorhabditis elegans* Fox-1 protein are neuronal splicing regulators in mammals. *Mol. Cell Biol.* 25:10005-16 (2005).
5. Dredge BK, Jensen KB. NeuN/Rbfox3 nuclear and cytoplasmic isoforms differentially regulate alternative splicing and nonsense-mediated decay of Rbfox2. *PLoS One* doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0021585 (2011).
6. Herculano-Houzel S, Lent R. Isotropic fractionator: a simple, rapid method for the quantification of total cell and neuron numbers in the brain. *J. Neurosci.* 25:2518-2521 (2005).
7. Azevedo FA, et al. Equal numbers of neuronal and nonneuronal cells make the human brain an isometrically scaled-up primate brain. *J. Comp. Neurol.* 513:532-41 (2009).

This antibody has become widely used as sold by EnCor and through our numerous OEM partners, and information on this can be viewed using Google scholar by searching for "1B7 AND (NeuN or FOX3)" or by selecting [here](#).

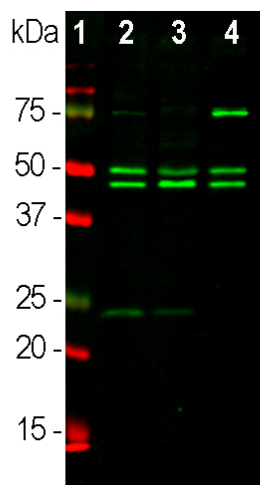
Applications	Host	Isotype	Molecular Wt.	Species Cross-Reactivity
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WB, IF/ICC, IHC

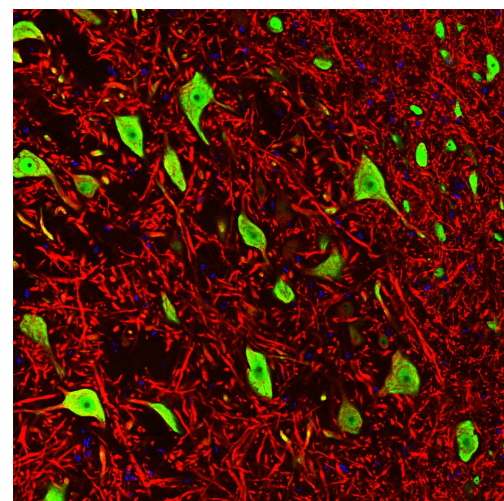
Mouse

IgG2b heavy, κ light 46, 48kDa

Hu, Rt, Ms



Western blot analysis of whole brain tissue lysates using mouse mAb to FOX3/NeuN MCA-1B7, dilution 1:1,000 in green: [1] protein standard (red), [2] adult rat brain, [3] embryonic E20 rat brain, [4] adult mouse brain. Note the strong twin bands corresponding to the two alternate transcripts of FOX3/NeuN protein with apparent SDS-PAGE molecular weights of 46 and 48kDa. As with other FOX3/NeuN antibodies, an additional band at ~70kDa is revealed in some lysates.



Immunofluorescent analysis of rat brain stem costained with mouse mAb to FOX3/NeuN MCA-1B7 in green, and chicken pAb to microtubule associated protein 2 (MAP2) CPCA-MAP2 in red. Blue is DAPI staining of nuclear DNA. Following transcardial perfusion with 4% paraformaldehyde, the brain was post fixed for 24 hours, cut to 45μm, and free-floating sections were stained with the above antibodies. The FOX3/NeuN antibody selectively stains nuclei and the proximal cytoplasm of neuronal cells while the MAP2 antibody labels dendrites and overlaps with FOX3/NeuN staining in the perikarya of neurons.

Background:

In the early 90s an unusual protocol resulted in the raising of a mouse monoclonal antibody, clone A60, against a component of neuronal nuclei and proximal perikarya (1). The component was therefore named "NeuN" and was shown to correspond to two protein bands at 46 and 48kDa on western blots. The antibody become very widely used as a reliable neuronal marker, apparently binding to neurons in all vertebrates, and although a few neuronal cell types were not recognized such as cerebellar Purkinje cells, olfactory mitral cells and many type of retinal neuron, NeuN immunoreactivity has been widely used to identify neurons. The identity of the NeuN protein was unknown until 2009 when Kim et al. (2) showed that it was identical to FOX3, a mammalian homolog of a gene product originally identified in *C. elegans* and named FOX1 (2,3). There are three mammalian homologs, FOX1, FOX2 and FOX3, which are believed to have a role in the regulation of mRNA splicing (4). All three contain an almost identical central RNA recognition motif or RRM domain, a region of about 90 amino acids found in numerous proteins which in all three molecules specifically binds the hexaribonucleotide UGCAUG (4). Four protein isoforms of FOX3 result from alternate splicing of two exons from the single gene which code for an insert close to the C-terminus and a short C-terminal extension (5). The extension includes a C-terminal proline-tyrosine sequence preceded by hydrophobic amino acids (Φ-PY) which is known to function in nuclear localization, apparently accounting for FOX3 being present in both nuclei and cytoplasm in certain neurons.

The MCA-1B7 antibody was raised against a recombinant human FOX3/NeuN construct based only on the N-terminal sequence, not including the RRM domain and C-terminal regions. The N-terminal regions of FOX1, FOX2 and FOX3 are relatively poorly conserved so we were able to obtain antibodies which recognized FOX3 but not FOX2 or FOX1. The peptide YPPAQYPPPPQNGIPAAYAP, amino acids 5-24, inhibits binding of both MCA-1B7 and the original NeuN antibody to recombinant human FOX3. The central 10 amino acids of the peptide is likely the most significant component of the MCA-1B7 epitope (see [here](#) for details). The antibody works well for western blotting and for IF, ICC and IHC (for IHC see data under "Additional Info" tab). The equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) is 2.69 x 10⁻⁹M for MCA-1B7, showing significantly higher affinity than the original Millipore NeuN antibody, which has a K_D of 7.95 x 10⁻¹⁰M under identical conditions. We used the same recombinant immunogen to generate goat and chicken polyclonal antibodies to FOX3/NeuN, [GPCA-FOX3](#), and [CPCA-FOX3](#) respectively. We also generated rabbit polyclonal antibody, [RPCA-FOX3](#), against peptide corresponding to amino acids 5-24 of human FOX3 coupled to KLH. These three antibodies also work in the same way as MCA-1B7 and the original NeuN antibody and are versatile reagents which can be used in double and triple staining protocols and also work well on mouse tissues on which mouse monoclonals present technical problems. Any of our FOX3/NeuN antibodies can be used to quantify the neuron/glia ratio in primary cell cultures and tissue sections from different species (6,7).

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Abbreviation Key:

mAb—Monoclonal Antibody pAb—Polyclonal Antibody WB—Western Blot IF—Immunofluorescence ICC—Immunocytochemistry IHC—Immunohistochemistry E—ELISA Hu—Human Mo—Monkey Do—Dog Rt—Rat Ms—Mouse Co—Cow Pi—Pig Ho—Horse Ch—Chicken Dr—D. rerio Dm—D. melanogaster Sm—S. mutans Ce—C. elegans Sc—S. cerevisiae Sa—S. aureus Ec—E. coli.