SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-66311**

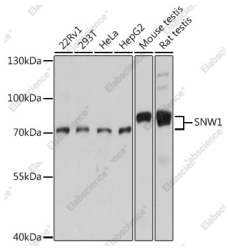
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human SNW1 (NP_036377.1)
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

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

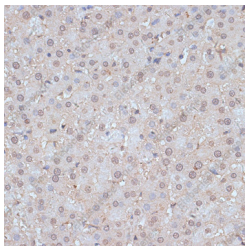
Data



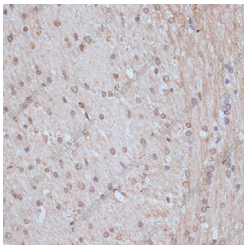
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MW:70 kDa/75 kDa

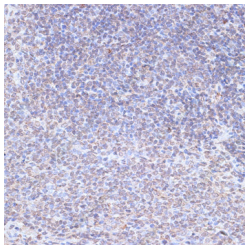
Calculated-MW:61 kDa



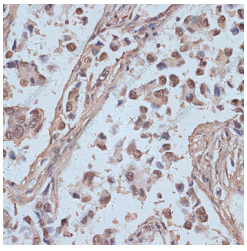
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

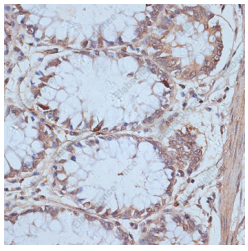


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat brain using SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

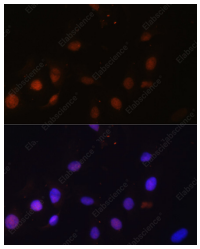


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat spleen using SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon using SNW1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

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

This gene, a member of the SNW gene family, encodes a coactivator that enhances transcription from some Pol II promoters. This coactivator can bind to the ligand-binding domain of the vitamin D receptor and to retinoid receptors to enhance vitamin D-, retinoic acid-, estrogen-, and glucocorticoid-mediated gene expression. It can also function as a splicing factor by interacting with poly (A)-binding protein 2 to directly control the expression of muscle-specific genes at the transcriptional level. Finally, the protein may be involved in oncogenesis since it interacts with a region of SKI oncoproteins that is required for transforming activity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.