

Anti-SRY antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to SRY.
Model	STJ95789
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SRY
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, Internal
Gene ID	6736
Gene Symbol	SRY
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	SRY Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SRY protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Sex-determining region Y protein Testis-determining factor
Molecular Weight	37 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG

Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11311OMIM:400044
Alternative Names	Sex-determining region Y protein Testis-determining factor
Function	Transcriptional regulator that controls a genetic switch in male development. It is necessary and sufficient for initiating male sex determination by directing the development of supporting cell precursors (pre-Sertoli cells) as Sertoli rather than granulosa cells . In male adult brain involved in the maintenance of motor functions of dopaminergic neurons . Involved in different aspects of gene regulation including promoter activation or repression . Promotes DNA bending. SRY HMG box recognizes DNA by partial intercalation in the minor groove. Also involved in pre-mRNA splicing. Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-[AT]AACAA[AT]-3'.
Sequence and Domain Family	DNA binding and bending properties of the HMG domains of human and mouse SRY differ from each other. Human SRY shows more extensive minor groove contacts with DNA and a lower specificity of sequence recognition than mouse SRY.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus speckle Cytoplasm Nucleus. Acetylation contributes to its nuclear localization and deacetylation by HDAC3 induces a cytoplasmic delocalization . Colocalizes with SOX6 in speckles . Colocalizes with CAML in the nucleus . Colocalizes in the nucleus with ZNF208 isoform KRAB-O and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) .
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine residues by PKA. Phosphorylation by PKA enhances its DNA-binding activity and stimulates transcription repression. Acetylation of Lys-136 contributes to its nuclear localization and enhances its interaction with KPNB1. Deacetylated by HDAC3. Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1. ADP-ribosylation reduces its DNA-binding activity.