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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Brachyury/Bry/T-Antibody [A4]: MC0236, MC0236RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The protein encoded by this gene is an embryonic nuclear transcription factor that binds to a specific DNA element, the palindromic T-site. It binds through a region in its N-terminus, called the T-box, and effects transcription of genes required for mesoderm formation and differentiation. The protein is localized to notochord-derived cells. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Involved in the transcriptional regulation of genes required for mesoderm formation and differentiation. Binds to a palindromic site (called T site) and activates gene transcription when bound to such a site.

Specifications

Clone:	A4
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b/k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	Human brachyury aa 226-43
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ELISA, ICC/IF, IP, WB

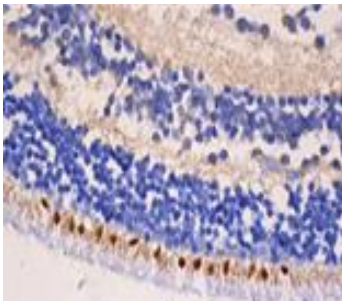
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Brachyury/Bry/T-Antibody Concentrated	MC0236	1 ml
Brachyury/Bry/T-Antibody Prediluted	MC0236RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Cervical cancer, rectum cancer tissues, HeLa cells; Jurkat and Raji cell lysates
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human fetal eye tissue stained with anti-Brachyury using DAB (showing nuclear staining of rod cells tissue)

References:

1. Brachyury identifies a class of enteroendocrine cells in normal human intestinal crypts and colorectal cancer. Jezkova J, et al. Oncotarget N/A:N/A, 2016.
2. Brachyury: A sensitive marker, but not a prognostic factor, for skull base chordomas. Wang K, et al. Mol Med Rep. Sep;12(3):4298-304, 2015.
3. The T-box transcription factor Brachyury regulates epithelial-mesenchymal transition in association with cancer stem-like cells in adenoid cystic carcinoma cells. Shimoda M, et al. BMC Cancer. Aug 29;12:377, 2012.
4. P63 does not regulate brachyury expression in human chordomas and osteosarcomas. Pillay N, et al. Histopathology. Nov;59(5):1025-7, 2011.

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