

Product datasheet for **TA327724**

PAX8 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: MRQ-50]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	MRQ-50
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	IHC: 1:50 - 1:200
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	This antibody is supplied as cell culture supernatant diluted in tris buffered saline, pH 7.3-7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% sodium azide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	paired box 8
Database Link:	NP_003457 Entrez Gene 7849 Human Q06710
Synonyms:	OTTHUMP00000158659; OTTHUMP00000158660; paired box 8; paired domain gene 8



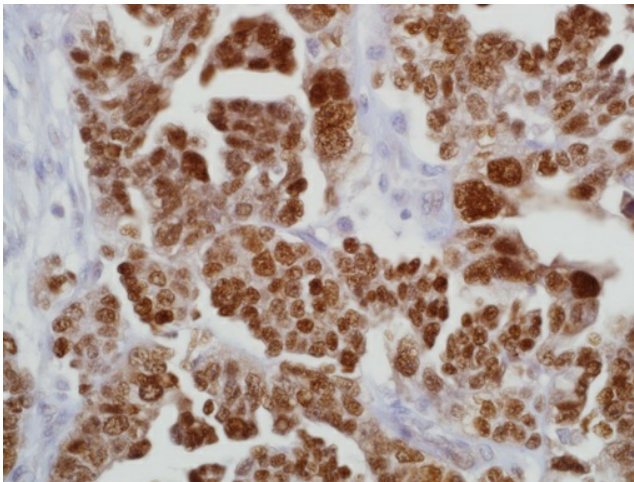
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Note: This protein is a member of the paired box (PAX) family of transcription factors. Members of this gene family typically encode proteins which contain a paired box domain, an octapeptide, and a paired-type homeodomain. This nuclear protein is involved in thyroid follicular cell development and expression of thyroid-specific genes. Mutations in this gene have been associated with thyroid dysgenesis, thyroid follicular carcinomas and atypical thyroid adenomas. PAX-8 is expressed in the thyroid (and associated carcinomas), non-ciliated mucosal cells of the fallopian tubes and simple ovarian inclusion cysts, but not normal ovarian surface epithelial cells. PAX-8 is expressed in a high percentage of ovarian serous, endometrioid, and clear cell carcinomas, but only rarely in primary ovarian mucinous adenocarcinomas. Studies have also found PAX-8 expression in renal tubules as well as renal carcinoma, nephroblastoma, and seminoma. Studies have shown that 98% of clear cell RCCs, 90% of papillary RCCs, and 95% of oncocytomas are positive for anti-PAX-8, frequencies which are similar to or better than those for anti-PAX-2. Therefore, anti-PAX-8 can be used as an additional immunohistochemical marker for renal epithelial tumors. Normal lung and lung carcinomas do not express PAX-8. Anti-PAX-8, combined with organ system-specific markers such as anti-uropilin, anti-mammaglobin, and anti-TTF-1 can be a very useful panel to determine the primary site of invasive micropapillary carcinomas from ovary (positive staining) or from bladder, lung, and breast (negative staining). Anti-PAX-8 is also useful in distinguishing ovarian serous carcinoma from malignant mesothelioma of peritoneum.

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways: Pathways in cancer, Thyroid cancer

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry staining of Paraffin Ovarian carcinoma (non-mucinous carcinoma) tissue by Pax-8 antibody (dilution: 1:50 - 1:200; visualization of staining: Nuclear)