

## Phospho-SMC1 (Ser957) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB21631

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC	143	Human

### Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>WB</b> (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
<b>IHC-P</b> (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-200
<b>IF/ICC</b> (Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-200

### Product Information

<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugate
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-SMC1 (Ser957) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SMC1 protein only when phosphorylated at Ser957.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Formulation</b>	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
<b>Shipping</b>	Gel Pack
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">Q14683</a>
<b>Entrez-Gene Id</b>	<a href="#">8243</a>

### Product Description

Proper cohesion of sister chromatids is a prerequisite for the correct segregation of chromosomes during cell division. 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.

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