

**Anti-SP1 (pT453) Antibody**  
**Rabbit polyclonal antibody to SP1 (pT453)**  
**Catalog # AP60398****Specification**

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**Anti-SP1 (pT453) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IF</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08047</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O89090</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Chicken, Bovine</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Calculated MW	<b>80693</b>

**Anti-SP1 (pT453) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6667**Other Names**

TSFP1; Transcription factor Sp1

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of SP1 (pT453) protein.

**Dilution**

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500), ChIP (Use at an assay dependent concentration)

IF~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500), ChIP (Use at an assay dependent concentration)

**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-SP1 (pT453) Antibody - Protein Information****Name** SP1**Synonyms** TSFP1**Function**

Transcription factor that can activate or repress transcription in response to physiological and pathological stimuli. Binds with high affinity to GC-rich motifs and regulates the expression of a large number of genes involved in a variety of processes such as cell growth, apoptosis,

differentiation and immune responses. Highly regulated by post-translational modifications (phosphorylations, sumoylation, proteolytic cleavage, glycosylation and acetylation). Binds also the PDGFR-alpha G-box promoter. May have a role in modulating the cellular response to DNA damage. Implicated in chromatin remodeling. Plays an essential role in the regulation of FE65 gene expression. In complex with ATF7IP, maintains telomerase activity in cancer cells by inducing TERT and TERC gene expression. Isoform 3 is a stronger activator of transcription than isoform 1. Positively regulates the transcription of the core clock component BMAL1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10391891" target="\_blank">10391891</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11371615" target="\_blank">11371615</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11904305" target="\_blank">11904305</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14593115" target="\_blank">14593115</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16377629" target="\_blank">16377629</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16478997" target="\_blank">16478997</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16943418" target="\_blank">16943418</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17049555" target="\_blank">17049555</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18171990" target="\_blank">18171990</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18199680" target="\_blank">18199680</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18239466" target="\_blank">18239466</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18513490" target="\_blank">18513490</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18619531" target="\_blank">18619531</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19193796" target="\_blank">19193796</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20091743" target="\_blank">20091743</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21046154" target="\_blank">21046154</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21798247" target="\_blank">21798247</a>). Plays a role in the recruitment of SMARCA4/BRG1 on the c-FOS promoter. Plays a role in protecting cells against oxidative stress following brain injury by regulating the expression of RNF112 (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Nuclear location is governed by glycosylated/phosphorylated states. Insulin promotes nuclear location, while glucagon favors cytoplasmic location

#### Tissue Location

Up-regulated in adenocarcinomas of the stomach (at protein level). Isoform 3 is ubiquitously expressed at low levels

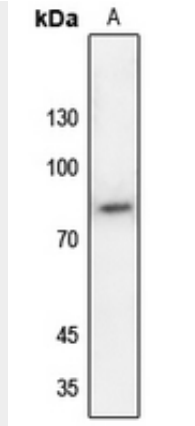
### Anti-SP1 (pT453) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

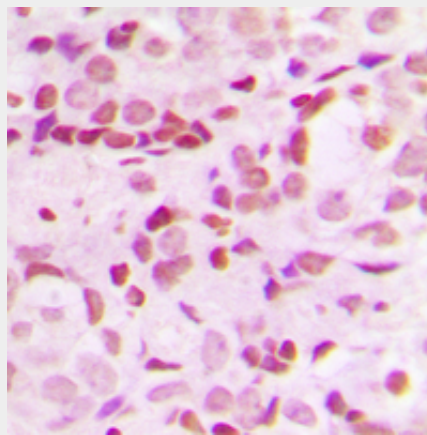
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-SP1 (pT453) Antibody - Images

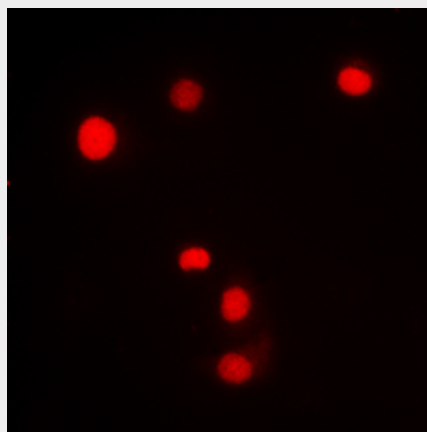




Western blot analysis of SP1 (pT453) expression in H1688 (A) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of SP1 (pT453) staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of SP1 (pT453) staining in Jurkat cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

#### **Anti-SP1 (pT453) Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human SP1 (pT453). The exact sequence is proprietary.