

## SOX10 Antibody

### Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
SOX10 Concentrate	FP-A043-01	0.1 ml
SOX10 Concentrate	FP-A043-10	1 ml
SOX10 Predilute	FP-A043-70	7 ml
SOX10 Predilute	FP-A043-250	25 ml

### Description

SRY (Sex Determining Region Y)-Box 10 (SOX-10), also known as transcription factor SOX-10, is a nuclear transcription factor that acts in regulation of embryonic development and in the specification and differentiation of cells of melanocytic lineage. SOX-10 is diffusely expressed in neurofibromas and schwannomas, and mutations in the SOX-10 gene are linked to Waardenburg-Shah and Waardenburg-Hirschsprung disease. Anti-SOX-10 has been shown to be sensitive for conventional, spindled, and desmoplastic melanoma, and has been used to detect metastatic melanoma and nodal capsular nevus in sentinel lymph nodes.

### Specifications

Clone	IHC010
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

### IHC Procedure\*

Positive Control Tissue	Melanoma, Skin Melanocytes
Dilution Range	1:50 – 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the corresponding user manual for detection system

\*Result should confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

### Result

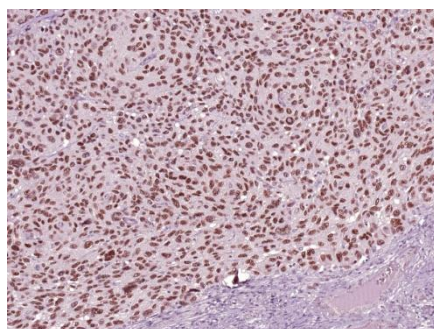


Figure. SOX10 on Melanoma

## Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

## Precautions

**The product is for research use only.** Do not use for diagnosis purpose. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with all reagents. Always wear laboratory coats, disposable gloves, and other appropriate laboratory equipment when handling reagents. Do not ingest reagents, and avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water if contact occurs.

## References

1. **Pingault V**, et al. “SOX10 mutations in patients with Waardenburg-Hirschsprung disease. ” *Nat Genet.* 1998; 18:171-3.
2. **Kelsch RN**. “Sorting out Sox10 functions in neural crest development.” *BioEssays.* 2006; 28:788.
3. **Nonaka D**, et al. “Sox10: a pan-schwannian and melanocytic marker.” *Am J Surg Pathol.* 2008; 32:1291-8.
4. **Chorny JA**, et al. “S100-positive spindle cells in scars: a diagnostic pitfall in the re-excision of desmoplastic melanoma.” *Am J Dermatopathol.* 2002; 24:309-12.
5. **Robson A**, et al. “S100 expression in cutaneous scars: a potential diagnostic pitfall in the diagnosis of desmoplastic melanoma.” *Histopathology.* 2001; 38:135-40.
6. **Longacre T**, et al. “Desmoplastic and spindle-cell malignant melanoma. An immunohistochemical study.” *Am J Surg Pathol.* 1996; 20:1489-500.
7. **Ramos-Herberth FI**, et al. “SOX10 immunostaining distinguishes desmoplastic melanoma from excision scar.” *J Cutan Pathol.* 2010; 37:944–52.

## Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to [femtopath@hongjing.com.tw](mailto:femtopath@hongjing.com.tw) for assistance with more questions regarding this product.