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Rabbit Anti-ESCO2/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL14632R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-ESCO2/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的罗伯茨综合征相关蛋白抗体
Alias	CTF7, S. CEREVISIAE, HOMOLOG OF, 2; ECO1 homolog 2; ECO1, S. CEREVISIAE, HOMOLOG OF, 2; EFO2; ESO1, S. POMBE, HOMOLOG OF, 2; ESTABLISHMENT FACTOR ORTHOLOG 2; EFO2; Establishment of cohesion 1 homolog 2; Establishment of cohesion 1 homolog 2 (S. cerevisiae); N acetyltransferase ESCO2; RBS; Roberts syndrome.
Research Area	Cell biology Signal transduction Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse(predicted:Human)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	68kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ESCO2
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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.
Product Detail	**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. 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.