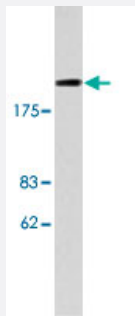


ESPL1 polyclonal antibody

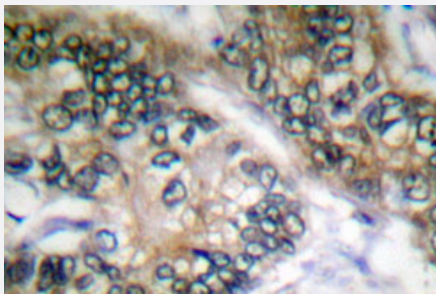
Catalog # PAB27133 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of 293 cell lysate with ESPL1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27133).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using ESPL1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27133).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of ESPL1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human ESPL1.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	230
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Specificity	ESPL1 polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of ESPL1 protein.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of 293 cell lysate with ESPL1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27133).

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using ESPL1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27133).

- Immunofluorescence

Gene Info — ESPL1

Entrez GeneID	9700
Protein Accession#	Q14674
Gene Name	ESPL1
Gene Alias	ESP1, FLJ46492, KIAA0165, SEPARASE, SEPARIN
Gene Description	extra spindle pole bodies homolog 1 (S. cerevisiae)
Omim ID	604143
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

Stable cohesion between sister chromatids before anaphase and their timely separation during a naphase 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 604359) 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]

Other Designations

extra spindle poles like 1|separin, separase

Pathway

- [Cell cycle](#)

Disease

- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Chromosomal Instability](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)