

**SRY (Acetyl Lys136) rabbit pAb**

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| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YK0172  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Rat;Mouse;  |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;ELISA  |
| <b>Target :</b>              | SRY   |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | SRY TDF   |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | SRY (Acetyl Lys136)   |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 6736  |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q05066  |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 21674   |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q05738  |
| <b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>   | P36394  |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | Synthesized peptide derived from human SRY (Acetyl Lys136)  |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human SRY (Acetyl Lys136)                                      |
| <b>Formulation :</b>         | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.                                   |
| <b>Source :</b>              | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  |
| <b>Dilution :</b>            | WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000   |
| <b>Purification :</b>        | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| <b>Concentration :</b>       | 1 mg/ml   |

**Storage Stability :** -15 °C to -25 °C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 °C)

**Observed Band :** 37kD

**Background :**

disease:Defects in SRY are a cause of gonadal dysgenesis XY female type (GDXY) [MIM:306100]; also known as 'XY females' or Swyer syndrome. Patients are found to have a 46,XY karyotype. They suffer rapid and early degeneration of their gonads, which are present in the adult as 'streak gonads', consisting mainly of fibrous tissue and variable amounts of ovarian stroma. As a result these patients do not develop secondary sexual characteristics at puberty. The external genitalia in these subjects are completely female, and Mullerian structures are normal. In contrast, subjects with 46,XY partial gonadal dysgenesis have ambiguous genitalia, a mix of Mullerian and Wolffian structures, and dysgenetic gonads.

disease:Defects in SRY are a cause of true hermaphroditism [MIM:235600]. A true hermaphrodite must have both mature ovarian and mature testicular tissue with histologic evidence of follicles and tubules, respectively. It is a genetically heterogeneous condition. The genotype of most affected individuals is 46,XX, but many have 46,XY or a mosaic of 46,XX/46,XY. True hermaphroditism can be caused also by chromosomal translocation.

disease:Defects in SRY are found in Turner syndrome, a disease characterized by gonadal dysgenesis with short stature, "streak gonads", variable abnormalities such as webbing of the neck, cubitus valgus, cardiac defects, low posterior hair line. The phenotype is female. Turner syndrome has its basis in a 45,X chromosomal aberration.

function:Transcriptional regulator which control a genetic switch in male development. It is necessary and sufficient for initiating male sex determination by directing the development of supporting cell precursors (pre-Sertoli cells) as Sertoli rather than granulosa cells (By similarity). In male adult brain involved in the maintenance of motor functions of dopaminergic neurons (By similarity). Involved in different aspects of gene regulation including promoter activation or repression (By similarity). Facilitates DNA bending. SRY HMG box recognizes DNA by partial intercalation in the minor groove. Also involved in pre-mRNA splicing. Binds to the DNA consensus sequence 5'-[AT]AACAA[AT]-3'.

miscellaneous:DNA binding and bending properties of the HMG domains of human and mouse SRY differ from each other. Human SRY shows more extensive minor groove contacts with DNA and a lower specificity of sequence recognition than mouse SRY.

online information:SRY entry,online information:The tenuous nature of sex - Issue 80 of March 2007,PTM:Phosphorylated on serine residues by PKA. Phosphorylation by PKA enhances its DNA-binding activity and stimulates transcription repression. Acetylation of Lys-136 contributes to its nuclear localization and enhances its interaction with KPNB1. Deacetylated by HDAC3. Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1. ADP-ribosylation reduces its DNA-binding activity.

similarity:Belongs to the SRY family.

similarity:Contains 1 HMG box DNA-binding domain.

subcellular location:Colocalizes with SOX6 in speckles. Colocalizes with CAML in the nucleus. Colocalizes in the nucleus with ZNF208 isoform KRAB-O and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH).

subunit:Interacts with CALM, EP300, HDAC3, KPNB1, ZNF208 isoform KRAB-O, PARP1, SLC9A3R2 and WT1. The interaction with EP300 modulates its DNA-binding activity. The interaction with KPNB1 is sensitive to dissociation by Ran in the GTP-bound form (By similarity). Interaction with PARP1 impaired its DNA-binding activity.

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**Function :** reproductive developmental process, transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, sex determination, sex differentiation, male sex determination, regulation of transcription, regulation of RNA metabolic process,

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**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus speckle . Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Acetylation contributes to its nuclear localization and deacetylation by HDAC3 induces a cytoplasmic delocalization (PubMed:15297880). Colocalizes with SOX6 in speckles (PubMed:11818535). Colocalizes with CAML in the nucleus (PubMed:15746192). Colocalizes in the nucleus with ZNF208 isoform KRAB-O and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) (By similarity). Nuclear import is facilitated by XPO4, a protein that usually acts as a nuclear export signal receptor (PubMed:19349578). .

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