

PAX-5 (AB2386) mouse mAb

W0236

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human; Mouse; Rat;

Applications

- IHC; WB; IF; ELISA

MW

- 42 kDa (calculated)
- 42 kDa (observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Application

IHC; WB; IF; ELISA

Dilution

IHC, 1:200-1:1000 | WB, 1:500-1:2000 | IF, 1:100-1:500 | ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Storage

Storage Conditions

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer

The antibody is provided in liquid form in phosphate - buffered saline with 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin 300.

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number AB2386

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino acid region 300 - 383 of the human PAX - 5 protein.

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of PAX-5 protein.

Purification Affinity purification Protein A

Concentration Product concentration may vary by batch. Please refer to the product COA for details.

Target Information

Gene name PAX5

Protein Name PAX-5

Database Link	Organism	Swiss Prot.	Gene ID
	Human	Q02548	5079

Background

This gene encodes a member of the paired box (PAX) family of transcription factors. The central feature of this gene family is a novel, highly conserved DNA-binding motif, known as the paired box. Paired box transcription factors are important regulators in early development, and alterations in the expression of their genes are thought to contribute to neoplastic transformation. This gene encodes the B-cell lineage specific activator protein that is expressed at early, but not late stages of B-cell differentiation. Its expression has also been detected in developing CNS and testis and so the encoded protein may also play a role in neural development and spermatogenesis. This gene is located at 9p13, which is involved in t (9;14) (p13;q32) translocations recurring in small lymphocytic lymphomas of the plasmacytoid subtype, and in derived large-cell lymphomas. This translocation brings the potent E-mu enhancer of the

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IgH gene into close proximity of the PAX5 promoter, suggesting that the deregulation of transcription of this gene contributes to the pathogenesis of these lymphomas. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]