

Anti-SATB2 antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to SATB2
Model	STJ190433
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SATB2 protein.
Immunogen Region	650-730aa
Gene ID	23314
Gene Symbol	SATB2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	SATB2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	High expression in adult brain, moderate expression in fetal brain, and weak expression in adult liver, kidney, and spinal cord and in select brain regions, including amygdala, corpus callosum, caudate nucleus, and hippocampus.
Purification	SATB2 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	DNA-binding protein SATB2 Special AT-rich sequence-binding protein 2
Molecular Weight	80 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:21637 OMIM:119540
Alternative Names	DNA-binding protein SATB2 Special AT-rich sequence-binding protein 2
Function	Binds to DNA, at nuclear matrix- or scaffold-associated regions. Thought to recognize the sugar-phosphate structure of double-stranded DNA. Transcription factor controlling nuclear gene expression, by binding to matrix attachment regions (MARs) of DNA and inducing a local chromatin-loop remodeling. Acts as a docking site for several chromatin remodeling enzymes and also by recruiting corepressors (HDACs) or coactivators (HATs) directly to promoters and enhancers. Required for the initiation of the upper-layer neurons (UL1) specific genetic program and for the inactivation of deep-layer neurons (DL) and UL2 specific genes, probably by modulating BCL11B expression. Repressor of Ctip2 and regulatory determinant of corticocortical connections in the developing cerebral cortex. May play an important role in palate formation. Acts as a molecular node in a transcriptional network regulating skeletal development and osteoblast differentiation.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus matrix
Post-translational Modifications	Sumoylated by PIAS1. Sumoylation promotes nuclear localization, but represses transcription factor activity.