

SOX9 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1409A

Specification

SOX9 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	P48436
Other Accession	O18896 , Q04887 , F1LYL9
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	56137
Antigen Region	41-70

SOX9 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6662

Other Names

Transcription factor SOX-9, SOX9

Target/Specificity

This SOX9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 41-70 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SOX9.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50
IF~~1:10~50
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SOX9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SOX9 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name SOX9 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7990924, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11204}

Function Transcription factor that plays a key role in chondrocytes differentiation and skeletal development (PubMed:[24038782](#)). Specifically binds the 5'-ACAAAG-3' DNA motif present in enhancers and super-enhancers and promotes expression of genes important for chondrogenesis, including cartilage matrix protein-coding genes COL2A1, COL4A2, COL9A1, COL11A2 and ACAN, SOX5 and SOX6 (PubMed:[8640233](#)). Also binds to some promoter regions (By similarity). Plays a central role in successive steps of chondrocyte differentiation (By similarity). Absolutely required for precartilaginous condensation, the first step in chondrogenesis during which skeletal progenitors differentiate into prechondrocytes (By similarity). Together with SOX5 and SOX6, required for overt chondrogenesis when condensed prechondrocytes differentiate into early stage chondrocytes, the second step in chondrogenesis (By similarity). Later, required to direct hypertrophic maturation and block osteoblast differentiation of growth plate chondrocytes: maintains chondrocyte columnar proliferation, delays prehypertrophy and then prevents osteoblastic differentiation of chondrocytes by lowering beta-catenin (CTNNB1) signaling and RUNX2 expression (By similarity). Also required for chondrocyte hypertrophy, both indirectly, by keeping the lineage fate of chondrocytes, and directly, by remaining present in upper hypertrophic cells and transactivating COL10A1 along with MEF2C (By similarity). Low lipid levels are the main nutritional determinant for chondrogenic commitment of skeletal progenitor cells: when lipids levels are low, FOXO (FOXO1 and FOXO3) transcription factors promote expression of SOX9, which induces chondrogenic commitment and suppresses fatty acid oxidation (By similarity). Mechanistically, helps, but is not required, to remove epigenetic signatures of transcriptional repression and deposit active promoter and enhancer marks at chondrocyte-specific genes (By similarity). Acts in cooperation with the Hedgehog pathway-dependent GLI (GLI1 and GLI3) transcription factors (By similarity). In addition to cartilage development, also acts as a regulator of proliferation and differentiation in epithelial stem/progenitor cells: involved in the lung epithelium during branching morphogenesis, by balancing proliferation and differentiation and regulating the extracellular matrix (By similarity). Controls epithelial branching during kidney development (By similarity).

Cellular Location

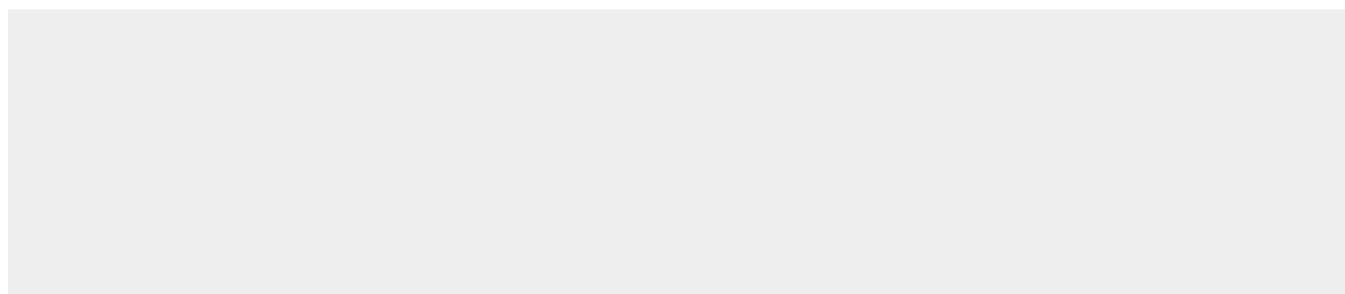
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00267, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8640233}

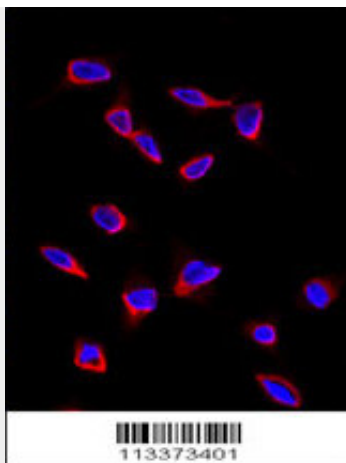
SOX9 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

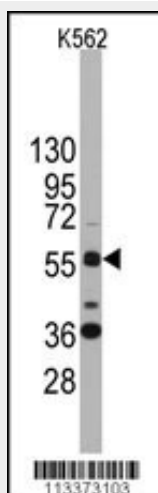
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SOX9 Antibody (N-term) - Images

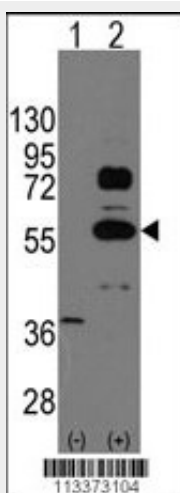




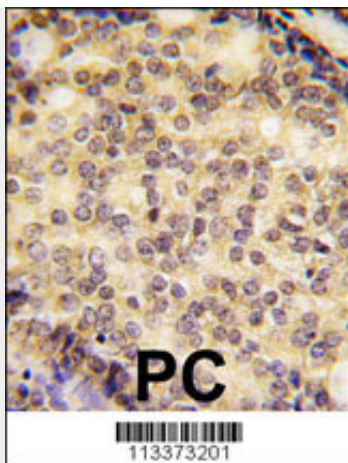
Immunofluorescence analysis of anti-SOX9 Antibody (N-term) in HeLa cells. 0.025 mg/ml primary antibody was followed by Alexa-Fluor-546-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit IgG (H+L). Alexa-Fluor-546 emits orange fluorescence. Blue counterstaining is DAPI.



Western blot analysis of anti-SOX9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1409a) in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). SOX9 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of SOX9 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal SOX9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1409a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the SOX9 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human prostata carcinoma tissue reacted with SOX9 antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1409a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

SOX9 Antibody (N-term) - Background

SOX9 recognizes the sequence CCTTGAG along with other members of the HMG-box class DNA-binding proteins. It acts during chondrocyte differentiation and, with steroidogenic factor 1, regulates transcription of the anti-Muellerian hormone (AMH) gene. Deficiencies lead to the skeletal malformation syndrome campomelic dysplasia, frequently with sex reversal.

SOX9 Antibody (N-term) - References

Malki,S., Cancer Lett. 255 (2), 182-193 (2007)
Passeron,T., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 104 (35), 13984-13989 (2007)