

**(** Tel: 400-999-8863 ■ Email:Upingbio.163.com



# PDX-1 Polyclonal Antibody

factor; GSF; Insulin promoter factor 1; IPF-1; Insulin upstream factor 1; IUF-1; Islet/duodenum homeobox-1; IDX-1; Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1; STF-1  Observed Band 42kD  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol.  Tissue Specificity Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells).  Function disease:Defects in PDX1 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis [MIM:260370]. This autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by absence or hypoplasia of pancreas, leading to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. This was found in a frameshift mutation that produces a truncated protein and results in a second initiation that produces a second protein that act as a dominant negative mutant., disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes mellitus type II., disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 4 (MODY4) [MIM:606392]; also symbolized MODY-4.		
Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat  Applications WB;IHC  Gene Name PDX1  Protein Name Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1  Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PDX1. AA range;27-76  Specificity PDX-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDX-1 protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms PDX1; IPF1; Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1; PDX-1; Glucose-sensitive factor; GSF; Insulin promoter factor 1; IPF-1; Insulin upstream factor 1; IUF-1; Islet/duodenum homeobox-1; IDX-1; Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1; STF-1  Observed Band 42kD  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol.  Tissue Specificity Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells).  Function disease-Defects in PDX1 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis [MIM:260370]. This autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by absence or hypoplasia or pancreas, leading to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. This was found in a frameshiff mutation that produces a second protein that act as a dominant negative mutant., disease-Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes enablitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes mellitus characterized by an acusomal dominant negative mutant., disease-Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes and consense of onset of 25 years or younger and a primary	Catalog No	YP-Ab-15797
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Protein Name Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1  Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PDX1. AA range:27-76  Specificity PDX-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDX-1 protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms PDX1; IPF1; Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1; PDX-1; Glucose-sensitive factor; GSF; Insulin promoter factor 1; IPF-1; Insulin upstream factor 1; IUF-1; Islet/duodenum homeobox-1; IDX-1; Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1; STF-1  Observed Band 42kD  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol .  Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells).  Function disease:Defects in PDX1 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis [MIM:260370]. This autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by absence or hypoplasia of pancreas, leading to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. This was found in a frameshift mutation that produces a truncated protein and results in a second initiation that produces a decond protein that act as a dominant negative mutant, disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes mellitus type II., disease:Defects mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes mellitus characterized by anutosomal autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, age of onset of 25 years or younger and a primary or protein and regative mutant, disease of ones of 25 years or younger and a primary	Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Protein Name	Applications	WB;IHC
Immunogen	Gene Name	PDX1
PDX1. AA range:27-76  Specificity PDX-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDX-1 protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms PDX1; IPF1; Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1; PDX-1; Glucose-sensitive factor; GSF; Insulin promoter factor 1; IPF-1; Insulin upstream factor 1; IUF-1; Islet/duodenum homeobox-1; IDX-1; Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1; STF-1  Observed Band 42kD  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol .  Tissue Specificity Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells).  Function disease:Defects in PDX1 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis [MIM:260370]. This autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by absence or hypoplasia of pancreas, leading to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes melitus. This was found in a frameshif mutation that produces a truncated protein and results in a second initiation that produces a second protein that act as a dominant negative mutant, disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes molinsulin-dependent diabetes melitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes of the young type 4 (MODY4). [MIM:606392]; also symbolized MODY-4. MODY [MIM:606397] is a form of diabetes melitus characterized by a pancreas or younger and a primary to a form of diabetes melitus characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, age of onset of 25 years or younger and a primary to a form of diabetes melitus of 25 years or younger and a primary to a form of diabetes melities of 25 years or younger and a primary to a form of diabetes melities of 25 years or younger and a primary to a form of diabetes melities of 25 years or younger and	Protein Name	Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1
Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms PDX1; IPF1; Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1; PDX-1; Glucose-sensitive factor; GSF; Insulin promoter factor 1; IPF-1; Insulin upstream factor 1; IUF-1; Islet/duodenum homeobox-1; IDX-1; Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1; STF-1  Observed Band 42kD  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol .  Tissue Specificity Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells).  Function disease:Defects in PDX1 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis [MIM:260370]. This autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by absence or hypoplasia of pancreas, leading to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. This was found in a frameshift mutation that produces a truncated protein and results in a second initiation that produces a second protein that act as a dominant negative mutant, disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes mellitus, disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes mellitus type II.,disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes mellitus type II.,disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 4 (MODY4) [MIM:60839]; also symbolized MODY-4. MODY [MIM:608391] is a form of diabetes mellitus characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, age of onset of 25 years or younger and a primary	Immunogen	
Source         Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG           Purification         The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.           Dilution         WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300           Concentration         1 mg/ml           Purity         ≥90%           Storage Stability         -20°C/1 year           Synonyms         PDX1; IPF1; Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1; PDX-1; Glucose-sensitive factor; GSF; Insulin promoter factor 1; IPF-1; Insulin upstream factor 1; IUF-1; Islet/duodenum homeobox-1; IDX-1; Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1; STF-1           Observed Band         42kD           Cell Pathway         Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol .           Tissue Specificity         Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells).           Function         disease:Defects in PDX1 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis [MIM:260370], This autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by absence or hypoplasia of pancreas, leading to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. This was found in a frameshiff mutation that produces a truncated protein and results in a second initiation that produces a second protein that act as a dominant negative mutant, disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]; also known as diabetes mellitus type II., disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 4 (MODY4) [MIM:606392]; also symbolized MODY-4. MODY [MIM:606391] is a form of diabetes mellit	Specificity	PDX-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PDX-1 protein.
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affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution  WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300  Concentration  1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  PDX1; IPF1; Pancreas/duodenum homeobox protein 1; PDX-1; Glucose-sensitive factor; GSF; Insulin promoter factor 1; IPF-1; Insulin upstream factor 1; IUF-1; Islet/duodenum homeobox-1; IDX-1; Somatostatin-transactivating factor 1; STF-1  Observed Band  42kD  Cell Pathway  Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol .  Tissue Specificity  Duodenum and pancreas (Langerhans islet beta cells and small subsets of endocrine non-beta-cells, at low levels in acinar cells).  Function  disease:Defects in PDX1 are a cause of pancreatic agenesis [MIM:260370]. This autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by absence or hypoplasia of pancreas, leading to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. This was found in a frameshift mutation that produces a truncated protein and results in a second initiation that produces a second protein that act as a dominant negative mutant, disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes moninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125832]; also known as diabetes mellitus type II, disease:Defects in PDX1 are the cause of maturity onset diabetes of the young type 4 (MODY4) [MIM:606392]; also symbolized MODY-4. MODY [MIM:606391] is a form of diabetes mellitus characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, age of onset of 25 years or younger and a primary	Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
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### UpingBio technology Co.,Ltd

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Background	
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The protein encoded by this gene is a transcriptional activator of several genes, including insulin, somatostatin, glucokinase, islet amyloid polypeptide, and glucose transporter type 2. The encoded nuclear protein is involved in the early development of the pancreas and plays a major role in glucose-dependent regulation of insulin gene expression. Defects in this gene are a cause of pancreatic agenesis, which can lead to early-onset insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), as well as maturity onset diabetes of the young type 4 (MODY4). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

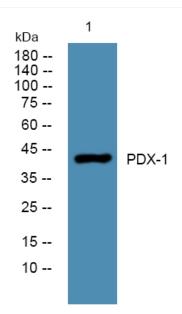
## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

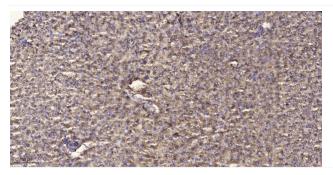
#### **Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

### **Products Images**



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).