



Rabbit Anti-SCXA antibody

SL12364R

Product Name:	SCXA
Chinese Name:	碱性螺旋-环-螺旋转录因子SCXA抗体
Alias:	Basic helix loop helix transcription factor scleraxis; Basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor scleraxis; bHLHa41; bHLHa48; Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 41; Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 48; scleraxis homolog A; SCX; SCX_HUMAN; SCXB.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=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 SCXA/Scleraxis:131-201/201
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:	Transcription factors are proteins that bind DNA adjacent to genes and control the production of mRNA transcripts. Scleraxis (basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor scleraxis) is a 201 amino acid protein that dimerizes with another bHLH protein to initiate transcription. Scleraxis is known to play a role in formation of mesoderm and somite-derived chondrogenic lineages. Scleraxis localizes to the nucleus and contains 1

bHLH domain. bHLH transcription factors, in general, function in cellular differentiation, proliferation, and oncogene regulation. The gene encoding Scleraxis maps to human chromosome 8, which consists of nearly 146 million base pairs, houses more than 800 genes and is associated with a variety of diseases and malignancies. Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Trisomy 8, Pfeiffer syndrome, congenital hypothyroidism, Waardenburg syndrome and some leukemias and lymphomas are thought to occur as a result of defects in specific genes that map to chromosome 8.

Function:

Plays an early essential role in mesoderm formation, as well as a later role in formation of somite-derived chondrogenic lineages.

Subunit:

Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Dimerizes and binds the E-box consensus sequence with E12 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Similarity:

Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.

SWISS:

Q7RTU7

Gene ID:

642658

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 100129885](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 642658](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 20289](#) Mouse

[GenBank: GC08P145397](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q7RTU7](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q64124](#) Mouse

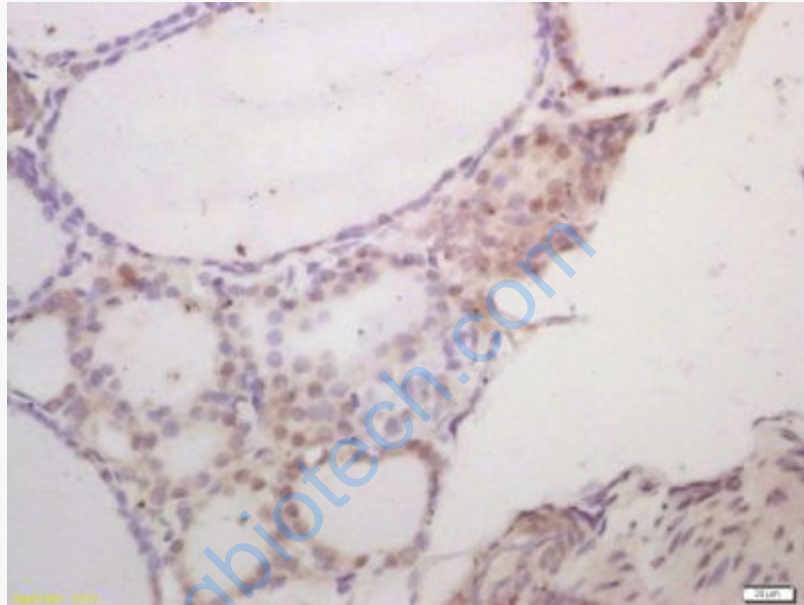
[Unigene: 553250](#) Human

[Unigene: 723088](#) Human

[Unigene: 322821](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Tissue/cell: rat thyroid gland; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-SCXA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL12364R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining