磷酸化锌指转录因子 Slug+SNAIL 抗体

产品货号： mlR11962

英文名称： phospho-SNAIL + SLUG (Ser246)

中文名称： 磷酸化锌指转录因子 Slug+SNAIL 抗体

别　　名： SNAIL + SLUG (phospho S246); p-SNAIL + SLUG (phospho S246); SNAIL + SLUG (phospho S246 + S251); SNAIL + SLUG (phospho Ser246 + Ser251); phospho-SNAIL(Ser246) + SLUG(Ser251); phospho-SNAIL(Ser246) + SLUG(Ser251); dJ710H13.1; MGC10182; Neural crest transcription factor Slug; Protein sna; Protein snail homolog 1; Protein snail homolog 2; Protein snail homolog; Slug homolog zinc finger protein; Slug zinc finger protein; SLUGH; SLUGH 1; SLUGH1; SLUGH2; SNA; Sna protein; SNAH; SNAI 2; snai1; SNAI1_HUMAN; Snai2; SNAI2_HUMAN; Snail 2; Snail homolog 1 (Drosophila); Snail homolog 2; Snail2; WS 2D; WS2D; Zinc finger protein SLUG; Zinc finger protein SNAI1; Zinc finger protein SNAI2.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　免疫学　发育生物学　神经生物学　信号转导　干细胞　细胞凋亡　锌指蛋白　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 Flow-Cyt=1μg/Test
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 29kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

mlbio 酶联生物
Good elisakit producers

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human SNAIL around the phosphorylation site of Ser246:TF(p-S)RM

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： This gene encodes a member of the Snail family of C2H2-type zinc finger transcription factors. The encoded protein acts as a transcriptional repressor that binds to E-box motifs and is also likely to repress E-cadherin. SLUG is involved in epithelial-mesenchymal transitions (EMT) involving E-cadherin repression which is known to play an important role in tumor progression amd neural tube formation. SLUG also has antiapoptotic activity. Mutations in this gene may be associated with sporadic cases of neural tube defects (referenced from Entrez gene).

Function:

SNAIL is involved in the epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) and formation and maintenance of embryonic mesoderm (By similarity). Binds to 3 E-boxes of the E-cadherin gene promoter and represses its transcription. SLUG is a transcriptional repressor, involved in the generation and migration of neural crest cells. PTM: SNAIL is phosphorylated by GSK3B. Once phosphorylated, it becomes a target for BTRC ubiquitination. Ubiquitinated on Lys-98, Lys-137 and Lys-146 by FBXL14 and BTRC leading to degradation. BTRC-triggered ubiquitination requires previous GSK3B-mediated SNAI1 phosphorylation. Similarity: Both SNAIL and SLUG belong to the snail C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family. Tissue specificity: SNAIL is expressed in a variety of tissues with the highest expression in kidney. Expressed in mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines. SLUG is expressed in placenta and adult heart, pancreas, liver, kidney and skeletal muscle.

Subunit:

Interacts with FBXL14 and GSK3B. Interacts with BTRC; interaction occurs when it is phosphorylated on the destruction motif. Interacts (via SNAG domain) with WTIP (via LIM domains) (By similarity). Interacts (via SNAG domain) with LIMD1 (via LIM domains), and AJUBA (via LIM domains). Interacts with LOXL2 and LOXL3.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Once phosphorylated (probably on Ser-107, Ser-111, Ser-115 and Ser-119) it is exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where subsequent phosphorylation of the destruction motif and ubiquitination involving BTRC occurs.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in a variety of tissues with the highest expression in kidney. Expressed in mesenchymal and epithelial cell lines.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by GSK3B. Once phosphorylated, it becomes a target for BTRC ubiquitination.

Ubiquitinated on Lys-98, Lys-137 and Lys-146 by FBXL14 and BTRC leading to degradation. BTRC-triggered ubiquitination requires previous GSK3B-mediated SNAI1 phosphorylation.

O-GlcNAcylation at Ser-112 is enhanced in hyperglycaemic conditions, it opposes phosphorylation by GSK3B, and stabilizes the protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the snail C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family.

Contains 4 C2H2-type zinc fingers.

SWISS:

O95863

Gene ID:

6615

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片