Anti-SCXA Antibody [PCRP-SCXA-2D11] - BSA and Azide free (A253141)

Specifications:
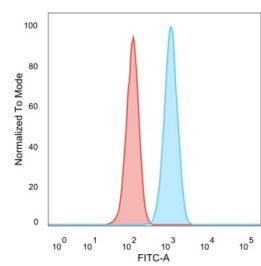
Name:	Anti-SCXA Antibody [PCRP-SCXA-2D11] - BSA and Azide free
Description:	Mouse monoclonal [PCRP-SCXA-2D11] antibody to SCXA.
Specificity:	Transcription factors are proteins that bind DNA adjacent to genes and control the production of mRNA transcripts. Scleraxis (basic helix-loop-helix transcription 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.
Applications:	Flow Cytometry, IF
Recommended Dilutions:	Flow Cytometry: 1-2 µg/million cells, IF: 1-2 µg/ml
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human SCXA protein.
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone ID:	PCRP-SCXA-2D11
Isotype:	IgG2a
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Purification:	Protein A/G chromatography.
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Product Form:	Liquid
Formulation:	Supplied in 10mM Phosphate Buffered Saline; without Sodium Azide and carrier free.
Storage:	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
General Notes:	This monoclonal antibody is also available in a different formulation with BSA and Sodium Azide - Anti-SCXA Antibody [PCRP-SCXA-2D11] (A249961).

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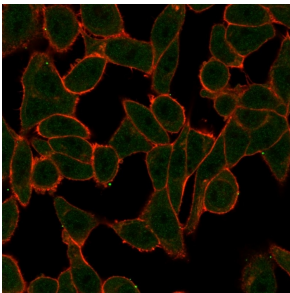
Specifications continued:

Disclaimer:

This product is for research use only. It is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic use.
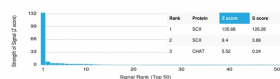
Images:

Flow cytometric analysis of PFA fixed HeLa cells using Anti-SCXA Antibody [PCRP-SCXA-2D11] followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (CF® 488) (Blue). Unstained cells (red).

Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells stained with Anti-SCXA Antibody [PCRP-SCXA-2D11] followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (CF® 488) (Green). Counterstain is Phalloidin-CF® 640A (Red).

Analysis of protein array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Anti-SCXA Antibody [PCRP-SCXA-2D11]. Z-Score 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 be 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.