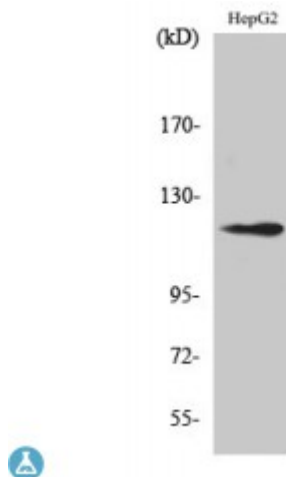


Anti-SPT16 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to SPT16.
Model	STJ95753
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SPT16
Immunogen Region	910-990 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	11198
Gene Symbol	SUPT16H
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	SPT16 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SPT16 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	FACT complex subunit SPT16 Chromatin-specific transcription elongation factor 140 kDa subunit FACT 140 kDa subunit FACTp140 Facilitates chromatin transcription complex subunit SPT16 hSPT16
Molecular Weight	119 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:11465OMIM:605012
Alternative Names	FACT complex subunit SPT16 Chromatin-specific transcription elongation factor 140 kDa subunit FACT 140 kDa subunit FACTp140 Facilitates chromatin transcription complex subunit SPT16 hSPT16
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).
Sequence and Domain Family	The C-terminal Glu-rich acidic region is essential for FACT activity.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Chromosome. Colocalizes with RNA polymerase II on chromatin. Recruited to actively transcribed loci.
Post-translational Modifications	ADP-ribosylated. ADP-ribosylation by PARP1 is induced by genotoxic stress and correlates with dissociation of FACT from chromatin.