

KD-Validated Anti-SFPQ Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1662

Specification

KD-Validated Anti-SFPQ Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P23246
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 76 kDa , observed , 100 kDa
Gene Name	KDa
Aliases	SFPQ Splicing Factor Proline And Glutamine Rich; PSF; PPP1R140; Polypyrimidine Tract Binding Protein Associated; Protein Phosphatase 1, Regulatory Subunit 140; DNA-Binding P52/P100 Complex, 100 KDa Subunit; Splicing Factor, Proline- And Glutamine-Rich; Splicing Factor Proline/Glutamine-Rich; 100 KDa DNA-Pairing Protein; Splicing Factor Proline/Glutamine Rich (Polypyrimidine Tract-Binding Protein-Associated); Splicing Factor Proline/Glutamine Rich (Polypyrimidine Tract Binding Protein Associated); Polypyrimidine Tract-Binding Protein-Associated Splicing Factor; Polypyrimidine Tract-Binding Protein-Associated-Splicing Factor; Epididymis Secretory Sperm Binding Protein; PTB-Associated Splicing Factor; PTB-Associated-Splicing Factor; HPOMp100; POMp100
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human SFPQ

KD-Validated Anti-SFPQ Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	6421
Other Names	Splicing factor, proline- and glutamine-rich, 100 kDa DNA-pairing protein, hPOMp100, DNA-binding p52/p100 complex, 100 kDa subunit, Polypyrimidine tract-binding protein-associated-splicing factor, PSF, PTB-associated-splicing factor, SFPQ, PSF

KD-Validated Anti-SFPQ Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name SFPQ**Synonyms** PSF**Function**

DNA- and RNA binding protein, involved in several nuclear processes. Essential pre-mRNA splicing factor required early in spliceosome formation and for splicing catalytic step II, probably as a heteromer with NONO. Binds to pre-mRNA in spliceosome C complex, and specifically binds to intronic polypyrimidine tracts. Involved in regulation of signal-induced alternative splicing. During splicing of PTPRC/CD45, a phosphorylated form is sequestered by THRAP3 from the pre-mRNA in resting T-cells; T-cell activation and subsequent reduced phosphorylation is proposed to lead to release from THRAP3 allowing binding to pre-mRNA splicing regulatory elements which represses exon inclusion. Interacts with U5 snRNA, probably by binding to a purine- rich sequence located on the 3' side of U5 snRNA stem 1b. May be involved in a pre-mRNA coupled splicing and polyadenylation process as component of a snRNP-free complex with SNRPA/U1A. The SFPQ-NONO heteromer associated with MATR3 may play a role in nuclear retention of defective RNAs. SFPQ may be involved in homologous DNA pairing; in vitro, promotes the invasion of ssDNA between a duplex DNA and produces a D-loop formation. The SFPQ-NONO heteromer may be involved in DNA unwinding by modulating the function of topoisomerase I/TOP1; in vitro, stimulates dissociation of TOP1 from DNA after cleavage and enhances its jumping between separate DNA helices. The SFPQ-NONO heteromer binds DNA (PubMed:25765647). The SFPQ-NONO heteromer may be involved in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination and may stabilize paired DNA ends; in vitro, the complex strongly stimulates DNA end joining, binds directly to the DNA substrates and cooperates with the Ku70/G22P1-Ku80/XRCC5 (Ku) dimer to establish a functional preligation complex. SFPQ is involved in transcriptional regulation. Functions as a transcriptional activator (PubMed:25765647). Transcriptional repression is mediated by an interaction of SFPQ with SIN3A and subsequent recruitment of histone deacetylases (HDACs). The SFPQ-NONO-NR5A1 complex binds to the CYP17 promoter and regulates basal and cAMP-dependent transcriptional activity. SFPQ isoform Long binds to the DNA binding domains (DBD) of nuclear hormone receptors, like RXRA and probably THRA, and acts as a transcriptional corepressor in absence of hormone ligands. Binds the DNA sequence 5'-CTGAGTC-3' in the insulin-like growth factor response element (IGFRE) and inhibits IGF1-stimulated transcriptional activity. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer. Required for the transcriptional repression of circadian target genes, such as PER1, mediated by the large PER complex through histone deacetylation (By similarity). Required for the assembly of nuclear speckles (PubMed:25765647). Plays a role in the regulation of DNA virus-mediated innate immune response by assembling into the HDP-RNP complex, a complex that serves as a platform for IRF3 phosphorylation and subsequent innate immune response activation through the cGAS-STING pathway (PubMed:28712728).

Cellular Location

Nucleus speckle. Nucleus matrix. Cytoplasm. Note=Predominantly in nuclear matrix

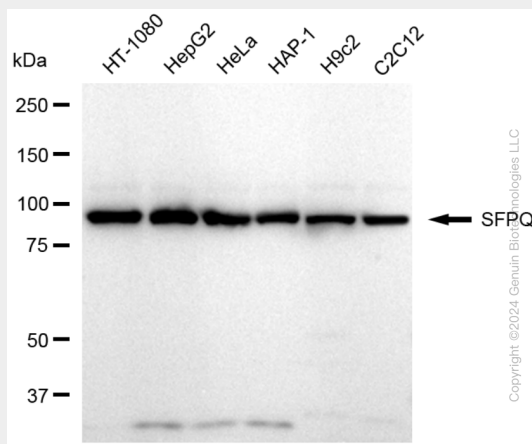
KD-Validated Anti-SFPQ Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

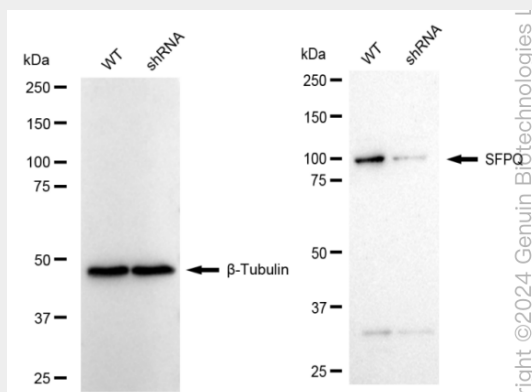
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

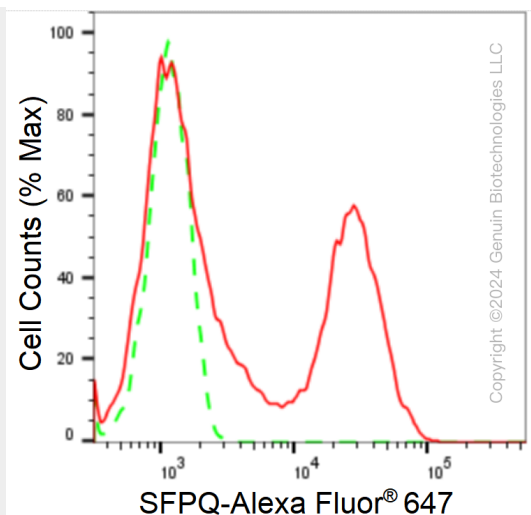
KD-Validated Anti-SFPQ Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



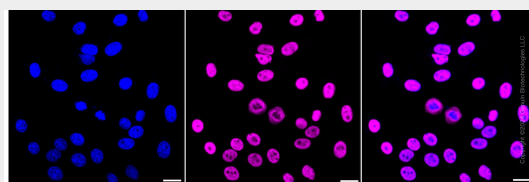
Western blotting analysis using anti-SFPQ antibody (Cat#AGI1662). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-SFPQ antibody (Cat#AGI1662, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-SFPQ antibody (Cat#AGI1662). SFPQ expression in wild type (WT) and SFPQ shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-SFPQ antibody (Cat#AGI1662, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of SFPQ expression in HepG2 cells using anti-SFPQ antibody (Cat#AGI1662, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, SFPQ.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with anti-SFPQ antibody (Cat#AGI1662, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; SFPQ was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: High. Scale bar: 20 µm.