

Phospho-SMC1 (S957) Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP90669

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IHF
Primary Accession	Q14683
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	SB1.8/DXS423E protein; SM1A; SMC1A; SMC1L1; SMC1alpha protein; Sb1.8;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	143233

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-SMC1 (S957)
Description	Structural maintenance of chromosomes 1 (SMC1) protein is a chromosomal protein member of the cohesin complex that enables sister chromatid cohesion and plays a role in DNA repair . ATM/NBS1-dependent phosphorylation of SMC1 occurs at Ser957 and Ser966 in response to ionizing radiation (IR) as part of the intra-S-phase DNA damage checkpoint. SMC1 phosphorylation is ATM-independent in cells subjected to other forms of DNA damage, including UV light and hydroxyurea treatment.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

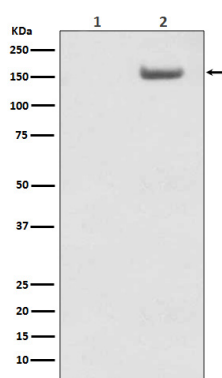
Protein Information

Name	SMC1A
Synonyms	DXS423E, KIAA0178, SB1.8, SMC1, SMC1L1
Function	Involved in chromosome cohesion during cell cycle and in DNA repair. Central component of cohesin complex. The cohesin complex is required for the cohesion of sister chromatids after DNA replication. The cohesin complex apparently forms a large proteinaceous ring within which sister chromatids can be trapped. At anaphase, the complex is cleaved and dissociates from chromatin, allowing sister chromatids to segregate. The cohesin complex may also play a role in spindle pole assembly during mitosis. Involved in DNA repair via its interaction with BRCA1 and its related phosphorylation by ATM, or via its phosphorylation by ATR. Works as a downstream effector both in the ATM/NBS1 branch and in the ATR/MSH2 branch of S-phase checkpoint.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore.
Note=Associates with chromatin. Before prophase it is scattered along chromosome arms. During prophase, most of cohesin complexes dissociate from chromatin probably because of phosphorylation by PLK, except at centromeres, where cohesin complexes remain. At anaphase, the RAD21 subunit of the cohesin complex is cleaved, leading to the dissociation of the complex from chromosomes, allowing chromosome separation. In germ cells, cohesin complex dissociates from chromatin at prophase I, and may be replaced by a meiosis-specific cohesin complex. The phosphorylated form on Ser-957 and Ser-966 associates with chromatin during G1/S/G2 phases but not during M phase, suggesting that phosphorylation does not regulate cohesin function. Integral component of the functional centromere-kinetochore complex at the kinetochore region during mitosis

Images



Western blot analysis of Phospho-SMC1 (S957) expression in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) HeLa cells lysate treated with AP.

Image not found : 202311/AP90669-IHC.jpg

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human bladder cancer, using Phospho-SMC1 (S957) Antibody.

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