bs-12197R

**[ Primary Antibody ]**
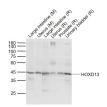
# HOXD13 Rabbit pAb

**Bioss ANTIBODIES**™

## — DATASHEET —

| | |
|---|---|
| **Host:** Rabbit | **Isotype:** IgG |
| **Clonality:** Polyclonal | |
| **GeneID:** 3239 | **SWISS:** P35453 |
| **Target:** HOXD13 | |

**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HOXD13: 251-343/343.

**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A

**Concentration:** 1mg/ml

**Storage:** 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:** The Hox proteins play a role in development and cellular differentiation by regulating downstream target genes. Specifically, the Hox proteins direct DNA-protein and protein-protein interactions that assist in determining the morphologic features associated with the anterior-posterior body axis. HoxD13 is a sequence-specific transcription factor that provides cells with specific positional identities on the anterior-posterior axis of developing mammals. Defects in HoxD13 are the cause of synpolydactyly (SPD). SPD is a limb malformation that shows a characteristic manifestation in both hands and feet. This condition is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait with reduced penetrance. Defects in HoxD13 are also the cause of brachydactyly type D and type E.

**Applications:** WB (1:500-2000)

**Reactivity:** Mouse, Rat
(predicted: Human, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow)

**Predicted MW.:** 36 kDa

**Subcellular Location:** Nucleus

## — VALIDATION IMAGES —



Sample: Lane 1: Large intestine (Mouse) Tissue Lysate at 40 ug Lane 2: Uterus (Mouse) Tissue Lysate at 40 ug Lane 3: Large intestine (Rat) Tissue Lysate at 40 ug Lane 4: Uterus (Rat) Tissue Lysate at 40 ug Lane 5: Prostate (Rat) Tissue Lysate at 40 ug Lane 6: Urinary bladder (Rat) Tissue Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-HOXD13 (bs-12197R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 36 kD Observed band size: 45 kD