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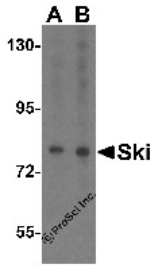
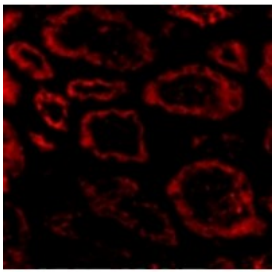
Ski Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 2259



Western blot analysis of Ski in HeLa cell lysate with Ski antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of Ski in human kidney tissue with Ski antibody at 20 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Chicken: (100%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, WB
APPLICATIONS:	SkiP antibody can be used for detection of Ski by Western blot at 1 - 2 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 20 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1201 - Hela Cell Lysate
IMMUNOGEN:	Ski antibody was raised against a 14 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human Ski. The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of Ski.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Ski Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Ski Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Ski antibody can be stored at 4˚C for three months and -20˚C, 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.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	Ski Antibody: SGS, SKV, Ski oncogene, Proto-oncogene c-Ski
ACCESSION NO.:	P12755

PROTEIN GI NO.:	134517
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	SKI
GENE ID:	6497

Background

BACKGROUND:	Ski 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. Ski 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. Ski will also bind to the Smad proteins specific to bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs) and block BMP signaling in mammalian cells.
REFERENCES:	1) Derynck R, Akhurst RJ, and Balmain A. TGF-β signaling in tumor suppression and cancer progression. Nat. Genet. 2001; 29:117-129.
	2) 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.
	3) Luo K. Ski and SnoN: negative regulators of TGF-β signaling. Curr. Op. Gen. Dev. 2004; 14:65-70.
	4) Massague J and Wotton D. Transcriptional control by the TGF-b/Smad signaling system. EMBO J. 2000; 19:1745-54.

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