abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-SOX9 antibody [PCRP-SOX9-1A2] ab238053

★★★★ 1 Abreviews 2 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-SOX9 antibody [PCRP-SOX9-1A2]

Description Mouse monoclonal [PCRP-SOX9-1A2] to SOX9

Host species Mouse

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P, Protein Array

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Dog, Pig, Chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, Orangutan, Titi

Immunogen Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human SOX9 aa 1-550.

Database link: P48436

Run BLAST with
Run BLAST with

Positive control IHC-P: Human pancreas tissue.

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer pH: 7.2

Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.05% BSA

Purity Protein A/G purified

Purification notesAb purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number PCRP-SOX9-1A2

1

Isotype lgG2b

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab238053 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 2 - 4 μ g/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol. Incubate with primary ab for 30 minutes at RT
Protein Array		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Function

Plays an important role in the normal skeletal development. May regulate the expression of other genes involved in chondrogenesis by acting as a transcription factor for these genes.

Involvement in disease

Defects in SOX9 are the cause of campomelic dysplasia (CMD1) [MIM:114290]. CMD1 is a rare, often lethal, dominantly inherited, congenital osteochondrodysplasia, associated with male-to-female autosomal sex reversal in two-thirds of the affected karyotypic males. A disease of the newborn characterized by congenital bowing and angulation of long bones, unusually small scapulae, deformed pelvis and spine and a missing pair of ribs. Craniofacial defects such as cleft palate, micrognatia, flat face and hypertelorism are common. Various defects of the ear are often evident, affecting the cochlea, malleus incus, stapes and tympanum. Most patients die soon after birth due to respiratory distress which has been attributed to hypoplasia of the tracheobronchial cartilage and small thoracic cage.

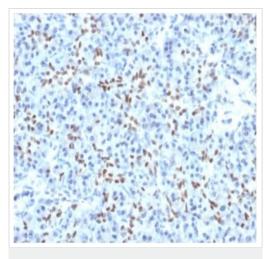
Sequence similarities

Contains 1 HMG box DNA-binding domain.

Cellular localization

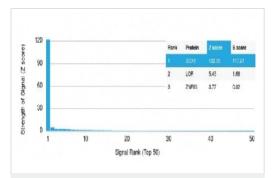
Nucleus.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-SOX9 antibody [PCRP-SOX9-1A2] (ab238053)

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue stained for SOX9 using ab238053 at 4 µg/mL in immunohistochemical analysis.



Protein Array - Anti-SOX9 antibody [PCRP-SOX9-1A2] (ab238053)

Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using ab238053.

Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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