

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14831B**Specification**

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q08945
Other Accession	NP_003137.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	81075
Antigen Region	490-518

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6749**Other Names**

FACT complex subunit SSRP1, Chromatin-specific transcription elongation factor 80 kDa subunit, Facilitates chromatin transcription complex 80 kDa subunit, FACT 80 kDa subunit, FACTp80, Facilitates chromatin transcription complex subunit SSRP1, Recombination signal sequence recognition protein 1, Structure-specific recognition protein 1, hSSRP1, T160, SSRP1, FACT80

Target/Specificity

This SSRP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 490-518 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SSRP1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name SSRP1

Synonyms FACT80

Function Component of the FACT complex, a general chromatin factor that acts to reorganize nucleosomes. The FACT complex is involved in multiple processes that require DNA as a template such as mRNA elongation, DNA replication and DNA repair. During transcription elongation the FACT complex acts as a histone chaperone that both destabilizes and restores nucleosomal structure. It facilitates the passage of RNA polymerase II and transcription by promoting the dissociation of one histone H2A-H2B dimer from the nucleosome, then subsequently promotes the reestablishment of the nucleosome following the passage of RNA polymerase II. The FACT complex is probably also involved in phosphorylation of 'Ser-392' of p53/TP53 via its association with CK2 (casein kinase II). Binds specifically to double-stranded DNA and at low levels to DNA modified by the antitumor agent cisplatin. May potentiate cisplatin-induced cell death by blocking replication and repair of modified DNA. Also acts as a transcriptional coactivator for p63/TP63.

Cellular Location

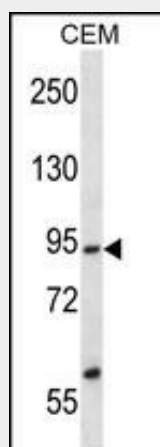
Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Chromosome. Note=Colocalizes with RNA polymerase II on chromatin. Recruited to actively transcribed loci {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05344}

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14831b) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SSRP1 antibody detected the SSRP1 protein (arrow).

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of a heterodimer that, along with SUPT16H, forms chromatin transcriptional elongation factor FACT. FACT interacts specifically with histones H2A/H2B to effect nucleosome disassembly and transcription elongation. FACT and cisplatin-damaged DNA may be crucial to the anticancer mechanism of cisplatin. This encoded protein contains a high mobility group box which most likely constitutes the structure recognition element for cisplatin-modified DNA. This protein also functions as a co-activator of the transcriptional activator p63. An alternatively spliced transcript variant of this gene has been described, but its full-length nature is not known.

SSRP1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Zeng, S.X., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(4):935-947(2010)
Hautbergue, G.M., et al. Curr. Biol. 19(22):1918-1924(2009)
Hu, J., et al. J. Virol. 83(21):11051-11063(2009)
Kumari, A., et al. J. Cell. Biochem. 108(2):508-518(2009)
Okada, M., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 20(18):3986-3995(2009)