

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TEX19.1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 678826
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse TEX19.1 Arg189-Pro351 Accession # Q99MV2
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Testis-expressed protein 19.1 (TEX19.1; also Tex19a and Tex19) is a 40 kDa (calculated) pluripotent stem cell molecule. Mouse TEX19.1 is 351 amino acids (aa) in length. The first conserved domain is localized on the N-terminal boundary of the protein and is 58 residues long. It is known as the MCP domain, and begins with an invariant MCPVVS motif. The second conserved domain, known as the VPTEL domain, begins with an invariant VPTEL motif and is 38 amino acids long. Mouse TEX19.1 shares 70% and 24% aa identity with rat and human Tex19.1, respectively. The protein is restricted to mammals and is expressed in testis, placenta, and ovary. It is expressed in early embryo and is later limited to the germ line. TEX19.1 has been shown to present in the cytoplasm of spermatogonia and early spermatocytes in adult mouse testes (1). TEX19.1 is thought to be a transcription factor regulating target genes responsible for pluripotency; alternatively, it may have a role in controlling the chromatin architecture of the pluripotent nucleus.

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