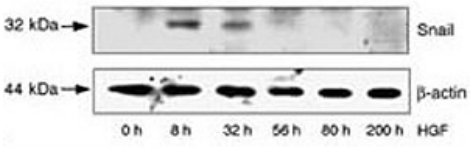
Anti-SNAIL Antibody (F47913)

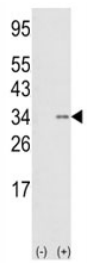
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F47913-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F47913-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

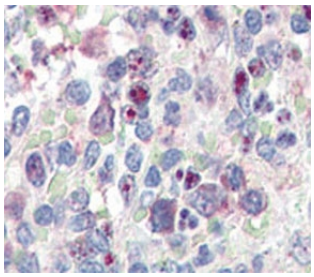
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Purified
UniProt	O95863
Applications	Western blot: 1:1000 IHC (Paraffin): 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This anti-SNAIL antibody is available for research use only.



HepG2 cells were incubated with HGF for the indicated time periods. LiCl and MG132 were added 8 hr before lysis of the cells. SNAIL protein and beta actin (loading control) levels were analyzed by western blot.



Western blot analysis of anti-SNAIL antibody and 293 cell lysate (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the SNAIL gene (2). Predicted molecular weigth ~29kDa.



IHC analysis of FFPE human spleen tissue stained with anti-SNAIL antibody

Description

The Drosophila embryonic protein SNAI1, commonly known as Snail, is a zinc finger transcriptional repressor which downregulates the expression of ectodermal genes within the mesoderm. The nuclear protein encoded by this gene is structurally similar to the Drosophila snail protein, and is also thought to be critical for mesoderm formation in the developing embryo. At least two variants of a similar processed pseudogene have been found on chromosome 2. SNAI1 zinc-fingers (ZF) binds to E-box, an E-cadherin promoter region, and represses the expression of the adhesion molecule, which induces the tightly bound epithelial cells to break loose from each other and migrate into the developing embryo to become mesenchymal cells. This process allows for the formation of the mesodermal layer in the developing embryo. Though SNAI1 is shown to repress expression of E-cadherin in epithelial cells, studies have shown homozygous mutant embryos are still able to form a mesodermal layer. However, the mesodermal layer present shows characteristics of epithelial cells and not mesenchymal cells (the mutant mesoderm cells exhibited a polarized state). Other studies show that mutation of specific ZFs contribute to a decrease in SNAI1 E-cadherin repression. [Wiki]

Application Notes

Titration of the anti-SNAIL antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 9-39 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this anti-SNAIL antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the anti-SNAIL antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Ordering: Phone: 858.663.9055 | Fax: 1.267.821.0800 | Email: info@nsjbio.com

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