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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-SOX10 [MD198R]: RM0301, RM0301RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: SOX10 is a member of the SRY-related HMG-box (SOX) family of transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of cell fate. During development, SOX10 first appears in the forming neural crest and continues to be expressed in Schwann cells. It is important for differentiation, maturation and maintenance of Schwann cells and melanocytes. In normal tissues, SOX10 is expressed in Schwann cells and glial cells in the nervous system. It is also detected in melanocytes and epithelial cells of salivary gland and mammary gland. In tumor tissues, SOX10 labels melanoma and tumors of neural crest origin. A recent study reported the expression of SOX10 in basal-like, unclassified triple-negative breast carcinoma. Thus, breast carcinoma must be considered in the differential diagnosis of melanoma for a SOX10-positive metastatic malignant neoplasm.

Specifications

Clone:	MD198R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment aa 115-269 of human SOX10 protein
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, WB

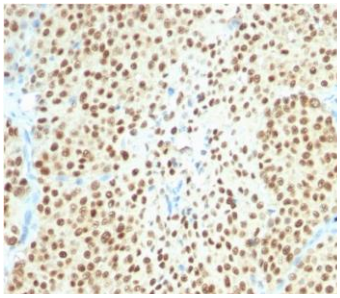
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
SOX10 Concentrated	RM0301	1 ml
SOX10 Prediluted	RM0301RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue:	Melanoma, brain
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 melanoma stained with anti-SOX10 using DAB

References:

1. Prognostic relevance of high atonal homolog-1 expression in Merkel cell carcinoma. Gambichler T, et al. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol N/A:N/A, 2016.
2. SOX10 Distinguishes Pilocytic and Pilomyxoid Astrocytomas From Ependymomas but Shows No Differences in Expression Level in Ependymomas From Infants Versus Older Children or Among Molecular Subgroups. Kleinschmidt-DeMasters BK, et al. J Neuropathol Exp Neurol. Apr;75(4):295-8, 2016.

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