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Product datasheet for AP20370PU-M

SNAIL (SNAI1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Western blot:** 1/500-1/1000. **Immunofluorescence:** 1/50-1/200. **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** 1/50-1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human SNAI 1 around the phosphorylation site of Serine 246.
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of SNAI 1 protein. (region surrounding Ala242)
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2 State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE) Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~29 kDa
Gene Name:	snail family transcriptional repressor 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 20613 MouseEntrez Gene 116490 RatEntrez Gene 6615 Human O95863

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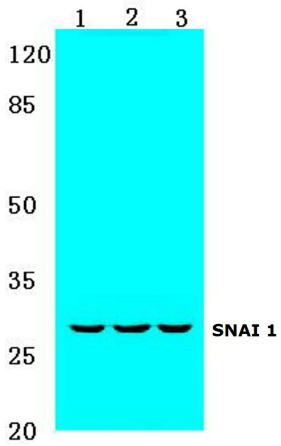
Background: The SNAIL family of developmental regulatory proteins is a group of widely conserved zinc-finger proteins that regulate transcription and include the mammalian proteins SLUG, SNAI 1, the human homolog of Drosophila SNAIL, and Smuc. SNAI 1 and SLUG are expressed in placenta and adult heart, liver and skeletal muscle. SNAI 1, and the corresponding mouse homolog Sn,a each contain three classic zinc fingers and one atypical zinc finger, while SLUG contains five zinc finger regions and a transcriptional repression domain at the amino terminus, which enables SLUG to act as a negative regulator of gene expression. SLUG is implicated in the generation and migration of neural crest cells in human embryos and also contributes to limb bud development. In addition, SLUG also constitutes a cellular anti-apoptotic transcription factor that effectively prevents apoptosis in murine pro-B cells deprived of IL-3. The SNAIL-related gene from murine skeletal muscle cells, Smuc, is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and thymus and can, likewise, repress gene transcription. Smuc preferentially associates with CAGGTG and CACCTG E-box motifs (CANNTG) on DNA and involves the five putative DNA-binding zinc finger domains at the C-terminal region of Smuc.

Synonyms: SNAH, Protein snail homolog 1

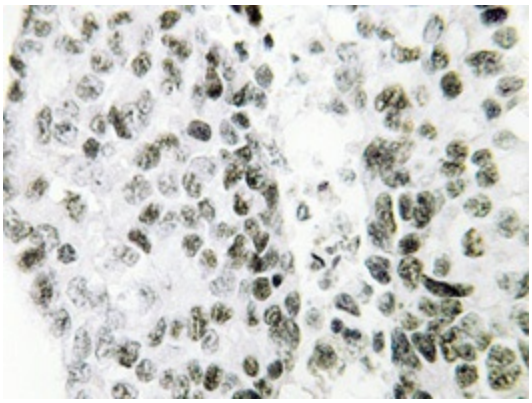
Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Adherens junction

Product images:



Western blot (WB) analysis of SNAI 1 antibody at 1/500 dilution: Lane 1: MCF-7 cell lysate. Lane 2: NIH-3T3 cell lysate. Lane 3: Rat heart tissue lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of SNAI1 antibody in paraffin-embedded Human lung carcinoma tissue.