

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP2054e**

### Specification

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O95863</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Antigen Region	1-30

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 6615

#### Other Names

Zinc finger protein SNAI1, Protein snail homolog 1, Protein sna, SNAI1, SNAH

#### Target/Specificity

This SNAI1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SNAI1.

#### Dilution

WB~1:1000

#### Format

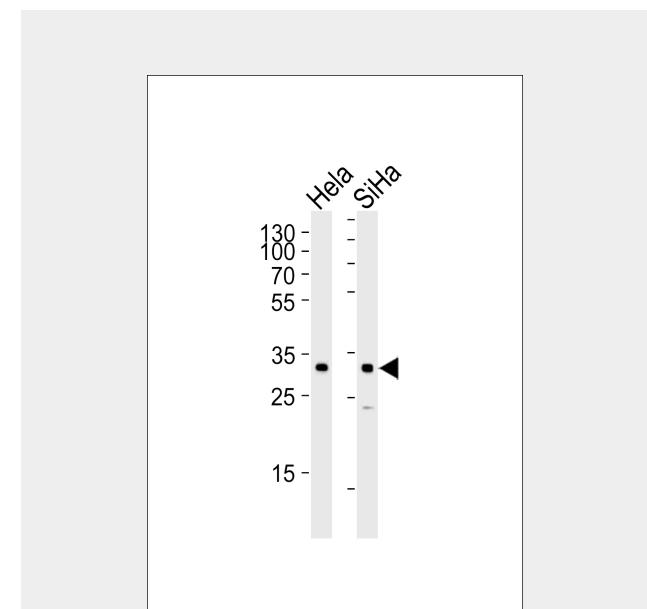
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

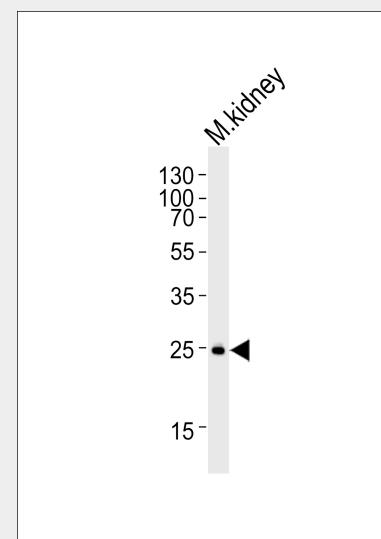
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, SiHa cell line (from left to right), using SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8)(Cat. #AP2054e). AP2054e was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Western blot analysis of mouse kidney tissue lysate, using SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8)(Cat. #AP2054e). AP2054e was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP)

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) - Protein Information**
**Name** SNAI1

**Synonyms** SNAH

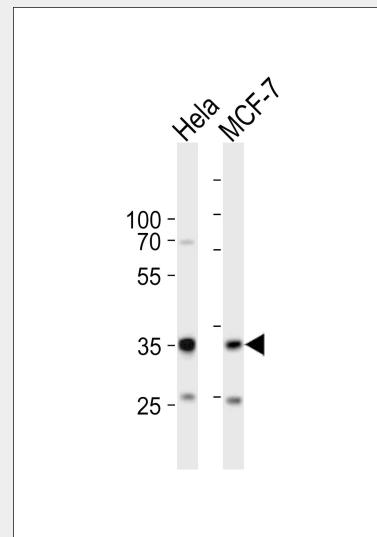
**Function**

Involved in induction of the epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT), formation and maintenance of embryonic mesoderm, growth arrest, survival and cell migration. Binds to 3 E-boxes of the E-cadherin/CDH1 gene promoter and to the promoters of CLDN7 and KRT8 and, in association with histone demethylase KDM1A which it recruits to the promoters, causes a decrease in dimethylated H3K4 levels and represses transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281" target="\_blank">20389281</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20562920" target="\_blank">20562920</a>). The N-terminal SNAG domain competes with histone H3 for the same binding site on the histone demethylase complex formed by KDM1A and RCOR1, and thereby inhibits demethylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-4' (in vitro) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281" target="\_blank">20389281</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290" target="\_blank">21300290</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412" target="\_blank">23721412</a>). During EMT, involved with LOXL2 in negatively regulating pericentromeric heterochromatin transcription (By similarity). SNAI1 recruits LOXL2 to pericentromeric regions to oxidize histone H3 and repress transcription which leads to release of heterochromatin component CBX5/HP1A, enabling chromatin reorganization and acquisition of mesenchymal traits (By similarity). Associates with EGR1 and SP1 to mediate tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate (TPA)-induced up-regulation of CDKN2B, possibly by binding to the CDKN2B promoter region 5'-TCACA-3. In addition, may also activate the CDKN2B promoter by itself.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Once

at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, MCF-7 cell line (from left to right), using SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8)(Cat. #AP2054e). AP2054e was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) - Background**

The Drosophila embryonic protein snail is a zinc finger transcriptional repressor which downregulates the expression of ectodermal genes within the mesoderm. The nuclear protein is structurally similar to the Drosophila snail protein, and is also thought to be critical for mesoderm formation in the developing embryo.

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) - References**

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Deloukas, P., et al., Nature 414(6866):865-871 (2001). Batlle, E., et al., Nat. Cell Biol. 2(2):84-89 (2000). Paznekas, W.A., et al., Genomics 62(1):42-49 (1999). Twigg, S.R., et al., Hum. Genet. 105(4):320-326 (1999).

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 Location**

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

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**SNAI1 Antibody (N-term R8) - Citations**

- [The transcription factor Zeb2 regulates signaling in mast cells.](#)