

**Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP19223B**

**Specification**

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**Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | WB,E  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O60520</a>                                  |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">O96ST3</a> , <a href="#">NP_001103820.1</a> |
| Reactivity        | Mouse   |
| Predicted         | Human   |
| Host              | Rabbit  |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal  |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG  |
| Calculated MW     | 145088  |
| Antigen Region    | 1078-1106   |

**Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 20466

**Other Names**

Paired amphipathic helix protein Sin3a, Histone deacetylase complex subunit Sin3a, Transcriptional corepressor Sin3a, Sin3a, Kiaa4126

**Target/Specificity**

This Mouse Sin3a antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1078-1106 amino acids from the C-terminal region of mouse Sin3a.

**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**

Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** Sin3a

## Synonyms Kiaa4126

**Function** Acts as a transcriptional repressor. Corepressor for REST. Interacts with MXI1 to repress MYC responsive genes and antagonize MYC oncogenic activities. Also interacts with MXD1-MAX heterodimers to repress transcription by tethering SIN3A to DNA. Acts cooperatively with OGT to repress transcription in parallel with histone deacetylation. Involved in the control of the circadian rhythms. Required for the transcriptional repression of circadian target genes, such as PER1, mediated by the large PER complex through histone deacetylation. Cooperates with FOXK1 to regulate cell cycle progression probably by repressing cell cycle inhibitor genes expression (PubMed:[22476904](#)). Required for cortical neuron differentiation and callosal axon elongation (PubMed:[27399968](#)).

## Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q96ST3}. Note=Recruited to the nucleolus by SAP30L. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q96ST3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21454521}

## Tissue Location

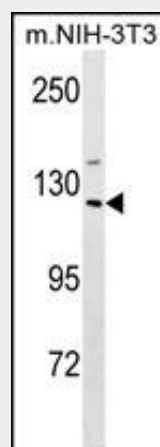
Widely expressed. Highest levels in testis, lung and thymus. Expressed at relatively high levels throughout brain development. In adult mice, expression is high in neurogenic regions such as the subventricular zone, rostral migratory stream, olfactory bulb and dentate gyrus (PubMed:27399968)

## Mouse Sin3a 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](#)

## Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) - Images



Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP19223b) western blot analysis in mouse NIH-3T3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Sin3a antibody detected the Sin3a protein (arrow).

### **Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Sin3a acts as a transcriptional repressor. Interacts with MXI1 to repress MYC responsive genes and antagonize MYC oncogenic activities. Also interacts with MAD-MAX heterodimers by binding to MAD. The heterodimer then represses transcription by tethering SIN3A to DNA. Acts as a corepressor for REST.

### **Mouse Sin3a Antibody (C-term) - References**

Baltus, G.A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(11):6998-7006(2009)  
Anderson, D.M., et al. Dev. Dyn. 238(3):572-580(2009)  
Chang, S., et al. J. Immunol. 181(12):8372-8381(2008)  
van Oevelen, C., et al. Mol. Cell 32(3):359-370(2008)  
Wilkinson, D.S., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28(6):1988-1998(2008)