

SNAI1Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E92424

Amount: 100ul

Background: Snail is a zinc-finger transcription factor that can repress E-cadherin transcription.

Downregulation of E-cadherin is associated with epithelial-mesenchymal transition during embryonic development, a process also exploited by invasive cancer cells (1-3). Indeed, loss of E-cadherin expression is correlated with the invasive properties of some tumors and there is a considerable inverse correlation between Snail and E-cadherin mRNA levels in epithelial tumor cell lines (4,5). In addition, Snail blocks the cell cycle and confers resistance to cell death (6). Phosphorylation of Snail by GSK-3 and PAK1 regulates its stability, cellular

localization and function (7-10).

Species: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Storage/Stability: Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,

50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonyms: SLUGH2; SNA; SNAH; dJ710H13.1 **Immunogen:** Fusion protein of human SNAI1

Purification: Affinity purification

Reactivity: H M R
Applications: WB
Molecular Weight: 29kDa
Swiss-Prot No.: 095863
Gene ID: 6615

References: 1. Barrallo-Gimeno, A. and Nieto, M.A. (2005) Development 132, 3151-3161. 2. Cano, A. et

al. (2000) Nat. Cell Biol. 2, 76-83. 3. Batlle, E. et al. (2000) Nat. Cell Biol. 2, 84-89. 4. Yokoyama, K. et al. (2003) Int. J. Oncol. 22, 891-898. 5. Yokoyama, K. et al. (2001) Oral Oncol. 37, 65-71. 6. Vega, S. et al. (2004) Genes Dev. 18, 1131-1143. 7. Zhou, B.P. et al. (2004) Nat. Cell Biol. 6, 931-940. 8. Bachelder, R.E. et al. (2005) J. Cell Biol. 168, 29-33. 9. Yook, J.I. et al. (2005) J. Biol. Chem. 280, 11740-11748. 10. Yang, Z. et al. (2005) Cancer

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