

Rabbit anti-Human SKIL Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SKIL antibody

Anti-SKIL Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256945	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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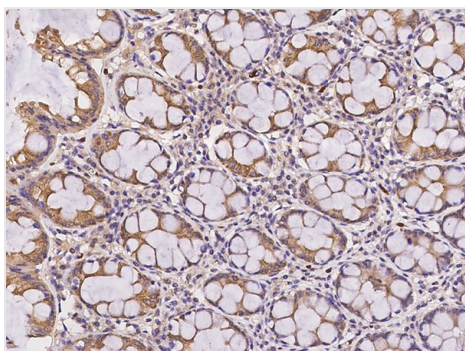
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SKIL; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-SKIL Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; SKIL Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-SNO Antibody; Anti-SnoA Antibody; Anti-SnoI Antibody; Anti-SnoN Antibody; anti-SKIL antibody

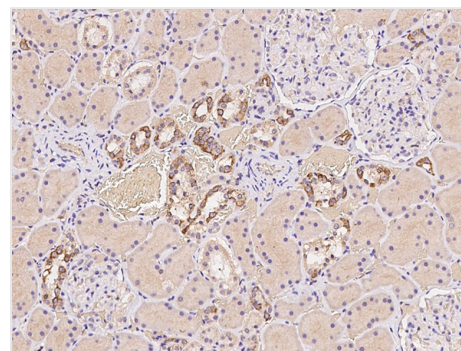
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human SKIL
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-SKIL antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human SKIL fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human SKIL fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human SKIL in human rectum with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human SKIL in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SKIL antibody	TGF-beta signaling regulates cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis through activation of SMAD transcription factors that are in turn modulated by members of the Ski-SnoN family. In this process, Ski can negatively modulate TGF-beta signaling by disrupting active R-SMAD/Co-SMAD heteromers. Ski-related novel gene (SnoN/SKIL) is a transcription co-factor and has at least four alternately spliced isoforms, including SnoN, SnoN2, SnoI, and SnoA. SnoN functions in the regulation of cell proliferation, senescence, apoptosis, and differentiation. SnoN is also an activator of the tumor suppressor p53 in response to cellular stress. SnoN is expressed in the cytoplasm in normal tissues or primary epithelial cells, but in the nucleus in cancer tissues or cells. New research implicates SnoN as a novel therapeutic target for ovarian cancer, prostate cancer and oral cancer.
References	Wallden K, et al. (2017) Snon stabilizes the smad3/smad4 protein complex. Sci Rep 7 46370.Tecalco-Cruz AC, et al. (2012) Transforming growth factor-beta/smad target gene skil is negatively regulated by the transcriptional cofactor complex snon-smad4. J Biol Chem 287 (32): 26764-26776.Shinozuka E, et al. (2013) Snon/skil modulates proliferation through control of hsa-mir-720 transcription in esophageal cancer cells. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 430 (1): 101-106.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/skil-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256945>