SMC2 (D91E3) Rabbit mAb





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Applications: W, IP	Reactivity: H R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 140	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #O95347	Entrez-Gene Id: 10592		
Product Usage Information	2	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation			Dilution 1:1000 1:50			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.			ol and less than			
Specificity/Sensitivity		This antibody detects endogenous levels of total SMC2 protein. The antibody does not cross-react with other SMC proteins, including SMC1, SMC3, and SMC4.						
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Leu506 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 R	eferences	2. Hudson, D.F. et al. (2	osada, A. and Hirano, T. (2005) <i>Genes Dev</i> 19, 1269-87. udson, D.F. et al. (2009) <i>Chromosome Res</i> 17, 131-44. gagneux, V. et al. (2004) <i>Biol Cell</i> 96, 201-13.					
Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).						
Western Blot E	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.				n 5% w/v BSA, 1X		
Applications K	ey	W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation						
Cross-Reactivi	ty Key	H: Human R: Rat Mk: Monkey						
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