

DUXA Antibody / Double homeobox protein A Antibody (FY13671)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13671	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

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Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ .
UniProt	A6NLW8
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml ELISA : 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	This DUXA Antibody / Double homeobox protein A Antibody is provided for laboratory research use only.

DUXA Antibody by WB in Human and Rodent Cell Lysates. Western blot analysis of DUXA in seven whole-cell lysates using DUXA Antibody. Lanes 1-7 contain human Caco-2, RT4, MCF-7 and SiHa cells, rat RH35 cells, and mouse Neuro-2a and HEPA1-6 cells, respectively. The immunoreactive band migrates near 28 kDa in all seven lanes, slightly above the calculated 24 kDa mass. Samples were separated on 12% SDS-PAGE with 30 ug protein per lane and transferred to nitrocellulose. The membrane was probed with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 0.5 ug/ml overnight at 4oC, followed by HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and chemiluminescent detection. The Double homeobox protein A Antibody detects the indicated band across these samples.

Description

DUXA Antibody / Double homeobox protein A Antibody targets DUXA, a member of the double-homeobox family of transcription-related proteins. Homeobox domains are DNA-binding modules found in regulators of developmental gene expression, and proteins containing two such domains can recognize particular DNA sequences through a distinctive arrangement of binding surfaces. DUXA is related to other DUX-family proteins, but sequence similarity does not imply that these factors regulate identical transcriptional programs.

DUX-family genes have attracted attention because some members participate in early embryonic transcriptional states

and others are implicated in disease when expressed outside their normal context. DUXA itself remains less comprehensively characterized than DUX4. Establishing its endogenous expression pattern, direct genomic binding sites, and regulatory partners is necessary before assigning it the same functions as better-studied relatives. The two homeodomains suggest a capacity for sequence-dependent DNA recognition, although transcriptional effects also depend on protein abundance, chromatin accessibility, and cooperation with other factors.

Developmental transcription networks are highly sensitive to timing. A factor expressed transiently can help establish a cellular state, whereas persistent or ectopic expression may disrupt differentiation. Related transcription factors may recognize overlapping DNA motifs while producing different biological outcomes because of their interactions with cofactors and local chromatin environments. For DUXA, this distinction is particularly important when interpreting findings from artificial overexpression or studies in cell types where endogenous expression is limited.

NSJ Bioreagents offers this DUXA Antibody to support research into DUXA protein expression and the molecular features that distinguish double-homeobox transcription factors. Identifying authentic target genes and developmental contexts would help clarify whether DUXA has a specialized regulatory role within the broader DUX family.

Explore related research targets in our [Developmental Biology Antibodies](#) collection.

Application Notes

The recommended approach is to establish the optimal working dilution of the DUXA Antibody / Double homeobox protein A Antibody through preliminary testing.

Immunogen

The DUXA Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human DUXA recombinant protein (amino acids M1-W204).

Storage

Store the reconstituted DUXA Antibody at 4oC for up to one month. For long-term storage, divide into aliquots and keep at -20oC for up to six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

DUXA antibody, Double homeobox protein A antibody, double homeobox A antibody, DUXA rabbit polyclonal antibody