

	<h1>Phospho-SMC1A-S957</h1>	<b>E 9 P 0 0 9 0</b>
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<b>Antibody type:</b>	Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Applications:</b>	WB IHC IF
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	143kDa
<b>Immunogen:</b>	A phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding S957 of human SMC1A
<b>Gene ID:</b>	8243
<b>Swiss-Prot No.:</b>	Q14683
<b>Altername:</b>	CDLS2;DXS423E;SB1.8;SMC1;SMC1L1;SMC1alpha;SMCB
<b>Source:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Storage/Stability:</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
	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

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<b>Background:</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Dilution:</b>	<p>WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:100</p>
<b>Shipping&amp;Stablity:</b>	<p>Aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.</p>