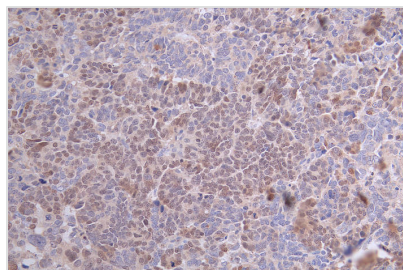




PAX8 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA248028A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q06710
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human PAX8
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling?Neuroscience
Gene Names	PAX8
Clone No.	17F10

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA24801:50A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human ovarian cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.59% DAB.

Description

The PAX8 recombinant monoclonal antibody is produced through in vitro expression systems, involving the cloning of PAX8 antibody DNA sequences from immunoreactive rabbits. The immunogen used is a synthesized peptide derived from the human PAX8 protein. Subsequently, the genes encoding the PAX8 antibodies are incorporated into plasmid vectors, and these recombinant plasmid vectors are transfected into host cells to enable antibody expression. The PAX8 recombinant monoclonal antibody then undergoes affinity-chromatography purification and is extensively tested for functionality in ELISA



and IHC applications, displaying reactivity with the human PAX8 protein during these assessments.

PAX8 is a transcription factor that is critical for the development and function of various tissues and organs, including the thyroid gland, kidneys, female reproductive system, and potentially other tissues. Its role in regulating gene expression is essential for tissue differentiation, development, and function.