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SnoN Antibody

Catalog # ASC10100

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P12757
Other Accession	NP_005405, 223029418
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	76976
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	SnoN antibody can be used for detection of SnoN by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	6498
Other Names	SnoN Antibody: SNO, SnoA, SnoI, SnoN, SNO, Ski-like protein, Ski-related oncogene, SKI-like oncogene
Target/Specificity	SKIL;
Reconstitution & Storage	SnoN antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	SnoN Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SKIL
Synonyms	SNO
Function	May have regulatory role in cell division or differentiation in response to extracellular signals.
Tissue Location	Isoform SNON and isoform SNOA are widely expressed. Highest expression is found in skeletal muscle, followed by placenta and lung. Lowest expression in heart, brain and pancreas. Isoform SNOI expression is restricted to skeletal muscle

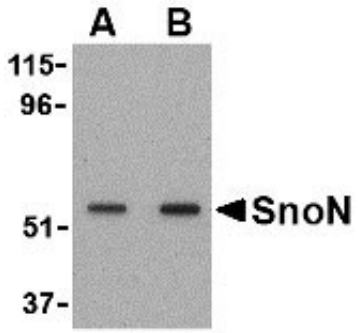
Background

SnoN Antibody: TGF-beta is a ubiquitously expressed cytokine that signals through the Smad protein family to regulate numerous cellular processes such as embryonic development and tumorigenesis. This signaling is negatively regulated by Ski, the mammalian homolog of the transforming protein of an avian retrovirus that induces oncogenic transformation of chicken embryo cells, and the related protein SnoN. Like Ski, SnoN functions by binding to the Smad proteins and preventing their phosphorylation, thereby inhibiting their ability to bind DNA and activate the transcription of downstream genes. SnoN is located primarily in the nucleus in cancer tissues or cells, but in the cytoplasm in normal tissues or primary epithelial cells. There are at least four alternately spliced isoforms of SnoN; SnoN antibody will recognize all isoforms (SnoN, SnoN2, SnoI, and SnoA).

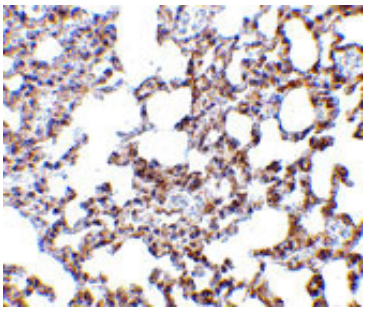
References

Derynck R, Akhurst RJ, and Balmain A. TGF-β signaling in tumor suppression and cancer progression. Nat. Genet. 2001; 29:117-129.
Li Y, Turck CM, Teumer JK, et al. Unique sequence, Ski, in Sloan-Kettering avian retrovirus with properties of a new cell-derived oncogene. J. Virol. 1986; 57:1065-72.
Luo K. Ski and SnoN: negative regulators of TGF-β signaling. Curr. Op. Gen. Dev. 2004; 14:65-70.
Massague J and Wotton D. Transcriptional control by the TGF-β/Smad signaling system. EMBO J. 2000; 19:1745-54.

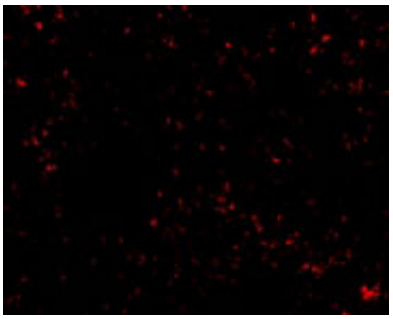
Images



Western blot analysis of SnoN in A431 cell lysate with SnoN antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of SnoN in mouse lung tissue with SnoN antibody at 5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of SnoN in Mouse Lung cells with SnoN antibody at 20 µg/mL.