

## PAX3 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN2313

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

#### Applications

- WB, ELISA

#### MW

- 52kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-2000**

**ELISA 1:5000-20000**

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 150-230

**Specificity** PAX3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

### Target Information

**Gene name** PAX3 HUP2

**Protein Name** Paired box protein Pax-3 (HuP2)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">5077</a> ;	<a href="#">P23760</a> ;
Mouse		<a href="#">P24610</a> ;

**Cellular Localization** Nucleus .

**Tissue specificity** PCR rescued clones,

**Function** Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PAX3 is a cause of rhabdomyosarcoma 2 (RMS2) [MIM:268220]; also known as alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma. Translocation (2;13)(q35;q14) with FOXO1. The resulting protein is a transcriptional activator.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving PAX3 is a cause of rhabdomyosarcoma. Translocation t(2;2)(q35;p23) with NCOA1 generates the NCOA1-PAX3 oncogene consisting of the N-terminus part of PAX3 and the C-terminus part of NCOA1. The fusion protein acts as a transcriptional activator. Rhabdomyosarcoma is the most common soft tissue carcinoma in childhood, representing 5-8% of all malignancies in children.,Disease:Defects in PAX3 are the cause of craniofacial-deafness-hand syndrome (CDHS) [MIM:122880]. CDHS is thought to be an autosomal dominant disease which comprises absence or hypoplasia of the nasal bones, hypoplastic maxilla, small and short nose with thin nares, limited movement of the wrist, short palpebral fissures, ulnar deviation of the fingers, hypertelorism and profound sensory-neural deafness.,Disease:Defects in PAX3 are the cause of Waardenburg syndrome type 1 (WS1) [MIM:193500]. WS1 is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by wide bridge of nose owing to lateral displacement of the inner canthus of each eye (dystopia canthorum), pigmentary disturbances such as frontal white blaze of hair, heterochromia of irides, white eyelashes, leukoderma and sensorineural deafness. The syndrome shows variable clinical expression and some affected individuals do not manifest hearing impairment.,Disease:Defects in PAX3 are the cause of Waardenburg syndrome type 3 (WS3) [MIM:148820]; also known as Klein-Waardenburg syndrome or Waardenburg syndrome with upper limb anomalies or white forelock with malformations. WS3 is a very rare autosomal dominant disorder, which shares many of the characteristics of WS1. Patients additionally present with musculoskeletal abnormalities.,Function:Probable transcription factor associated with development of alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma.,similarity:Belongs to the paired homeobox family.,similarity:Contains 1 homeobox DNA-binding domain.,similarity:Contains 1 paired domain.,subunit:Can bind to DNA as a heterodimer with PAX7. Interacts with DAXX.,

## Validation Data

## Contact information

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