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SCYL1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7215a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q96KG9
Other Accession	A6QLH6
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat, Canine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB9791
Calculated MW	89631
Antigen Region	156-185

Additional Information

Gene ID	57410
Other Names	N-terminal kinase-like protein, Coated vesicle-associated kinase of 90 kDa, SCY1-like protein 1, Telomerase regulation-associated protein, Telomerase transcriptional element-interacting factor, Teratoma-associated tyrosine kinase, SCYL1, CVAK90, GKLP, NTKL, TAPK, TEIF, TRAP
Target/Specificity	This SCYL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 156-185 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SCYL1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SCYL1

Synonyms	CVAK90, GKLP, NTKL, TAPK, TEIF, TRAP
Function	Regulates COPI-mediated retrograde protein traffic at the interface between the Golgi apparatus and the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:18556652). Involved in the maintenance of the Golgi apparatus morphology (PubMed:26581903).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network Note=Localized to the Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate and cis- Golgi in an ARF1-independent manner [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. Note=Cytoplasmic throughout the cell cycle [Isoform 6]: Nucleus
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous..

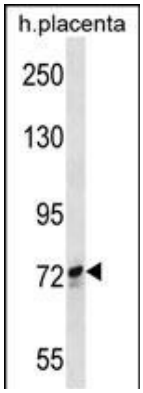
Background

SCYL1 forms multimers following transfection into COS-7 cells. SCYL1 forms a 300-kD trimer using crosslinking reagents. Biochemical analysis revealed no phosphorylation or autophosphorylation activity.The 707-amino acid SCYL1 variant, variant 2, localized to centrosomes during mitosis. During interphase, fluorescence-tagged variant 2 localized in the cytoplasm as well as centrosomes. However, at the beginning of mitosis, the fluorescence appeared as a pair of bright nuclear foci that followed centrosome localization throughout mitosis, while maintaining diffuse cytoplasmic labeling. Endogenous variant 2 in HeLa cells showed a similar staining pattern. Centrosomal localization was independent of microtubules.

References

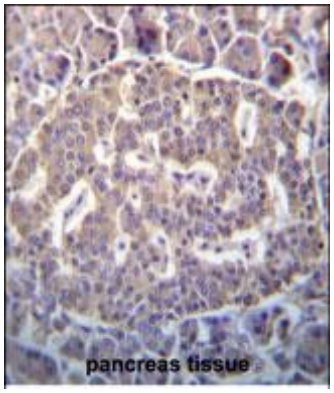
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Images



SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7215a) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the SCYL1 antibody detected the SCYL1 protein (arrow).

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7215a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



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