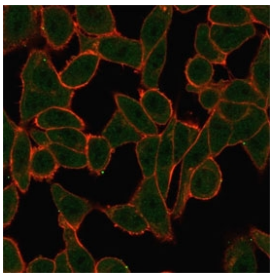
SCXA Antibody / Scleraxis [clone PCRP-SCXA-2D11] (V9241)

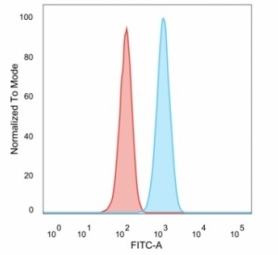
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9241-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9241-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9241SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

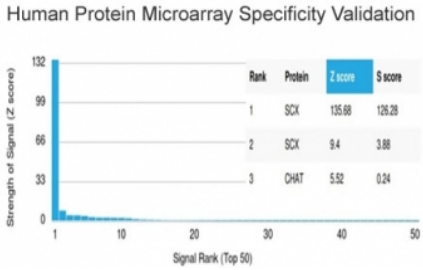
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Clone Name	PCRP-SCXA-2D11
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q7RTU7
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This SCXA antibody is available for research use only.



Immunofluorescent staining of human HeLa cells using SCXA antibody (green, clone PCRP-SCXA-2D11) and phalloidin (red).



FACS staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with SCXA antibody (blue, clone PCRP-SCXA-2D11), and unstained cells (red).



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using SCXA antibody (clone PCRP-SCXA-2D11). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the PCRP-SCXA-2D11 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.

Description

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 one 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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the SCXA antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human Basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor scleraxis protein was used as the immunogen for the SCXA antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the SCXA antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.