

PAX2 clone EP3251

Instructions for Use

Specification:

PAX2 is a transcription factor that plays a key role during renal development and angiogenesis and through the Act-survival pathway (1). PAX2 is also expressed in normal renal medulla where it is regulated by the normally high and variable NaCl concentration, and it protects renal medullary cells from high NaCl concentration-induced apoptosis (2). Recent reports show that PAX2 also plays a role in breast cancer by competing with the ER co-activator AIB-1/SRC-3 for the binding and regulation of ERBB2 transcription (3). PAX2 is expressed in primitive cells of the kidney, ureter, eye, ear and central nervous system (4).

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM3112-C01	PAX2	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM3112-C05	PAX2	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM3112-C1	PAX2	1,0 ml concentrate

Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Clone: EP3251

Species of origin: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Control Tissue: Primitive cells of the kidney, ureter, eye, ear and central nervous system

Staining: Nuclear

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in human PAX2

Presentation: Tissue culture supernatant in PBS, Sodium azide, Glycerol 5%, BSA

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pre-treatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:100 up to 1:250))
- Western blotting (dilution 1:500 to 1:1000)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°.

References:

- 1) Valentina Fonsato, et al. American Journal of Pathology 168(2), 2006
- 2) Cai Q, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 102(2):503-8, 2005
- 3) Antoni Hurtado, et al. Nature 456, 663-666, 2008
- 4) Phaikasame Sanyanusin, et al. Nature Genetics 9,358-364, 1995