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## SMC2 (D11F9) Rabbit mAb Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY\* Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com Support: 877-678-TECH (8324) Web: info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com 3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: W, IP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M R Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 140	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #095347	Entrez-Gene Id: 10592
Product Usage Information	2	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:100	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		SMC2 (D11F9) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total SMC2 protein. This antibody does not cross-react with other SMC proteins, including SMC1, SMC3, and SMC4.				
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology		Pig, Horse				
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human SMC2 protein.				
Background		Structural maintenance of chromosomes 2 (SMC2) and 4 (SMC4) proteins are subunits of the condensin complex, which enables chromosome condensation and maintains the compaction of chromosomes as they separate to opposite poles during anaphase (1-3). In addition to regulating chromosome condensation, condensin is a general regulator of chromosome architecture and may function to regulate gene expression and DNA repair. SMC proteins contain a hallmark bipartite ATPase domain of the ABC ATPase superfamily, which consists of an N-terminal Walker A motif nucleotide-binding domain and C-terminal Walker B motif catalytic domain that interact to form a functional ATPase (1-3). The two ATPase domains are connected by two coiled coil domains separated by a central hinge region that facilitates protein-protein interactions between partnering SMC proteins. In the case of the condensin complex, SMC2 and SMC4 interact to form a functional ATPase required for chromatin condensation; however, the mechanism by which this ATPase activity regulates chromsome architecture is still being determined. In addition to SMC proteins, condensin contains three auxiliary subunits, which function to regulate condensin ATPase activity. Higher eukaryotes contain two distinct condensin complexes (condensin I and II), both of which contain SMC2 and SMC4 (1-3). Condensin I also contains the auxiliary subunits CAP-D2, CAP-G and CAP-H, while condensin II contains the related auxiliary proteins CAP-D3, CAP-G2 and CAP-H2. The two condensin complexes show different localization patterns during the cell cycle and on chromosomes and both are required for successful mitosis, suggesting distinct functions for each complex (1-3).				
Background References		1. Losada, A. and Hirano, T. (2005) <i>Genes Dev</i> 19, 1269-87. 2. Hudson, D.F. et al. (2009) <i>Chromosome Res</i> 17, 131-44. 3. Legagneux, V. et al. (2004) <i>Biol Cell</i> 96, 201-13.				
Spacing Paget		Spacios reactivity is de	tormined by testin	a in at loast one approx	ad application (o a	wastern blat)
Species Reactivity		Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).				
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				
Applications Key		W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation				
Cross-Reactivity Key		H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey				
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