

ARG41688 anti-SATB1 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes SATB1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	SATB1
Species	Human
Immunogen	A 18 amino acid peptide within the first 50 amino acids of Human SATB1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Special AT-rich sequence-binding protein 1; DNA-binding protein SATB1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	20 µg/ml
	IHC-P	2.5 µg/ml
	WB	1 - 2 µg/ml

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

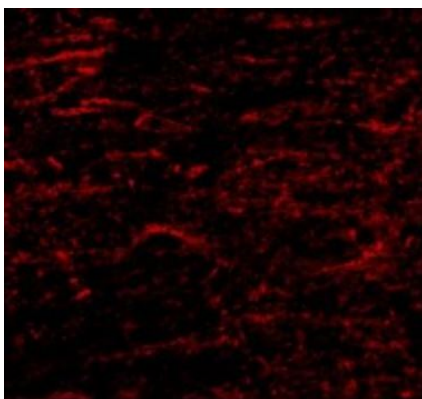
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

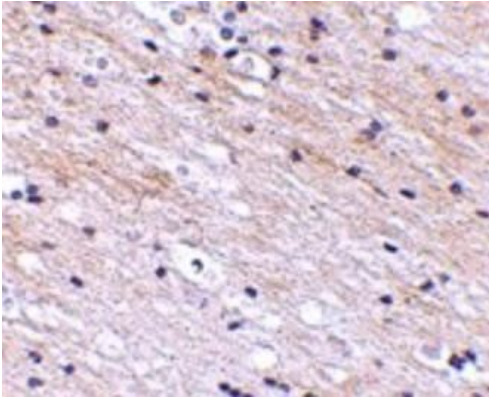
Gene Symbol	SATB1
Gene Full Name	SATB homeobox 1
Background	This gene encodes a matrix protein which binds nuclear matrix and scaffold-associating DNAs through a unique nuclear architecture. The protein recruits chromatin-remodeling factors in order to regulate chromatin structure and gene expression. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	86 kDa
PTM	Sumoylated. Sumoylation promotes cleavage by caspases. Phosphorylated by PKC. Acetylated by PCAF. Phosphorylated form interacts with HDAC1, but unphosphorylated form interacts with PCAF. DNA binding properties are activated by phosphorylation and inactivated by acetylation. In opposition, gene expression is down-regulated by phosphorylation but up-regulated by acetylation. Cleaved at Asp-254 by caspase-3 and caspase-6 during T-cell apoptosis in thymus and during B-cell stimulation. The cleaved forms cannot dimerize and lose transcription regulation function because of impaired DNA and chromatin association. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Nucleus matrix. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Organized into a cage-like network anchoring loops of heterochromatin and tethering specialized DNA sequences. When sumoylated, localized in promyelocytic leukemia nuclear bodies (PML NBs). [UniProt]

Images



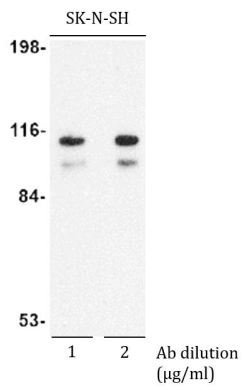
ARG41688 anti-SATB1 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Human brain cells stained with ARG41688 anti-SATB1 antibody at 20 µg/ml dilution.



ARG41688 anti-SATB1 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue stained with ARG41688 anti-SATB1 antibody at 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ dilution.



ARG41688 anti-SATB1 antibody WB image

Western blot: SK-N-SH cell lysate stained with ARG41688 anti-SATB1 antibody at 1 and 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ dilution.