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SATB1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90144

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC, ICC, IP, IHF
Primary Accession	Q01826
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	DNA binding protein SATB1; DNA-binding protein SATB1; SATB homeobox 1;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	85957

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:3000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:100~1:500 IP 1:50~1:100 FC 1:200~1:500
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SATB1
Description	SATB1 is a crucial silencing factor contributing to the initiation of X inactivation mediated by Xist RNA that occurs during embryogenesis and in lymphoma (By similarity). Binds to DNA at special AT-rich sequences, the consensus SATB1-binding sequence (CSBS), at nuclear matrix- or scaffold-associated regions. Thought to recognize the sugar-phosphate structure of double-stranded DNA. Transcriptional repressor controlling nuclear and viral gene expression in a phosphorylated and acetylated status-dependent manner, by binding to matrix attachment regions (MARs) of DNA and inducing a local chromatin-loop remodeling.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name	SATB1 (HGNC:10541)
Function	Crucial silencing factor contributing to the initiation of X inactivation mediated by Xist RNA that occurs during embryogenesis and in lymphoma (By similarity). Binds to DNA at special AT-rich sequences, the consensus SATB1-binding sequence (CSBS), at nuclear matrix- or scaffold-associated regions. Thought to recognize the sugar-phosphate structure of double-stranded DNA. Transcriptional repressor controlling nuclear and viral gene expression in a phosphorylated and acetylated status-dependent manner, by binding to matrix attachment regions (MARs) of DNA and inducing a local chromatin-loop remodeling. Acts as a docking site for several

chromatin remodeling enzymes (e.g. PML at the MHC-I locus) and also by recruiting corepressors (HDACs) or coactivators (HATs) directly to promoters and enhancers. Modulates genes that are essential in the maturation of the immune T-cell CD8SP from thymocytes. Required for the switching of fetal globin species, and beta- and gamma-globin genes regulation during erythroid differentiation. Plays a role in chromatin organization and nuclear architecture during apoptosis. Interacts with the unique region (UR) of cytomegalovirus (CMV). Alu-like motifs and SATB1-binding sites provide a unique chromatin context which seems preferentially targeted by the HIV-1 integration machinery. Moreover, HIV-1 Tat may overcome SATB1- mediated repression of IL2 and IL2RA (interleukin) in T-cells by binding to the same domain than HDAC1. Delineates specific epigenetic modifications at target gene loci, directly up-regulating metastasis- associated genes while down-regulating tumor-suppressor genes. Reprograms chromatin organization and the transcription profiles of breast tumors to promote growth and metastasis. Promotes neuronal differentiation of neural stem/progenitor cells in the adult subventricular zone, possibly by positively regulating the expression of NEUROD1 (By similarity).

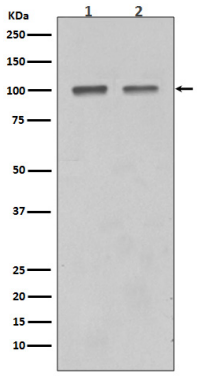
Cellular Location

Nucleus matrix. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Organized into a cage-like network anchoring loops of heterochromatin and tethering specialized DNA sequences (PubMed:12692553). When sumoylated, localized in promyelocytic leukemia nuclear bodies (PML NBs) (PubMed:18408014)

Tissue Location

Expressed predominantly in thymus.

Images



Western blot analysis of SATB1 in (1)Mouse thymus tissue lysate;(2)Jurkat cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP90144-IHC.jpg

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human thymus, using SATB1 Antibody.