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SALL1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98618

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9NSC2
Other Accession	Q9NSC2
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Human, Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	140405
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SALL1
Epitope Specificity	451-550/1324
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 sal C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family. Contains 9 C2H2-type zinc fingers.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with HDAC1, HDAC2, RBBP4, RBPP7, MTA1 and MTA2. Interacts with FAM58A. Probably associates with NuRD histone deacetylase complex (HDAC).
DISEASE	Defects in SALL1 are the cause of Townes-Brocks syndrome (TBS) [MIM:107480]. TBS is a rare, autosomal dominant malformation syndrome with a combination of imperforate anus, triphalangeal and supernumerary thumbs, malformed ears and sensorineural hearing loss. Defects in SALL1 may cause a phenotype overlapping with TBS, similar to bronchio-oto-renal syndrome (BOR) [MIM:113650]. BOR is an autosomal dominant disorder, manifested by various combinations of preauricular pits, branchial fistulae or cysts, lacrimal duct stenosis, hearing loss, structural defects of the outer, middle, or inner ear, and renal dysplasia. Associated defects include asthenic habitus, long narrow facies, constricted palate, deep overbite, and myopia. Hearing loss may be due to Mondini type cochlear defect and stapes fixation.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Sall1 and Sall2 are mammalian homologs of the Drosophila region-specific home-otic gene spalt (sal), which encodes a zinc finger-containing transcription regulator. Drosophila spalt (sal) is an essential genetic component required for the specification of posterior head and anterior tail as opposed to trunk. Mammalian Sall1 may mediate higher order chromatin structure, and may be a component of a distinct heterochromatin-dependent silencing process. Sall1 is present in kidney, brain and liver. Sall2 is a p53-independent regulator of p21 and BAX, and can function in some cell types as a regulator of cell growth and survival. Human Sall2 is present in brain, heart, kidney or pancreas. Sall1 and Sall2 are expressed in different areas of the fetal brain that may represent distinct sets of neurons.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6299
Other Names	SAL1; Spalt; HEL-S-89; HSAL1; Sal-1; TBS; ZNF794; Msal-3; SALL1_HUMAN; SALL1; Spalt-like transcription factor 1; Zinc finger protein 794; Zinc finger protein SALL1; Zinc finger protein Spalt-1 (HSal1 | Sal-1); SALL1_MOUSE; Zinc finger protein Spalt-3 (Sal-3 | mSal-3); Sal3; spalt like transcription factor 1; sal (Drosophila)-like 1; sal-like 1 (Drosophila)
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	SALL1
Synonyms	SAL1, ZNF794
Function	Transcriptional repressor involved in organogenesis. Plays an essential role in ureteric bud invasion during kidney development.
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ER74}.
Tissue Location	Highest levels in kidney. Lower levels in adult brain (enriched in corpus callosum, lower expression in substantia nigra) and liver

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