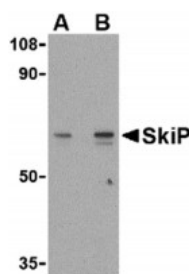


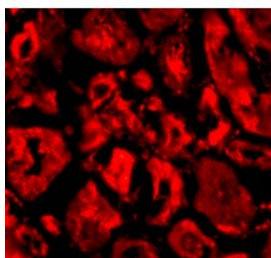


SkiP Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 2261



Western blot analysis of SkiP in mouse skeletal muscle tissue lysate with SkiP antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 ug/mL.



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

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Bovine: (100%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, WB
APPLICATIONS:	SkiP antibody can be used for detection of SkiP by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 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. 1407 - Mouse Skeletal Muscle Tissue Lysate 2) Cat. No. 1305 - Human Kidney Tissue Lysate
IMMUNOGEN:	SkiP antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human SkiP. The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of SkiP.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	SkiP Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	SkiP Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	SkiP 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:	SkiP Antibody: Bx42, SKIP, Prp45, SKIIP, PRPF45, NCOA-62, SNW domain-containing protein 1, Nuclear
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	protein SkiP
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_036377
PROTEIN GI NO.:	6912676
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	SNW1
GENE ID:	22938

Background

BACKGROUND: SkiP Antibody: TGF-beta and the bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs) are key signaling proteins that regulate numerous cellular processes such as embryonic development and tumorigenesis. Both signal through the Smad protein family and are negatively regulated by Ski and SnoN, two related proto-oncoproteins. Ski functions by binding to the Smad proteins activated by TGF-beta and the (BMPs) and preventing their phosphorylation, inhibiting their ability to bind DNA and activate the transcription of downstream genes. SkiP was originally identified as a Ski-interacting protein and was later found to augment the signals induced by TGF-beta but inhibit transcription induced by BMP-2 in C2C12 cells, suggesting that SkiP is a key player in the signaling cascades initiated by TGF-beta and the BMP protein family.

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- 4) Massague J and Wotton D. Transcriptional control by the TGF-b/Smad signaling system. EMBO J. 2000; 19:1745-54.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016