SOX9 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	SOX9, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	SOX9, NT (SOX9, Transcription factor SOX-9) (MaxLight 650)
Product Gene Name	anti-SOX9 antibody
Product Synonym Names	SOX9; Transcription factor SOX-9
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight650.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Peptide Immunoaffinity Chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight650 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	56,137 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 17; NC_000017.10 (70117161..70122561). Location: 17q23
OMIM	114290
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P48436
Immunogen	SOX9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 48~78 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SOX9.
Conjugate	MaxLight650
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-SOX9 antibody	Antibodies; Transcription Factors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-SOX9 antibody	Immunofluorescence (IF), FLISA, Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-SOX9 antibody	IF: 1:10-50 FLISA: 1:1,000 WB: 1:50-100 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-SOX9 antibody	SOX9 recognizes the sequence CCTTGAG along with other members of the HMG-box class DNA-binding proteins. It acts during chondrocyte differentiation and, with steroidogenic factor 1, regulates transcription of the anti-Muellerian hormone (AMH) gene. Deficiencies lead to the skeletal malformation syndrome campomelic dysplasia, frequently with sex reversal.
Product References and Citations for anti-SOX9 antibody	Malki, S., Cancer Lett. 255 (2), 182-193 (2007). Passeron, T., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 104 (35), 13984-13989 (2007).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-SOX9 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for SOX9 purchase	MBS6350126 is an antibody targeting SOX9. Also known as SOX9, NT (SOX9, Transcription factor SOX-9) (MaxLight 650). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for SOX9. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4557853
NCBI GeneID	6662
NCBI Accession #	NP_000337.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P48436
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q53Y80
UniProt Related Accession #	P48436
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000346.3
NCBI Official Full Name	transcription factor SOX-9
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 9
NCBI Official Symbol	SOX9
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CMD1; SRA1; CMPD1
UniProt Protein Name	Transcription factor SOX-9
Protein Family	Transcription factor
UniProt Gene Name	SOX9
UniProt Entry Name	SOX9_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	transcription factor SOX-9; SRY-related HMG-box, gene 9; SRY (sex-determining region Y)-box 9 protein
NCBI Summary for SOX9	The protein encoded by this gene recognizes the sequence CCTTGAG along with other members of the HMG-box class DNA-binding proteins. It acts during chondrocyte differentiation and, with steroidogenic factor 1, regulates transcription of the anti-Muellerian hormone (AMH) gene. Deficiencies lead to the skeletal malformation syndrome campomelic dysplasia, frequently with sex reversal. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for SOX9	SOX9: 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. Defects in SOX9 are the cause of campomelic dysplasia (CMD1). 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. Defects in SOX9 are the cause of 46,XX sex reversal type 2 (SRXX2). SRXX2 is a condition in which male gonads develop in a genetic female (female to male sex reversal). Protein type: Transcription factor; DNA-binding Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 17q24.3 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; protein complex; nucleus Molecular Function: RNA polymerase II transcription factor activity, enhancer binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity; bHLH transcription factor binding; beta-catenin binding; chromatin binding; transcription factor activity; protein kinase activity Biological Process: prostate gland development; extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; somatic stem cell maintenance; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; astrocyte fate commitment; negative regulation of chondrocyte differentiation; negative regulation of epithelial cell differentiation; notochord development; protein amino acid phosphorylation; regulation of apoptosis; negative regulation of bone mineralization; cell-cell adhesion; hair follicle development; positive regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation; tissue homeostasis; negative regulation of ossification; oligodendrocyte differentiation; positive regulation of epithelial cell differentiation; protein complex assembly; cartilage condensation; negative regulation of photoreceptor cell differentiation; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; nucleosome assembly; positive regulation of chondrocyte differentiation; retina development in camera-type eye; positive regulation of protein catabolic process; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; positive regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; negative regulation of apoptosis; transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; neural crest cell development; Sertoli cell differentiation; cell fate specification; negative regulation of immune system process; signal transduction; cAMP-mediated signaling; mammary gland development; positive regulation of cell proliferation; protein kinase B signaling cascade; otic vesicle formation; skeletal development; negative regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; regulation of cell adhesion; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; ossification; male gonad development; cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis; Sertoli cell development; endocrine pancreas development; regulation of cell proliferation; male germ-line sex determination; chromatin remodeling; limb bud formation; ureteric bud branching; cartilage development; epithelial to mesenchymal transition; spermatogenesis; positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; negative regulation of myoblast differentiation Disease: Campomelic Dysplasia; 46,xy Sex Reversal 10
Research Articles on SOX9	**1.** In prostate cancer, ERG redirects androgen receptor to a set of genes including SOX9 that are not normally androgen stimulated.
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