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Rabbit Anti-SSX2 antibody

SL11312R

Product Name:	SSX2
Chinese Name:	滑膜肉瘤X染色体相关2抗体
Alias:	CT5.2; X breakpoint 2; Cancer/testis antigen 5.2; CT5.2; HD21; hom mel 40; HOM-MEL-40; MGC119055; Protein SSX2; RP11-552J9.2; sarcoma, synovial, X-chromosome related 2; SSx; SSX2; SSX2-SYT fusion gene, included; SSX2_HUMAN; SSX2B; Synovial sarcoma; synovial sarcoma X breakpoint 2; Tumor antigen HOM-MEL-40.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	22kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SSX2:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The product of this gene belongs to the family of highly homologous synovial sarcoma X (SSX) breakpoint proteins. These proteins may function as transcriptional repressors. They are also capable of eliciting spontaneous humoral and cellular immune responses

in cancer patients, and are potentially useful targets in cancer vaccine-based immunotherapy. This gene, and also the SSX1 and SSX4 family members, have been involved in t(X;18)(p11.2;q11.2) translocations that are characteristically found in all synovial sarcomas. This translocation results in the fusion of the synovial sarcoma translocation gene on chromosome 18 to one of the SSX genes on chromosome X. The encoded hybrid proteins are likely responsible for transforming activity. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. This gene also has an identical duplicate, GeneID: 727837, located about 45 kb downstream in the opposite orientation on chromosome X. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]

Function:
Could act as a modulator of transcription.

Subunit:
Interacts via its N-terminal region with RAB3IP and SSX2IP.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed at high level in the testis. Expressed at low level in thyroid. Not detected in tonsil, colon, lung, spleen, prostate, kidney, striated and smooth muscles. Detected in rhabdomyosarcoma and fibrosarcoma cell lines. Not detected in mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines.

DISEASE:
Note=A chromosomal aberration involving SSX2 may be a cause of synovial sarcoma. Translocation t(X;18)(p11.2;q11.2). The translocation is specifically found in more than 80% of synovial sarcoma. The fusion products SSXT-SSX1 or SSXT-SSX2 are probably responsible for transforming activity. Heterogeneity in the position of the breakpoint can occur (low frequency).

Similarity:
Belongs to the SSX family.
Contains 1 KRAB-related domain.

SWISS:
Q16385

Gene ID:
6757

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6757 Human

	Entrez Gene: 727837 Human Omim: 300192 Human SwissProt: Q16385 Human Unigene: 289105 Human Unigene: 661107 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.