

## Rabbit Anti-Human SMCY/JARID1D

### ORDERING INFORMATION

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	102-PA86
<b>Size:</b>	100 µg
<b>Formulation:</b>	Polyclonal Antibody ; Lyophilized
<b>Synonyms:</b>	KDM5D, HY; HYA
<b>Antigen:</b>	Recombinant mouse SMCY (RT #300-064)
<b>Application:</b>	WB
<b>Uniport:</b>	Q9BY66
<b>Buffer:</b>	PBS pH 7.4 w/o preservative

#### **Description:**

H-Y antigen is defined as a male histocompatibility antigen that causes rejection of male skin grafts by female recipients of the same inbred strain of rodents. Male-specific, or H-Y antigen(s), are also detected by cytotoxic T cells and antibodies. H-Y antigen appears to be an integral part of the membrane of most male cells. In addition, H-Y antibodies detect a soluble form of H-Y that is secreted by the testis. The gene (Smcy/SMCY) coding for H-Y antigen detected by T cells has been cloned. It is expressed ubiquitously in male mice and humans, and encodes an epitope that triggers a specific T-cell response in vitro. Additional epitopes coded for by different Y-chromosomal genes are probably required in vivo for the rejection of male grafts by female hosts. The molecular nature of H-Y antigen detected by antibodies on most male cells is not yet known. Testis-secreted, soluble H-Y antigen, however, was found to be identical to Müllerian-inhibiting substance (MIS). MIS cross-reacts with H-Y antibodies and identical findings were obtained for soluble H-Y antigen and MIS, i.e., secretion by testicular Sertoli and, to a lesser degree, ovarian cells, binding to a gonad-specific receptor, induction of gonadal sex reversal in vitro and, in cattle, in vivo. H-Y antisera also detect a molecule or molecules associated with the heterogametic sex in non-mammalian vertebrates. Molecular data on this antigen or antigens are not yet available.

#### **Reconstitution:**

Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.

#### **Stability:**

The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for up to 1 month. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for at least 6 months when stored at -20 °C. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles!**

*Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.*

The listed dilutions are for recommendation only and the final conditions should be optimized by the ender users!

**This product is sold for Research Use Only !**