

## SOX10

Cat.No. 347 404; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 2000 up to 1 : 4000 (AP-staining) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> yes <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 2000 <b>IHC-P:</b> yes
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of mouse SOX10 (UniProt Id: Q04888)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (O55170), mouse (Q04888). Other species not tested yet.

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY**  
**NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

### Background

SRY-Box Transcription Factor 10 (SOX10) belongs to a family of transcription factors characterized by a sequence-specific DNA-binding domain known as the high mobility group-box (HMGB). Members of the SOX family belong to the HMGB subfamily and represent a class of genes expressed during early embryonic development that are involved in cell fate specifications of progenitor cells and terminal cell differentiation in a variety of cell type lineages (1-3). SOX10 is a key regulator in early development of neuronal crest cells that give rise to peripheral glial cells (4), melanocytes, cells of the enteric nervous system or chromaffin cells. In the central nervous system SOX10 is present in oligodendrocyte progenitors (OPCs) and remains expressed throughout oligodendrocyte (OL) development and lineage. During OL development SOX10 exerts critical functions in terminal OL differentiation and myelin gene expression (5). SOX10 mutations have been reported to Waardenburg syndrome type 4, peripheral demyelinating neuropathy, central demyelinating leukodystrophy, Hirschsprung disease (PCWH), cancer and others.

### Selected General References

- From head to toes: the multiple facets of Sox proteins.  
Wegner M et al. Nucleic Acids Res (1999) PubMed:10037800
- Using the lineage determinants Olig2 and Sox10 to explore transcriptional regulation of oligodendrocyte development.  
Sock E et al. Dev Neurobiol (2021) PubMed:34480425
- SoxE factors: Transcriptional regulators of neural differentiation and nervous system development.  
Weider M et al. Semin Cell Dev Biol (2017) PubMed:27552919
- Sorting out Sox10 functions in neural crest development.  
Kelsh RN et al. Bioessays (2006) PubMed:16927299
- The transcription factor Sox10 is a key regulator of peripheral glial development.  
Britsch S et al. Genes Dev (2001) PubMed:11156606

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/347404> or scan the QR-code.



# FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

## Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

## Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

## Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

## Product Specific Hints for Storage

### Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

### Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

# Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

## FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

### Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.