

SP1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-90919

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

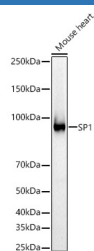
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human SP1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

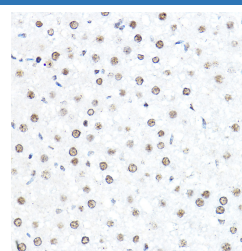
Data



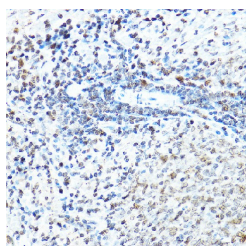
Western blot analysis of Mouse heart using SP1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:600 dilution.

Observed-MV:90 kDa

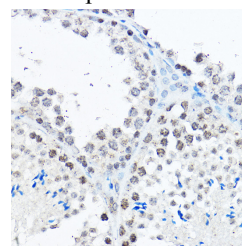
Calculated-MV:75 kDa/79 kDa/80 kDa



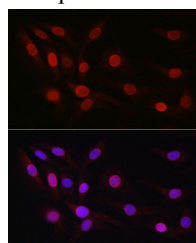
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat liver using SP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat spleen using SP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse testis using SP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



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Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using SP1
Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue:
DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping

The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a zinc finger transcription factor that binds to GC-rich motifs of many promoters. The encoded protein is involved in many cellular processes, including cell differentiation, cell growth, apoptosis, immune responses, response to DNA damage, and chromatin remodeling. Post-translational modifications such as phosphorylation, acetylation, glycosylation, and proteolytic processing significantly affect the activity of this protein, which can be an activator or a repressor. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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