

SPT16 (D7I2K) Rabbit mAb

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)



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Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W, ChIP Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk, (Hm, X, Z, B, Dg, Guinea Pig, Hr)	140 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

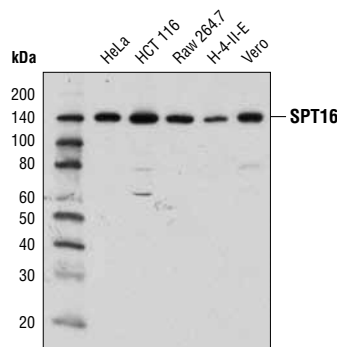
Background: Suppressor of Ty-16 (SPT16) and structure-specific recognition protein-1 (SSRP1) are subunits of the facilitates chromatin transcription (FACT) complex that is essential for transcription elongation (1,2). FACT facilitates RNA polymerase-dependent transcription of chromatin templates by destabilizing the nucleosomes within the open reading frames of active genes (3-5). FACT destabilizes the nucleosomes, which would otherwise act as barriers to RNA polymerase transcription activity, by disrupting histone-histone and histone-DNA contacts that lead to the eviction of the histone H2A-H2B dimer (2,3,6). FACT may also function as a histone chaperone to reassemble nucleosomes after RNA polymerase passage (7). In addition to transcription, FACT activity has been shown to have a role in DNA replication in yeast and in DNA repair by contributing to the activation of p53 by CK2 and by facilitating histone H2AX-H2B exchange upon DNA damage (8-10).

Specificity/Sensitivity: SPT16 (D7I2K) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total SPT16 protein.

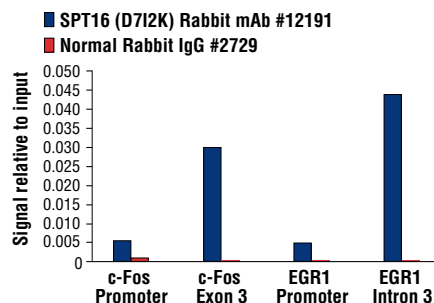
Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Leu662 of human SPT16 protein.

Background References:

- (1) Winkler, D.D. and Luger, K. (2011) *J Biol Chem* 286, 18369-74.
- (2) Orphanides, G. et al. (1999) *Nature* 400, 284-8.
- (3) Orphanides, G. et al. (1998) *Cell* 92, 105-16.
- (4) Birch, J.L. et al. (2009) *EMBO J* 28, 854-65.
- (5) Orphanides, G. and Reinberg, D. (2000) *Nature* 407, 471-5.
- (6) Keller, D.M. and Lu, H. (2002) *J Biol Chem* 277, 50206-13.
- (7) Belotserkovskaya, R. et al. (2003) *Science* 301, 1090-3.
- (8) Schlesinger, M.B. and Formosa, T. (2000) *Genetics* 155, 1593-606.
- (9) Keller, D.M. and Lu, H. (2002) *J Biol Chem* 277, 50206-13.
- (10) Heo, K. et al. (2008) *Mol Cell* 30, 86-97.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using SPT16 (D7I2K) Rabbit mAb.



Chromatin immunoprecipitations were performed with cross-linked chromatin from 4×10^6 HCT 116 cells starved for 48 hr then serum stimulated with 20% FBS for 15 min and either 10 µl of SPT16 (D7I2K) Rabbit mAb or 2 µl of Normal Rabbit IgG #2729 using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kit (Magnetic Beads) #9003. The enriched DNA was quantified by real-time PCR using SimpleChIP® Human c-Fos Promoter Primers #4663, SimpleChIP® Human c-Fos Exon 3 Primers #12010, SimpleChIP® Human EGR1 Promoter Primers #5549, and SimpleChIP® Human EGR1 Intron 3 Primers #11953. The amount of immunoprecipitated DNA in each sample is represented as signal relative to the total amount of input chromatin, which is equivalent to one.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Entrez-Gene ID #11198
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q9Y5B9

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000
Chromatin IP 1:50

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended complementary products.

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Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.