SMC1A Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-52219**

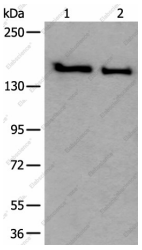
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human SMC1A
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:25-1:100

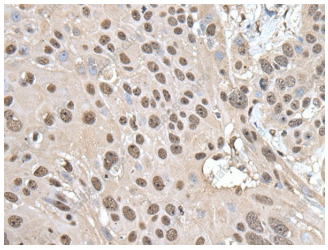
Data



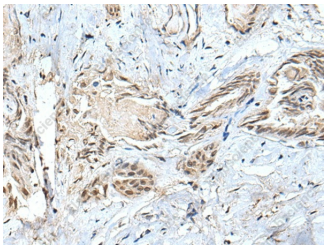
Western blot analysis of HUVEC and Jurkat cell lysates using SMC1A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:143 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using SMC1A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using SMC1A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

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Proper cohesion of sister chromatids is a prerequisite for the correct segregation of chromosomes during cell divisio n. The cohesin multiprotein complex is required for sister chromatid cohesion. This complex is composed partly of two structural maintenance of chromosomes (SMC) proteins, SMC3 and either SMC1B or the protein encoded by this gene. Most of the cohesin complexes dissociate from the chromosomes before mitosis, although those complexes at the kinetochore remain. Therefore, the encoded protein is thought to be an important part of functional kinetochores. In addition, this protein interacts with BRCA1 and is phosphorylated by ATM, indicating a potential role for this protein in DNA repair. This gene, which belongs to the SMC gene family, is located in an area of the X-chromosome that escapes X inactivation. Mutations in this gene result in Cornelia de Lange syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.