

SPATA5L1 Antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI15668

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>Q9BVQ7</u>
Other Accession	<u>NM_024063</u> , <u>NP_076968</u>
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Predicted	Human, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	80710

Additional Information

Gene ID	79029
Other Names	Spermatogenesis-associated protein 5-like protein 1, SPATA5L1
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-SPATA5L1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SPATA5L1 Antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

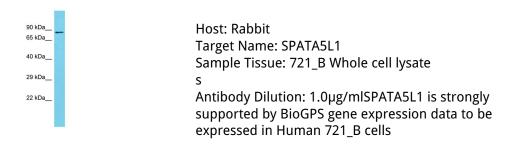
Name	AFG2B (<u>HGNC:28762</u>)
Function	ATP-dependent chaperone part of the 55LCC heterohexameric ATPase complex which is chromatin-associated and promotes replisome proteostasis to maintain replication fork progression and genome stability. Required for replication fork progression, sister chromatid cohesion, and chromosome stability. The ATPase activity is specifically enhanced by replication fork DNA and is coupled to cysteine protease- dependent cleavage of replisome substrates in response to replication fork damage. Uses ATPase activity to process replisome substrates in S- phase, facilitating their proteolytic turnover from chromatin to ensure DNA replication and mitotic fidelity (PubMed: <u>38554706</u>). Plays an essential role in the cytoplasmic maturation steps of pre-60S ribosomal particles by promoting the release of shuttling protein RSL24D1/RLP24 from the pre-ribosomal particles (PubMed: <u>35354024</u>).

Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Nucleus {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:D4A2B7}
Tissue Location	Expressed in both neurons and glia during embryonic and adult stages of brain development.

References

Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Zody M.C.,et al.Nature 440:671-675(2006). Burkard T.R.,et al.BMC Syst. Biol. 5:17-17(2011). Van Damme P.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 109:12449-12454(2012).

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