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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-PAX3 Polyclonal: RC0187

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: PAX3 (Paired Box 3) is a member of the paired box (PAX) family of transcription factors involved in development of the peripheral nervous system, melanocytes, some vascular smooth muscle, and a number of other derivatives. It regulates neurogenesis in pre-migratory neural crest cells from the dorsal neural tube, and in myogenic progenitors in the presomitic mesoderm and the hypaxial somites. Members of the PAX family typically contain a paired box domain and a paired-type homeodomain. These genes play critical roles during fetal development. Mutations in paired box gene 3 are associated with Waardenburg syndrome, craniofacial-deafness-hand syndrome, and alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma. The translocation t(2;13)(q35;q14), which represents a fusion between PAX3 and the forkhead gene, is a frequent finding in alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma. Alternative splicing results in transcripts encoding isoforms with different C-termini.

Specifications

Clone:	Polyclonal
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, IF, WB

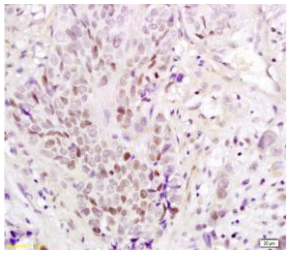
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
PAX3 Concentrated	RC0187	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Esophageal carcinoma, brain tissues, colon carcinoma lysates
Concentrated Dilution:	10-100
Pretreatment:	Citra pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°C- 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 esophageal carcinoma stained with anti-PAX3 using DAB

References:

1. miR-362-3p regulates cell proliferation, migration and invasion of trophoblastic cells under hypoxia through targeting Pax3. Wang N, et al. Biomed Pharmacother 99:462-468, 2018.
2. Schisandrae fructus enhances myogenic differentiation and inhibits atrophy through protein synthesis in human myotubes. Kim CH, et al. Int J Nanomedicine 11:2407-15, 2016.
3. Mir193b-365 is essential for brown fat differentiation. Sun L, et al. Nat Cell Biol 13:958-65, 2011.
4. Wnt5A regulates expression of tumor-associated antigens in melanoma via changes in signal transducers and activators of transcription 3 phosphorylation. Dissanayake SK, et al. Cancer Res 68:10205-14, 2008.

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