

# Datasheet for ABIN129534 anti-SPANXC antibody

# 1 Image



#### Overview

Quantity:	500 μg
Target:	SPANXC
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This SPANXC antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

### **Product Details**

Troduct Details		
Purpose:	SPANX-C Antibody	
lmmunogen:	Immunogen: This Protein A purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with full-length recombinant human SPANX-C protein.  Immunogen Type: Recombinant Protein	
Isotype:	IgG	
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	This Protein A purified antibody is directed against human SPANX-C protein.	
Characteristics:	Synonyms: rabbit anti-SPANX-C antibody, Cancer-testis-associated protein CTp11 antibody, CTP11 antibody, Nuclear associated protein SPAN-Xc antibody, SPANX family member C antibody, Sperm protein associated with the nucleus on the X chromosome C, SPANX family member C1 antibody, SPANXC	
Purification:	The product was purified from monospecific antiserum by protein A chromatography followed by exhaustive dialysis against the buffer stated above.	

# **Target Details**

Target:	SPANXC
Alternative Name:	SPANXC (SPANXC Products)
Background:	Background: This antibody is designed, produced, and validated as part of a collaboration with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and is suitable for Cancer, Immunology and Nuclear Signaling research. Human Sperm Proteins Associated with the Nucleus on X-chromosome (SPANX) are relatively low molecular weight cytoplasmic proteins found in testis and sperm. Their expression in other tissues indicates malignancies. Family members are observed as proteins that range from 15 to 20 kDa.
Gene ID:	64663, 6977870
UniProt:	Q9NY87

# **Application Details**

Application Notes:	Immunohistochemistry	y Dilution:	1.25-2.5 µg/mL

Application Note: This protein A purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, immunohistochemistry, and by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 15-20 kDa in size corresponding to SPANX family members by western blotting in the appropriate human tissue. Most human cell lines are SPANX negative.

Western Blot Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000 ELISA Dilution: 1:5,000 - 1:20,000

Other: User Optimized

Restrictions: For Research Use only

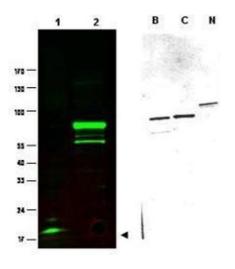
# Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Volume: 100 $\mu$ L Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Concentration:	5.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide

### Handling

Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

## **Images**



#### **Western Blotting**

Image 1. Western blot using Protein A purified anti-SPANX-C antibody shows detection of a band at ~17 kDa corresponding to SPANX-C present in a nuclear extract from VWM105 cells (left panel, arrowhead). VWM105 cells are derived from a human melanoma and are positive for SPANX proteins. Lane 2 shows reactivity with a purified recombinant SPANX-C fusion protein. The right panel shows similar reactivity with purified recombinant SPANX-B, SPANX-C and SPANX-N proteins. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with the primary antibody diluted to 1:1,000.800 conjugated Gta-Rabbit IgG [H&L] MX was used (left). IRDye is a trademark of LI-COR, Inc. Size estimation was made by comparison to prestained MW markers as indicated. Personal Communication. Vladimir Larionov, NIH, CCR, Bethesda, MD.