

### 36-3183: Anti-SOX10 (Melanoma Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: SOX10/2311R)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	SOX10/2311R
<b>Application :</b>	WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Gene :</b>	SOX10
<b>Gene ID :</b>	6663
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P56693
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	DOM; PCWH; SOX10; SRY (sex determining region Y) box 10; SRY box containing gene 10; SRY related HMG box gene 10; Waardenburg syndrome type 2E(WS2E); WS4; Waardenburg syndrome type 4C (WS4C)
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	A recombinant fragment (around aa115-269) of human SOX10 protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

SOX genes comprise a family of genes that are related to the mammalian sex-determining gene SRY. These genes similarly contain sequences that encode for the HMG-box domain, which is responsible for the sequence-specific DNA-binding activity. SOX-10 is a sensitive marker of melanoma, including conventional, spindled, and desmoplastic subtypes. It is expressed by metastatic melanomas and nodal capsular nevus in sentinel lymph nodes, but not by other lymph node components such as dendritic cells, which usually express S100 protein. Commonly used melanoma markers, such as anti-HMB-45 and anti-Melan-A, are poorly expressed in desmoplastic melanomas while SOX-10 is moderately to strongly expressed in desmoplastic melanomas. SOX-10 is considered as a very reliable marker for recognizing residual desmoplastic melanomas. In normal tissues, it is expressed in Schwann cells, melanocytes, and myoepithelial cells of salivary, bronchial and mammary glands. SOX-10 expression is also observed in mast cells.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

Western Blot (2-4ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

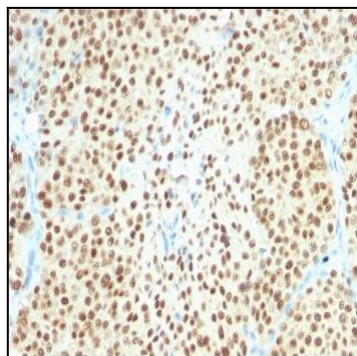


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with SOX10-Monospecific Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (SOX10/2311R).

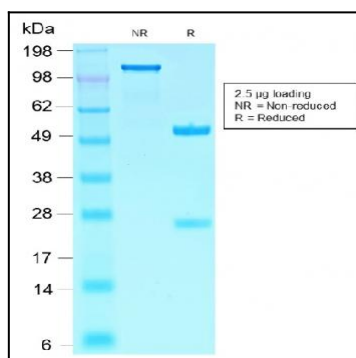


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified SOX10-Monospecific Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (SOX10/2311R). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

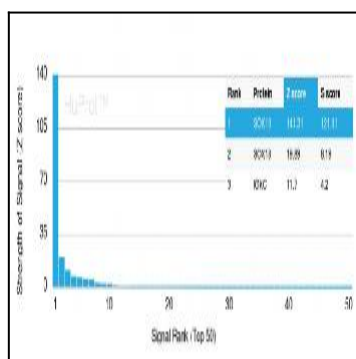


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using SOX10-Monospecific Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (SOX10/2311R) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ 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 HuProt™ 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 Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody 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 Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.