A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# **Recombinant SP1 Monoclonal Antibody**

catalog number: AN301966L

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

## Description

Reactivity Human; Rat; Mouse

Immunogen Recombinant human SP1 fragment

HostRabbitIsotypeIgG, κCloneA682

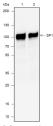
Purification Protein Apurified

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

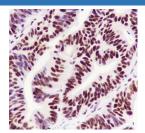
# Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:1000 **IHC** 1:50

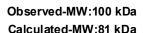
#### Data

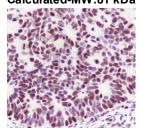


Western Blot with SP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: K562

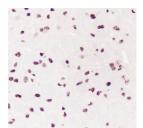


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using SP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

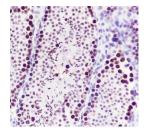




Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer using SP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse cerebrum using SP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using SP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50. SP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

# **Preparation & Storage**

# For Research Use Only

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## **Elabscience Bionovation Inc.**

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

Shipping Ice bag

## **Background**

Specificity protein 1 (SP1) is a ubiquitously expressed transcription factor belonging to the family of C2H2-type zinc finger containing DNA-binding proteins. SP1 binds GC-rich motifs with high affinity and regulates the expression of numerous mammalian genes. It interacts with many other transcription factors, such as c-Myc, EGR1, and Stat1, and with basal transcription machinery components. SP1 interacts with chromatin-modifying factors, such as histone deacetylases (HDACs) and p300 in chromatin remodeling. Transcriptional activity and stability of SP1 are regulated by post-translational modification, including phosphorylation, acetylation, ubiquitination, and glycosylation. Glycosylation of SP1 following insulin treatment leads to increased nuclear localization, while glucagon treatment increases cytoplasmic SP1 levels. Investigators have found high levels of SP1 in patients with Alzheimer's disease.