

SSX rabbit pAb antibody

Catalog No :	Source:	Concentration :	Mol.Wt. (Da):
A21947	Rabbit	1 mg/ml	21931/21620/2169
Applications	WB,IHC,ELISA		7/21858/21660/2168
Reactivity	Human		8/21591/21859/2155
			3
Dilution	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.		
Storage	-20°C/1 year		
Specificity	SSX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SSX protein.		
Source / Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.		
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		
Uniprot No	Q16384		
Alternative names	SSX1; Protein SSX1; Cancer/testis antigen 5.1; CT5.1; Synovial sarcoma, X breakpoint 1; SSX2; SSX2A; SSX2B; Protein SSX2; Cancer/testis antigen 5.2; CT5.2; Synovial sarcoma, X breakpoint 2; Tumor antigen HOM-MEL-40; SSX3; Protein SSX3; Cancer/testis antigen 5.3; CT5.3; SSX4; SSX4A; SSX4B; Protein SSX4; Cancer/testis antigen 5.4; CT5.4; SSX5; Protein SSX5; SSX6; Putative protein SSX6; SSX7; Protein SSX7; SSX8; Protein SSX8; SSX9; Protein SSX9		
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.		
Clonality	Polyclonal		
Isotype	IgG		
Conjugation			
Background	SSX family member 1(SSX1) Homo sapiens 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].		

Product Images:**Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key:

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster

X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All

Species Expected

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