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hCAP-H Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70289

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15003
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	82563

Additional Information

Gene ID	23397
Other Names	NCAPH; BRRN; BRRN1; CAPH; KIAA0074; Condensin complex subunit 2; Barren homolog protein 1; Chromosome-associated protein H; hCAP-H; Non-SMC condensin I complex subunit H; XCAP-H homolog
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

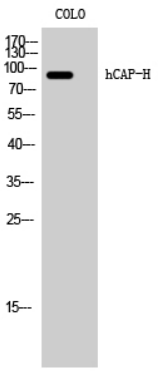
Name	NCAPH {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27737959, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1112}
Function	Regulatory subunit of the condensin complex, a complex required for conversion of interphase chromatin into mitotic-like condense chromosomes. The condensin complex probably introduces positive supercoils into relaxed DNA in the presence of type I topoisomerases and converts nicked DNA into positive knotted forms in the presence of type II topoisomerases (PubMed:11136719). Early in neurogenesis, may play an essential role to ensure accurate mitotic chromosome condensation in neuron stem cells, ultimately affecting neuron pool and cortex size (PubMed:27737959).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Chromosome. Note=In interphase cells, the majority of the condensin complex is found in the cytoplasm, while a minority of the complex is associated with chromatin. A subpopulation of the complex however remains associated with chromosome foci in interphase cells. During mitosis, most of the condensin complex is associated with the chromatin. At the onset of prophase, the regulatory subunits of the complex are phosphorylated by CDK1, leading to condensin's association with

	chromosome arms and to chromosome condensation. Dissociation from chromosomes is observed in late telophase
Tissue Location	Widely expressed at low level. Expressed in proliferating cells.

Background

Regulatory subunit of the condensin complex, a complex required for conversion of interphase chromatin into mitotic-like condense chromosomes. The condensin complex probably introduces positive supercoils into relaxed DNA in the presence of type I topoisomerases and converts nicked DNA into positive knotted forms in the presence of type II topoisomerases (PubMed:11136719). Early in neurogenesis, may play an essential role to ensure accurate mitotic chromosome condensation in neuron stem cells, ultimately affecting neuron pool and cortex size (PubMed:27737959).

Images



Western Blot analysis of COLO cells using hCAP-H Polyclonal Antibody

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.