Anti-SP-100 antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to SP-100.

Model	STJ95739
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SP-100
Immunogen Region	250-330 aa, Internal
Gene ID	6672
Gene Symbol	SP100
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	SP-100 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SP-100 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed. Sp100-B is expressed only in spleen, tonsil, thymus, mature B-cell line and some T-cell line, but not in brain, liver, muscle or non-lymphoid cell lines.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Nuclear autoantigen Sp-100 Nuclear dot-associated Sp100 protein Speckled 100 kDa
Molecular Weight	100 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11206OMIM:604585
Alternative Names	Nuclear autoantigen Sp-100 Nuclear dot-associated Sp100 protein Speckled 100 kDa
Function	Together with PML, this tumor suppressor is a major constituent of the PML bodies, a subnuclear organelle involved in a large number of physiological processes including cell growth, differentiation and apoptosis. Functions as a transcriptional coactivator of ETS1 and ETS2 according to PubMed:11909962. Under certain conditions, it may also act as a corepressor of ETS1 preventing its binding to DNA according to PubMed:15247905. Through the regulation of ETS1 it may play a role in angiogenesis, controlling endothelial cell motility and invasion. Through interaction with the MRN complex it may be involved in the regulation of telomeres lengthening. May also regulate TP53-mediated transcription and through CASP8AP2, regulate FAS-mediated apoptosis. Also plays a role in infection by viruses, including human cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus, through mechanisms that may involve chromatin and/or transcriptional regulation.
Sequence and Domain Family	The HSR domain is important for the nuclear body targeting as well as for the dimerization. Contains one Pro-Xaa-Val-Xaa-Leu (PxVxL) motif, which is required for interaction with chromoshadow domains. This motif requires additional residues -7, -6, +4 and +5 of the central Val which contact the chromoshadow domain.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Cytoplasm. Differences in the subnuclear localization of the different isoforms seem to exist and may also be cell cycle- and interferon-dependent. Accumulates in the cytoplasm upon FAS activation.. Isoform Sp100-C: Nucleus. Forms a reticulate or track-like nuclear pattern with denser concentrations at the nuclear lamina and surrounding the nucleoli, a pattern reminiscent of heterochromatin-rich regions according to PubMed:11313457.
Post-translational Modifications	Sumoylated. Sumoylation depends on a functional nuclear localization signal but is not necessary for nuclear import or nuclear body targeting.; Sumoylated. Sumoylated with SUMO1. Sumoylation depends on a functional nuclear localization signal but is not necessary for nuclear import or nuclear body targeting. Sumoylation may stabilize the interaction with CBX5.