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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-ESCO2/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL14632R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-ESCO2/Biotin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ESCO2
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Mouse(predicted:Human)
Background:	background: This gene encodes a protein that may have acetyltransferase activity and may be required for the establishment of sister chromatid cohesion during the S phase of mitosis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Roberts syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **Function:** ESCO2 is an acetyltransferase required for the establishment of sister chromatid cohesion, and couples the processes of cohesion and DNA replication to ensure that only sister chromatids become paired together. In contrast to the structural cohesins, the deposition and establishment factors are required only during S phase. Defects in ESCO2 are the cause of Roberts syndrome (RBS), a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by pre- and postnatal growth retardation, microcephaly, bilateral cleft lip and palate, and mesomelic symmetric limb reduction.

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	Severely affected infants may be stillborn or die shortly after birth. RBS chromosomes have a lack of cohesion involving the heterochromatic C-banding regions around centromeres and the distal portion of the long arm of the Y chromosome (known as premature centromere separation, heterochromatin repulsion or puffing, or RS effect). Defects in ESCO2 are also the cause of SC phocomelia syndrome, also known as SC pseudothalidomide syndrome. SC phocomelia syndrome has a milder phenotype than RBS, with a lesser degree of symmetric limb reduction and additionally includes flexion contractures of various joints, midfacial hemangioma, hypoplastic cartilage of ears and nose, scant silvery-blond hair, and cloudy corneae. Although microcephaly is present, mental retardation may be mild and survival into adulthood is common. **Subcellular Location:** Nuclear **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 157570 Human Omim: 609353 Human **SwissProt:** Q56NI9 Human **Unigene:** 99480 Human Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.