

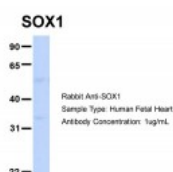


SOX1 Antibody

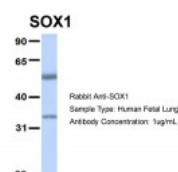
CATALOG NUMBER: 25-027



Antibody used in WB on Human Lung lysate at 0.2-1 ug/ml.



Antibody used in WB on Hum. Fetal Heart at 1 ug/ml.



Antibody used in WB on Hum. Fetal Lung at 1 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	SOX1 antibody can be used for detection of SOX1 by ELISA at 1:1562500. SOX1 antibody can be used for detection of SOX1 by western blot at 1 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. XBL-10410 - Fetal Lung Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	39 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human SOX1.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store SOX1 antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	SOX1,
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_005977
PROTEIN GI NO.:	30179900

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: SOX1

GENE ID: 6656

Background

BACKGROUND: SOX1 is a member of the SOX (SRY-related HMG-box) family of transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of the cell fate. SOX1 may act as a transcriptional activator after forming a protein complex with other proteins. In mice, a similar protein regulates the gamma-crystallin genes and is essential for lens development. This intronless gene encodes a member of the SOX (SRY-related HMG-box) family of transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of the cell fate. The encoded protein may act as a transcriptional activator after forming a protein complex with other proteins. In mice, a similar protein regulates the gamma-crystallin genes and is essential for lens development.

REFERENCES: 1) Sabater, L., (2008) Neurology 70 (12), 924-928.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016