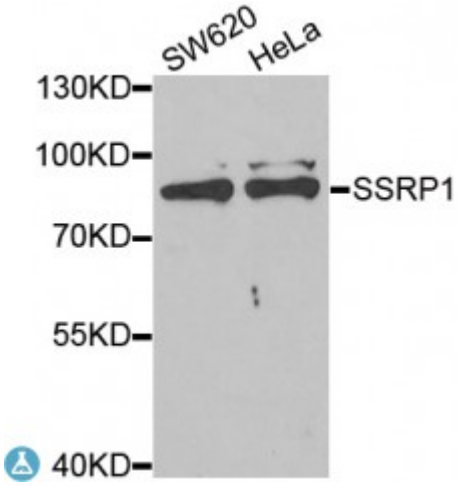
Anti-SSRP1 Antibody



Description	The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of a heterodimer that, along with SUPT16H, forms chromatin transcriptional elongation factor FACT. FACT interacts specifically with histones H2A/H2B to effect nucleosome disassembly and transcription elongation. FACT and cisplatin-damaged DNA may be crucial to the anticancer mechanism of cisplatin. This encoded protein contains a high mobility group box which most likely constitutes the structure recognition element for cisplatin-modified DNA. This protein also functions as a co-activator of the transcriptional activator p63. An alternatively spliced transcript variant of this gene has been described, but its full-length nature is not known.

Model	STJ115595
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-300 of human SSRP1 (NP_003137.1).
Gene ID	6749
Gene Symbol	SSRP1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	FACT complex subunit SSRP1 Chromatin-specific transcription elongation factor 80 kDa subunit Facilitates chromatin transcription complex 80 kDa subunit FACT 80 kDa subunit FACTp80 Facilitates chromatin transcription complex s
Molecular Weight	81.075 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11327OMIM:604328Reactome:R-HSA-112382
Alternative Names	FACT complex subunit SSRP1 Chromatin-specific transcription elongation factor 80 kDa subunit Facilitates chromatin transcription complex 80 kDa subunit FACT 80 kDa subunit FACTp80 Facilitates chromatin transcription complex s
Function	Component of the FACT complex, a general chromatin factor that acts to reorganize nucleosomes, The FACT complex is involved in multiple processes that require DNA as a template such as mRNA elongation, DNA replication and DNA repair, During transcription elongation the FACT complex acts as a histone chaperone that both destabilizes and restores nucleosomal structure, It facilitates the passage of RNA polymerase II and transcription by promoting the dissociation of one histone H2A-H2B dimer from the nucleosome, then subsequently promotes the reestablishment of the nucleosome following the passage of RNA polymerase II, The FACT complex is probably also involved in phosphorylation of 'Ser-392' of p53/TP53 via its association with CK2 (casein kinase II), Binds specifically to double-stranded DNA and at low levels to DNA modified by the antitumor agent cisplatin, May potentiate cisplatin-induced cell death by blocking replication and repair of modified DNA, Also acts as a transcriptional coactivator for p63/TP63,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by CK2 following UV but not gamma irradiation, Phosphorylation inhibits its DNA-binding activity,