



# TBR1 Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA618090A0HU
<b>Abbreviation</b>	T-box brain protein 1
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	Q16650
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human TBR1
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Relevance</b>	Probable transcriptional regulator involved in developmental processes. Required for normal brain development.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Alias</b>	T-box brain protein 1, T-brain-1, TBR-1, TES-56, TBR1
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Neuroscience
<b>Gene Names</b>	TBR1
<b>Accession NO.</b>	2E10

## Description

The recombinant TBR1 antibody is a monoclonal antibody made in vitro using the TBR1 antibody genes that are typically expressed from a plasmid in a stable mammalian cell line. The genes coding for the TBR1 antibody will ultimately assemble into a fully functional antibody after translation. The synthesized antibody is the recombinant antibody against TBR1. It underwent purification using affinity-chromatography. This recombinant TBR1 antibody is suitable for use in the ELISA to detect the TBR1 protein from Human.

TBR1 is a neuron-specific T-box transcription factor that regulates the regional and laminar identity of the developing brain's neocortical regions, including layer 6. TBR1 is abundantly expressed in the deep layers of the cortex, where it takes part in the differentiation of subsets of projection neurons. In addition to controlling axonal projection, TBR1 also plays an essential role in neuronal activation. The TBR1 gene binds to the promoter of Grin2b and regulates Grin2b expression in response to neuronal activation. TBR1 has been linked to a



variety of brain problems, including autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) and intellectual disability, due to its importance in both brain and cortical development.