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Anti-PU.1/Spi1 Antibody

Catalog # ABO12773

Specification

Anti-PU.1/Spi1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P17947
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Transcription factor PU.1(SPI1) detection. Tested with IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-PU.1/Spi1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6688

Other Names
Transcription factor PU.1, 31 kDa-transforming protein, SPI1

Calculated MW
31083 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus .

Protein Name
Transcription factor PU.1

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human PU.1/Spi1 recombinant protein (Position: E18-K196). Human PU.1/Spi1 shares 84% and 84.4% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat PU.1/Spi1, respectively.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-PU.1/Spi1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SPI1

Function
Pioneer transcription factor, which controls hematopoietic cell fate by decompacting stem cell heterochromatin and allowing other transcription factors to enter otherwise inaccessible genomic sites. Once in open chromatin, can directly control gene expression by binding genetic regulatory elements and can also more broadly influence transcription by recruiting transcription factors, such as interferon regulatory factors (IRFs), to otherwise inaccessible genomic regions (PubMed:23658224, PubMed:33951726). Transcriptionally activates genes important for myeloid and lymphoid lineages, such as CSF1R (By similarity). Transcriptional activation from certain promoters, possibly containing low affinity binding sites, is achieved cooperatively with other transcription factors. FCER1A transactivation is achieved in cooperation with GATA1 (By similarity). May be particularly important for the pro- to pre-B cell transition (PubMed:33951726). Binds (via the ETS domain) onto the purine-rich DNA core sequence 5'-GAGGAA-3', also known as the PU-box (PubMed:33951726). In vitro can bind RNA and interfere with pre-mRNA splicing (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00237, ECO:0000269|PubMed:33951726}

Tissue Location
In the bone marrow, concentrated in hematopoietic stem cell, lymphoid progenitor, myeloid lineage (granulocyte macrophage progenitors, classical dendritic cells, monocytes) and B-cell clusters Among B-cells, predominantly expressed in pre-B1 cells (PubMed:33951726). Expressed in germinal center B-cells (PubMed:23166356).

Anti-PU.1/Spi1 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

Anti-PU.1/Spi1 Antibody - Images

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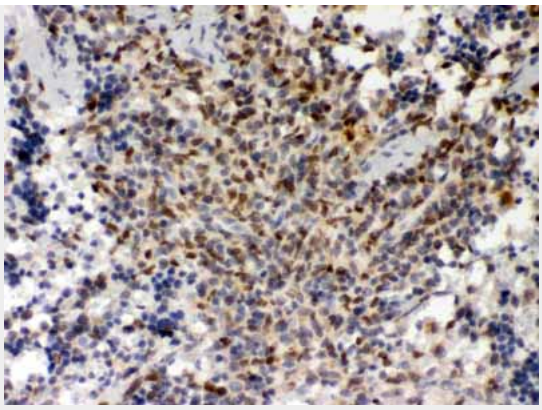
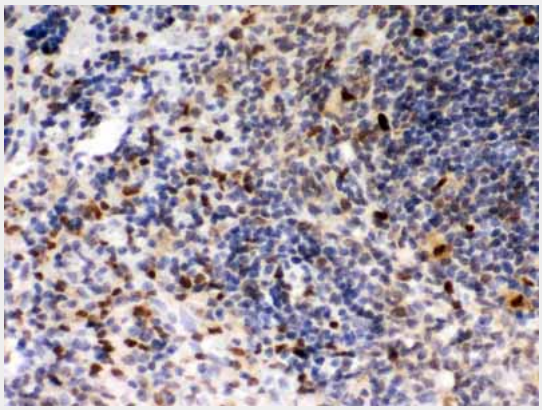
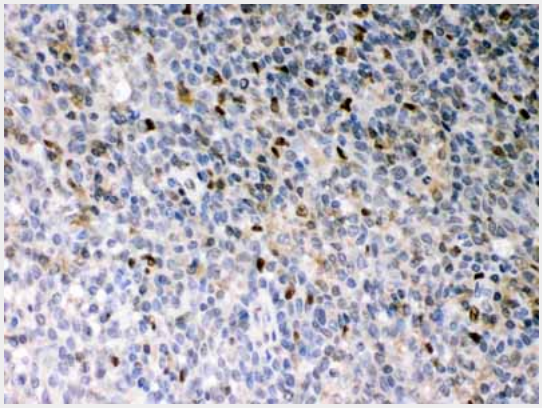


Anti- PU.1/Spi1 antibody, ABO12773, IHC(P)IHC(P): Mouse Spleen Tissue



Anti- PU.1/Spi1 antibody, ABO12773, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Spleen Tissue



Anti- PU.1/Spi1 antibody, ABO12773, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Tonsil Tissue

Anti-PU.1/Spi1 Antibody - Background

Transcription factor PU.1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SPI1 gene. This gene encodes an ETS-domain transcription factor that activates gene expression during myeloid and B-lymphoid cell development. The nuclear protein binds to a purine-rich sequence known as the PU-box found near the promoters of target genes, and regulates their expression in coordination with other transcription factors and cofactors. The protein can also regulate alternative splicing of target genes. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.