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Anti-SNAI1/2 Antibody

Catalog # AP53703

Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	O95863
Other Accession	O43623
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	29083

Additional Information

Gene ID	6615
Other Names	SNAH; Zinc finger protein SNAI1; Protein snail homolog 1; Protein sna
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human SNAI1. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/1000 IF~~1/50 - 1/200
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

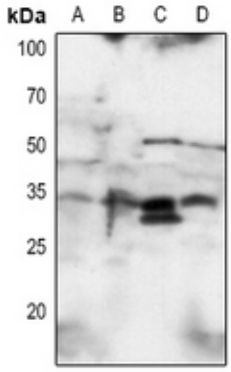
Name	SNAI1
Synonyms	SNAH
Function	Involved in induction of the epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT), formation and maintenance of embryonic mesoderm, growth arrest, survival and cell migration (PubMed:10655587, PubMed:15647282, PubMed:20389281, PubMed:20562920, PubMed:21952048, PubMed:25827072). Binds to 3 E-boxes of the E-cadherin/CDH1 gene promoter and to the promoters of CLDN7 and KRT8 and, in association with histone demethylase KDM1A which it recruits to the promoters, causes a decrease in dimethylated H3K4 levels and represses transcription (PubMed:10655587, PubMed:20389281, PubMed:20562920). The N-terminal SNAG domain competes with histone H3 for the same binding site on the histone demethylase complex formed by KDM1A and RCOR1, and thereby inhibits demethylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-4' (in vitro) (PubMed:20389281, PubMed:21300290, PubMed:23721412). During EMT, involved with LOXL2 in

	negatively regulating pericentromeric heterochromatin transcription (PubMed:16096638). SNAI1 recruits LOXL2 to pericentromeric regions to oxidize histone H3 and repress transcription which leads to release of heterochromatin component CBX5/HP1A, enabling chromatin reorganization and acquisition of mesenchymal traits (By similarity). Associates with EGR1 and SP1 to mediate tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate (TPA)-induced up-regulation of CDKN2B, possibly by binding to the CDKN2B promoter region 5'-TCACA-3 (PubMed:20121949). In addition, may also activate the CDKN2B promoter by itself (PubMed:20121949).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Once phosphorylated (probably on Ser-107, Ser-111, Ser-115 and Ser-119) it is exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where subsequent phosphorylation of the destruction motif and ubiquitination involving BTRC occurs.
Tissue Location	Expressed in a variety of tissues with the highest expression in kidney. Expressed in mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines.

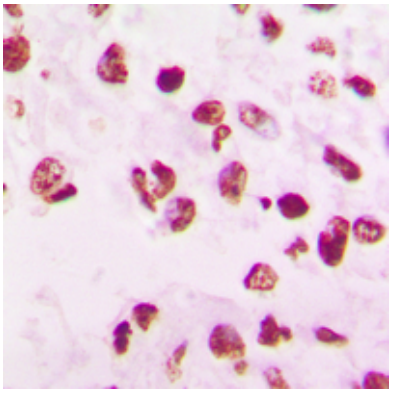
Background

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to SNAI1

Images

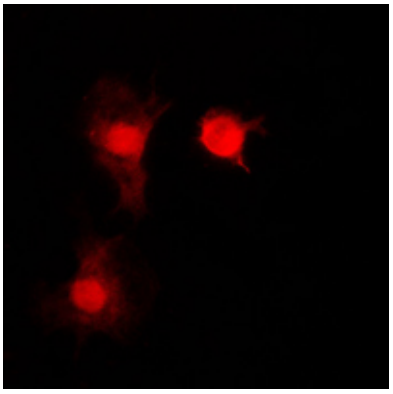


Western blot analysis of SNAI1/2 expression in HCT116 (A), MCF7 (B), mouse lung (C), mouse liver (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of SNAI1 staining in human lung cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Immunofluorescent analysis of SNAI1 staining in HEK293T cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary



antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.