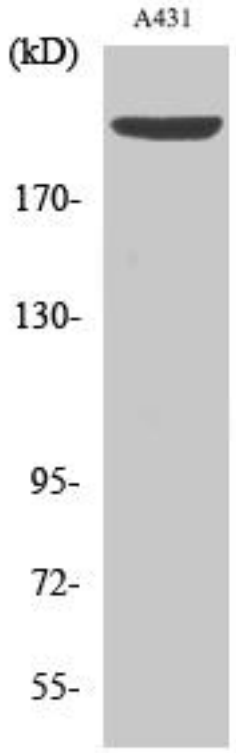
Separase (phospho Ser801) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16627
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ESPL1
Protein Name	Separin
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SEPARASE around the phosphorylation site of Ser801. AA range:767-816
Specificity	Phospho-Separase (S801) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Separase protein only when phosphorylated at S801.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ESPL1; ESP1; KIAA0165; Separin; Caspase-like protein ESPL1; Extra spindle poles-like 1 protein; Separase
Observed Band	230kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Bone marrow,Epithelium,
Function	catalytic activity:All bonds known to be hydrolyzed by this endopeptidase have arginine in P1 and an acidic residue in P4. P6 is often occupied by an acidic residue or by an hydroxy-amino-acid residue, the phosphorylation of which enhances cleavage.,enzyme regulation:Regulated by at least two independent mechanisms. First, it is inactivated via its interaction with securin/PTTG1, which probably covers its active site. The association with PTTG1 is not only inhibitory, since PTTG1 is also required for activating it, the enzyme being inactive in cells in which PTTG1 is absent. PTTG1 degradation at anaphase, liberates it and triggers RAD21 cleavage. Second, phosphorylation at Ser-1126 inactivates it. The complete phosphorylation during mitosis, is removed when cells undergo

	anaphase. Activation of the enzyme at the metaphase-anaphase transition probably requires the removal of both securin
Background	Stable cohesion between sister chromatids before anaphase and their timely separation during anaphase are critical for chromosome inheritance. In vertebrates, sister chromatid cohesion is released in 2 steps via distinct mechanisms. The first step involves phosphorylation of STAG1 (MIM 604358) or STAG2 (MIM 300826) in the cohesin complex. The second step involves cleavage of the cohesin subunit SCC1 (RAD21; MIM 606462) by ESPL1, or separase, which initiates the final separation of sister chromatids (Sun et al., 2009 [PubMed 19345191]).[supplied by OMIM, Nov 2010],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Separase (phospho Ser801) Monoclonal Antibody