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SkiP Antibody
Catalog # ASC10102

Specification

SkiP Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IF**
Primary Accession	Q13573
Other Accession	NP_036377, 6912676
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**SkiP antibody can be used for detection of SkiP by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 20 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.**

SkiP Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **22938**

Other Names
SkiP Antibody: Bx42, SKIP, Prp45, SKIIP, PRPF45, NCOA-62, SNW domain-containing protein 1, Nuclear protein SkiP, SNW domain containing 1

Target/Specificity
SNW1;

Reconstitution & Storage
SkiP antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
SkiP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SkiP Antibody - Protein Information

Name SNW1

Function
Involved in pre-mRNA splicing as component of the spliceosome (PubMed:11991638, PubMed:28076346, PubMed:28502770). As a component of the minor spliceosome, involved in the splicing of U12-type introns in pre-mRNAs (Probable). Required for the specific splicing of CDKN1A pre- mRNA; the function probably involves

the recruitment of U2AF2 to the mRNA. May recruit PPIL1 to the spliceosome. May be involved in cyclin- D1/CCND1 mRNA stability through the SNARP complex which associates with both the 3'end of the CCND1 gene and its mRNA. Involved in transcriptional regulation. Modulates TGF-beta-mediated transcription via association with SMAD proteins, MYOD1-mediated transcription via association with PABPN1, RB1-mediated transcriptional repression, and retinoid-X receptor (RXR)- and vitamin D receptor (VDR)-dependent gene transcription in a cell line-specific manner probably involving coactivators NCOA1 and GRIP1. Is involved in NOTCH1-mediated transcriptional activation. Binds to multimerized forms of Notch intracellular domain (NICD) and is proposed to recruit transcriptional coactivators such as MAML1 to form an intermediate preactivation complex which associates with DNA-bound CBF-1/RBPJ to form a transcriptional activation complex by releasing SNW1 and redundant NOTCH1 NICD.

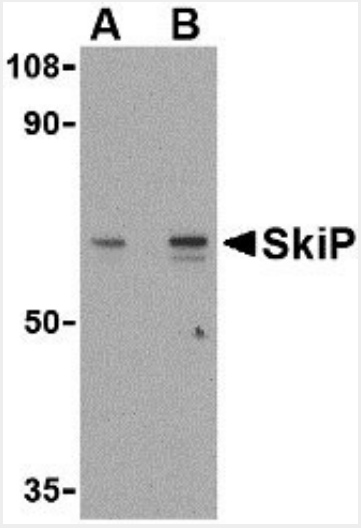
Cellular Location
Nucleus

SkiP 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SkiP Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SkiP in mouse skeletal muscle tissue lysate with SkiP antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 µg/mL.

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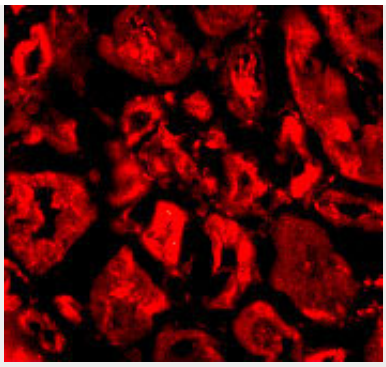

Immunofluorescence of Ski in human kidney tissue with Ski antibody at 20 µg/mL.

SkiP Antibody - Background

SkiP Antibody: TGF-beta and the bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs) are key signaling proteins that regulate numerous cellular processes such as embryonic development and tumorigenesis. Both signal through the Smad protein family and are negatively regulated by Ski and SnoN, two related proto-oncoproteins. Ski functions by binding to the Smad proteins activated by TGF-beta and the (BMPs) and preventing their phosphorylation, inhibiting their ability to bind DNA and activate the transcription of downstream genes. SkiP was originally identified as a Ski-interacting protein and was later found to augment the signals induced by TGF-beta but inhibit transcription induced by BMP-2 in C2C12 cells, suggesting that SkiP is a key player in the signaling cascades inititated by TGF-beta and the BMP protein family.

SkiP Antibody - References

Derynck R, Akhurst RJ, and Balmain A. TGF-β signaling in tumor suppression and cancer progression. Nat. Genet. 2001; 29:117-129.
Li Y, Turck CM, Teumer JK, et al. Unique sequence, SkiP, in Sloan-Kettering avian retrovirus with properties of a new cell-derived oncogene. J. Virol. 1986; 57:1065-72.
Luo K. SkiP and SkiP: negative regulators of TGF-β signaling. Curr. Op. Gen. Dev. 2004; 14:65-70.
Massague J and Wotton D. Transcriptional control by the TGF-b/Smad signaling system. EMBO J. 2000; 19:1745-54.