abcam

ab246358

Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR11847
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.997 - 1.01 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information SFPQ

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 regulatotry 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).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab246358 is the carrier-free version of ab177149.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	SFPQ also known as splicing factor proline and glutamine-rich (PSF) is a multifunctional protein serving in various cellular processes. The protein weighs approximately 76 kDa and is ubiquitously expressed across different tissues. It mainly localizes in the nucleus where it interacts with RNA and other proteins. SFPQ plays essential roles in RNA splicing and transcription regulation among others.
Biological function summary	SFPQ takes part in multiple cellular processes including RNA processing gene expression regulation and DNA repair. SFPQ forms complexes with other proteins such as NONO which enhances its ability in transcriptional control and RNA splicing. By binding to DNA and RNA SFPQ acts as a bridge that connects various molecular events important for cell function and survival.
Pathways	The protein is actively involved in the modulation of RNA metabolic pathways and signal transduction. In particular SFPQ participates in the regulation of alternative splicing processes which can influence the diversity of the proteome. Functionally related proteins like FUS show interactions with SFPQ within these pathways jointly affecting gene expression dynamics.
Associated diseases and disorders	Aberrations in SFPQ expression or function associate with neurodegenerative diseases and cancers. Mislocalization of SFPQ and its altered expression have been observed in conditions like amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and certain leukemia types. In these disorders proteins like TDP-43 have shown associations with SFPQ contributing to the pathology through disrupted RNA processing and cellular stress responses.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

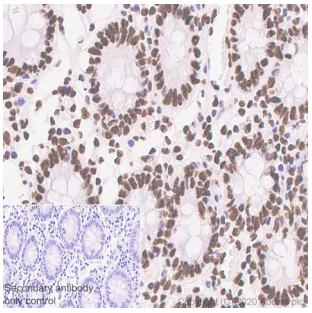
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

6 product images

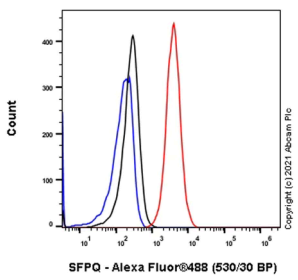


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] - BSA and Azide free (ab246358)

SFPQ Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-SFPQ antibody

This data was developed using ab177149, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

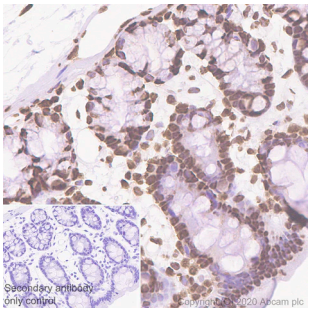
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human colon tissue sections labeling SFPQ with purified ab177149 at 1/10000 dilution (0.05 µg/mL). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). Tissue was counterstained with Hematoxylin. Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101) secondary antibody was used. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the negative control.
The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] - BSA and Azide free (ab246358)

SFPQ Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-SFPQ antibody

This data was developed using ab177149, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling SFPQ with purified ab177149 at 1/50 dilution (10 µg/mL) (Red). Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% Methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) secondary antibody was used at 1/2000. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black). Unlabelled control - Cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue).



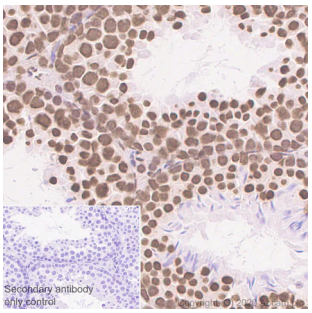
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] - BSA and Azide free (ab246358)

SFPQ Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-SFPQ antibody

This data was developed using ab177149, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of rat colon tissue sections labeling SFPQ with purified ab177149 at 1/10000 dilution (0.05 µg/mL). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). Tissue was counterstained with Hematoxylin. Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101) secondary antibody was used. PBS instead of the

primary antibody was used as the negative control.
The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument.

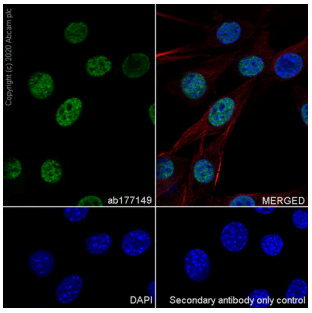


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] - BSA and Azide free (ab246358)

SFPQ Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-SFPQ antibody

This data was developed using ab177149, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of mouse testis tissue sections labeling SFPQ with purified ab177149 at 1/10000 dilution (0.05 µg/mL). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). Tissue was counterstained with Hematoxylin. Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101) secondary antibody was used. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the negative control.
The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument.

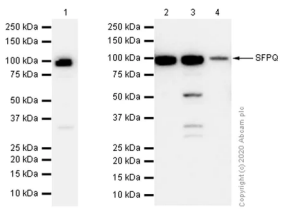


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] - BSA and Azide free (ab246358)

SFPQ Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-SFPQ antibody

This data was developed using ab177149, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

Immunocytochemistry analysis of NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast) cells labeling SFPQ with purified ab177149 at 1/50 dilution (9.7 µg/mL). Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% TritonX-100. Cells were counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) 1/200 (2.5 µg/mL). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1000 (2 µg/mL) dilution. DAPI (blue) was used as nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.



Western blot - Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] - BSA and Azide free (ab246358)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-SFPQ antibody [EPR11847] (ab177149) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate

Lane 2:
NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast) whole cell lysate

Lane 3:
C2C12 (Mouse myoblasts myoblast) whole cell lysate

Lane 4:
Rat brain lysate

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 76 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.