

SOX9 (Phospho Ser181) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0895 Orthogonal Validated 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 65kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

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.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000**IHC 1:100-1:300****IF 1:200-1:1000****ELISA 1:5000****Not yet tested in other applications.**

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SOX-9 around the phosphorylation site of Ser181. AA range:147-196

Specificity

Phospho-Sox-9 (S181) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Sox-9 protein only when phosphorylated at S181. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):RKsVK

| Target Information

Gene name SOX9

Protein Name Transcription factor SOX-9

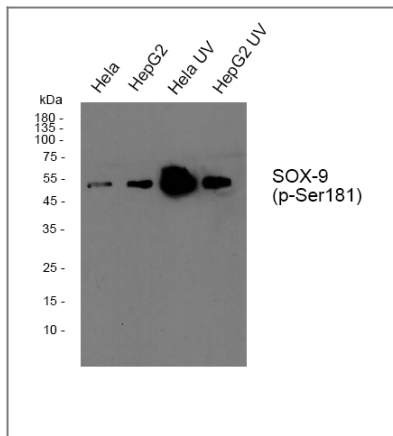
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	6662 ;	P48436 ;
Mouse	20682 ;	Q04887 ;

Cellular Localization Nucleus .

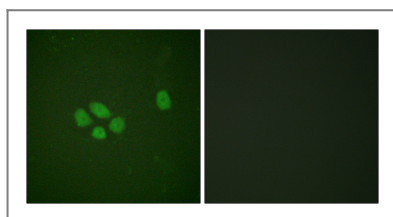
Tissue specificity Eye,PNS,Testis,

Function 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, micrognathia, 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.,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.,similarity:Contains 1 HMG box DNA-binding domain.,

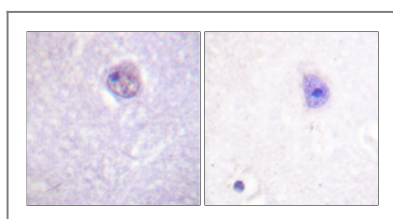
| Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Sox-9 (phospho Ser181) Polyclonal Antibody, using HeLa, HepG2 cell treated or untreated with UV, 4°C over night, secondary antibody (cat: RS0002 was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour).



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using SOX-9 (Phospho-Ser181) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using SOX-9 (Phospho-Ser181) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
SOX9 (Phospho Ser181) Rabbit pAb

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