Best Tools for immunology Research

SSX Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT5185
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	SSX
Fields :	>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer
Gene Name :	SSX1/SSX2/SSX3/SSX4/SSX5/SSX6/SSX7/SSX8/SSX9
Protein Name :	Protein SSX1/Protein SSX2/Protein SSX3/Protein SSX4/Protein SSX5/Protein SSX6/Protein SSX7/Protein SSX8/Protein SSX9
Human Gene Id :	6756
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q16384
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human SSX1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9. AA range:139-188
Specificity :	SSX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SSX protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	25kD

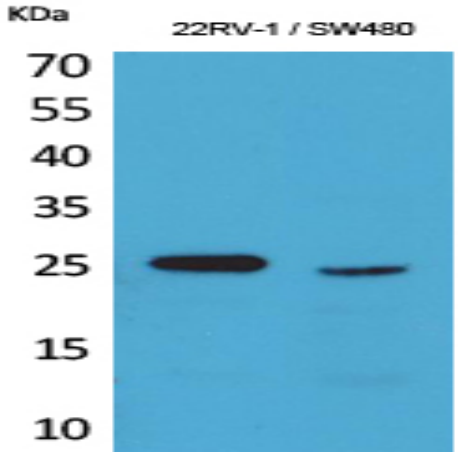
Background : The product of this gene belongs to the family of highly homologous synovial sarcoma X (SSX) breakpoint proteins. These proteins may function as transcriptional repressors. They are also capable of eliciting spontaneous humoral and cellular immune responses in cancer patients, and are potentially useful targets in cancer vaccine-based immunotherapy. This gene, and also the SSX2 and SSX4 family members, have been involved in t(X;18)(p11.2;q11.2) translocations that are characteristically found in all synovial sarcomas. This translocation results in the fusion of the synovial sarcoma translocation gene on chromosome 18 to one of the SSX genes on chromosome X. The encoded hybrid proteins are likely responsible for transforming activity. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome X. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],

Function : disease:A chromosomal aberration involving SSX1 may be a cause of synovial sarcoma. Translocation t(X;18)(p11.2;q11.2). The translocation is specifically found in more than 80% of synovial sarcoma. The fusion products SSXT-SSX1 or SSXT-SSX2 are probably responsible for transforming activity. Heterogeneity in the position of the breakpoint can occur (low frequency).,function:Could act as a modulator of transcription.,similarity:Belongs to the SSX family.,similarity:Contains 1 KRAB-related domain.,tissue specificity:Expressed at high level in the testis. Expressed at low level in thyroid. Not detected in tonsil, colon, lung, spleen, prostate, kidney, striated and smooth muscles. Detected in rhabdomyosarcoma and fibrosarcoma cell lines. Not detected in mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines.,tissue specificity:Not detected in any normal or tumor tissues.,

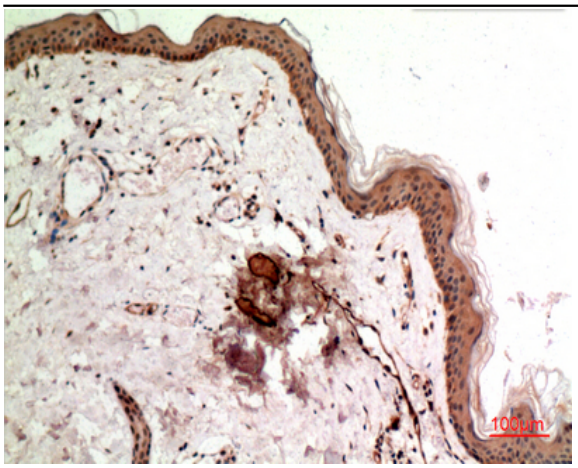
Subcellular Location : nucleus,

Expression : Expressed at high level in the testis. Expressed at low level in thyroid. Not detected in tonsil, colon, lung, spleen, prostate, kidney, striated and smooth muscles. Detected in rhabdomyosarcoma and fibrosarcoma cell lines. Not detected in mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines.

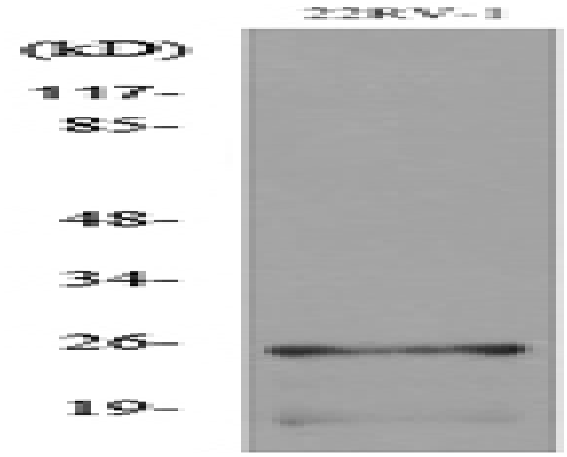
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 22RV-1, SW480 cells using SSX Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-skin, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from 22RV-1 cells, using SSX1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9 Antibody.