abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-SRY/TDF antibody - N-terminal ab193174

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-SRY/TDF antibody - N-terminal
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to SRY/TDF - N-terminal
由来種	Rabbit
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** WB
種交差性	**交差種:** Mouse **交差が予測される動物種:** Rat
免疫原	Recombinant fragment corresponding to Mouse SRY/TDF aa 1-150 (N terminal). Database link: **Q05738** Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
特記事項	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	pH: 7.40 Constituents: 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 49% PBS, 0.03% Proclin 300
精製度	Caprylic Acid - Ammonium Sulfate precipitation
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee	Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab193174の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

ターゲット情報

機能

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 (By similarity). In male adult brain involved in the maintenance of motor functions of dopaminergic neurons (By similarity). Involved in different aspects of gene regulation including promoter activation or repression (By similarity). 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'.

関連疾患

Defects in SRY are a cause of gonadal dysgenesis XY female type (GDXY) [MIM:400044]; also known as complete SRY-related 46,XY gonadal dysgenesis or 'XY females' or Swyer syndrome. Patients are found to have a 46,XY karyotype. They suffer rapid and early degeneration of their gonads, which are present in the adult as 'streak gonads', consisting mainly of fibrous tissue and variable amounts of ovarian stroma. As a result these patients do not develop secondary sexual characteristics at puberty. The external genitalia in these subjects are completely female, and Muellerian structures are normal. In contrast, subjects with 46,XY partial gonadal dysgenesis have ambiguous genitalia, a mix of Muellerian and Wolffian structures, and dysgenic gonads.
Note=A 45,X chromosomal aberration involving SRY is found in Turner syndrome, a disease characterized by gonadal dysgenesis with short stature, "streak gonads", variable abnormalities such as webbing of the neck, cubitus valgus, cardiac defects, low posterior hair line. The phenotype is female.
Defects in SRY are a cause of true hermaphroditism (TRUHER) [MIM:400045]; also known as complete SRY-positive 46,XX gonadal dysgenesis. A true hermaphrodite must have both mature ovarian and mature testicular tissue with histologic evidence of follicles and tubules, respectively. It is a genetically heterogeneous condition. The genotype of most affected individuals is 46,XX, but many have 46,XY or a mosaic of 46,XX/46,XY. True hermaphroditism can be caused also by chromosomal translocation.

配列類似性

Belongs to the SRY family.
Contains 1 HMG box DNA-binding domain.

ドメイン

DNA binding and bending properties of the HMG domains of human and mouse SRY differ form each other. Human SRY shows more extensive minor groove contacts with DNA and a lower specificity of sequence recognition than mouse SRY.

翻訳後修飾

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.

細胞内局在

Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Colocalizes with SOX6 in speckles. Colocalizes with CAML in the nucleus. Colocalizes in the nucleus with ZNF208 isoform KRAB-O and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH).

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.co.jp/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors