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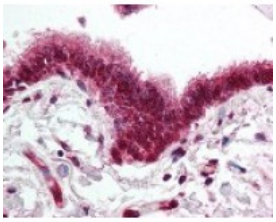
ProSci Incorporated
12170 Flint Place
Poway, CA 92064

Toll Free: +1 (888) 513 9525
Local: +1 (858) 513 2638
Fax: +1 (858) 513 2692

techsupport@prosci-inc.com

SKIL Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-313



Immunohistochemistry staining of SKIL in lung, respiratory epithelium tissue using SKIL Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	SKIL antibody can be used in ELISA, Western Blot starting at 1:500 - 1:1000, and immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	SKIL antibody was raised against amino acids 600 - 684 of SKIL (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Protein G Column
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 0.2% gelatin, 0.05% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	SKIL antibody can be stored short term 4 ˚C. For long term storage aliquot and store at -20 ˚C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	SKIL, Ski-related oncogene, SnoI, SnoN, SKI-like oncogene, Sno, Ski-related oncogene snoN, Ski-related protein, Ski-like protein, SnoA
ACCESSION NO.:	P12757
PROTEIN GI NO.:	313104010
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	SKIL
GENE ID:	6498

Background

BACKGROUND:	Principal Names: SnoN; SNO; SKI-like; Ski-related Oncogene; SnoA; SKIL Official Gene Symbol- SKIL Gen Bank Accession Number- NP_005405 Gene ID- 6498(Human) 20482 (mouse)Gene Map Locus- 3q26 (human) SnoN, an 80 kDa protein, is a member of ski family of nuclear proto-oncogenes involved in regulation of cellular transformation and differentiation. Primarily expressed in two isoforms, SnoN is localized in cytoplasm in normal tissues and non-tumorigenic primary epithelial cells. In cancer tissues or cells, SnoN is exclusively localized in the nucleus. It plays a vital role in inhibition of cell cycle arrest induced by TGF-. Upon morphological differentiation or cell-cycle arrest, SnoN translocates into the nucleus, binds to Smad2, Smad3, and Smad4 on TGF- -responsive promoters and represses their ability to activate expression of TGF- target genes. It has also been found to mediate transcriptional repression of thyroid hormone receptor, Mad and pRb. Increased expression of SnoN has been detected in many human tumor cell lines suggesting a clinical significance.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016