

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human FOXP3

Catalog # / Size: 2201065 / 25 tests
2201070 / 100 tests

Clone: 259D

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

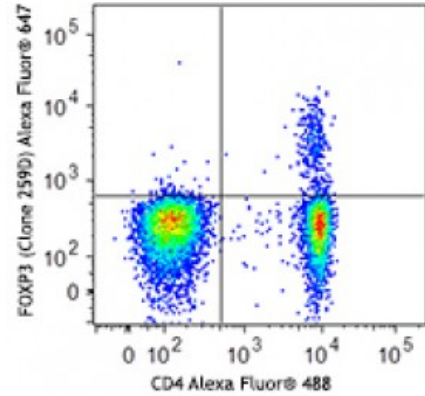
Immunogen: Full-length FOXP3 protein

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were surface stained with CD4 Alexa Fluor® 488 and then treated with True-Nuclear™ Transcription Factor Buffer Set. Cells were then stained with FOXP3 (clone 259D) Alexa Fluor® 647 (top) or mouse IgG1, &kap

Applications:

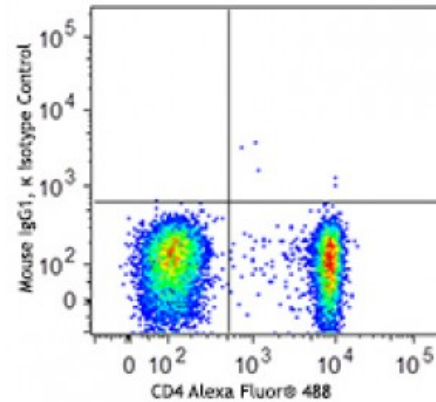
Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular flow cytometry . For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per 10⁶ cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting¹, and immunohistochemical staining¹ of acetone-fixed frozen sections and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections. The 259D antibody gives strong positivity on paraffin and frozen sections and the antibody stains some epithelial cells. The binding of 206D to FOXP3 can be partially blocked by 259D, but 206D does not show significant blocking effect on 259D binding.

NOTE: For flow cytometric staining with this clone, True-Nuclear™ Transcription Factor Buffer Set (Cat. No. [424401](#))



offers improved staining and is highly recommended.

- Application**
- References:**
1. Roncador G, *et al.* 2005 *Eur. J. Immunol.* 35:1681.
 2. Yang ZZ, *et al.* 2006. *Blood* 107:3639. [PubMed](#)
 3. Gavin MA, *et al.* 2006. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103:6659. [PubMed](#)
 4. Groh V, *et al.* 2006. *Nature Immunology* 7:755. [PubMed](#)
 5. Tran DQ, *et al.* 2007. *Blood* doi:10.1182/blood-2007-06-094656.[PubMed](#)
 6. Long SA, *et al.* 2008. *J Autoimmun.* 30:293. [PubMed](#)
 7. Gong G, *et al.* 2009. *Blood* 113:837. [PubMed](#)
 8. Long SA, *et al.* 2009. *Eur J. Immunol.* 39:612. [PubMed](#)
 9. Long SA, *et al.* 2010. *Diabetes.* 59:407. [PubMed](#)
 10. Ferraro A, *et al.* 2014. *PNAS.* 111:1111. [PubMed](#)
 11. Vudattu NK, *et al.* 2014. *J Immunol.* 193:587. [PubMed](#)
 12. Dupont G, *et al.* 2014. *Cytokine.* 69:146. [PubMed](#)
 13. Valle A, *et al.* 2015. *J Immunol.* 194:2117. [PubMed](#)
-

Description: FOXP3 is a 50-55 kD transcription factor, also known as Forkhead box protein P3, Scurfin, JM2, or IPEX. It is proposed to be a master regulatory gene and more specific marker of T regulatory cells than most cell surface markers (such as CD4 and CD25). Transduced expression of FOXP3 in CD4⁺/CD25⁻ cells has been shown to induce GITR, CD103, and CTLA4 and impart a T regulatory cell phenotype. FOXP3 is mutated in X-linked autoimmunity-allergic dysregulation syndrome (XLAAD or IPEX) in humans and in "scurfy" mice. Overexpression of FOXP3 has been shown to lead to a hypoactive immune state suggesting that this transcriptional factor is a central regulator of T cell activity. In human, unlike in mouse, two isoforms of FOXP3 have been reported: one (FOXP3) corresponding to the canonical full-length sequence; the other (FOXP3 δ 2) lacking exon 2. The 259D antibody recognizes human FOXP3 epitope in the region of amino acids 105-235.

- Antigen**
- References:**
1. Hori S, *et al.* 2003. *Science* 299:1057.