

SP6/KLF14 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97297

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q3SY56
Other Accession	Q3SY56
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39840
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SP6
Epitope Specificity	201-300/376
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the Sp1 C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family. Contains 3 C2H2-type zinc fingers.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Zinc-finger proteins contain DNA-binding domains and have a wide variety of functions, most of which encompass some form of transcriptional activation or repression. Sp6, also known as EPFN, EPIPROFIN or KLF14, is a 376 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleus and contains three C2H2-type zinc fingers. Expressed ubiquitously with higher expression in developing teeth, hair follicles and limb buds, Sp6 functions to bind GC-rich sequences and related GT and CACCC boxes, thereby promoting cellular proliferation. Human Sp6 shares 96% sequence homology with its mouse counterpart, suggesting a conserved role between species. The gene encoding Sp6 maps to human chromosome 17, which comprises over 2.5% of the human genome and encodes over 1,200 genes.

Additional Information

Gene ID	80320
Other Names	AI1K; EPFN; EPIPROFIN; KLF14; 1110025J03Rik; SP6_HUMAN; SP6; Krueppel-like factor 14; SP6_MOUSE; Sp6 transcription factor
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	SP6
Synonyms	KLF14
Function	Promotes cell proliferation (By similarity). Plays a role in tooth germ growth (By similarity). Plays a role in the control of enamel mineralization. Binds the AMBN promoter (PubMed: 32167558).
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.