

## Mouse Anti-Cas9 antibody

SLM-52042M

<b>Product Name</b>	Cas9
<b>Chinese Name</b>	CRISPR/Cas9 单克隆抗体
<b>Alias</b>	CAS9_STRP1; CRISPR-associated endonuclease Cas9/Csn1; EC:3.1.-.-; SpCas9; SpyCas9; CRISPR-Cas9/Csn1; csn1; SPy_1046;
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone NO.</b>	1E8
<b>React Species</b>	Streptococcus pyogenes WB=1:500-2000,ICC/IF=1:50-200
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Theoretical molecular weight</b>	160kDa
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	Recombinant fragment corresponding to Streptococcus pyogenes CRISPR-Cas9 (N terminal)
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgM
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Streptococcus pyogenes 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, Streptococcus pyogenes 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>PubMed</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail</b>	The Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR) Type II system is currently the most commonly used RNA-Guided Endonuclease technology for genome engineering. There are two distinct components to this system: (1) a guide RNA and (2) an endonuclease, in this

case the CRISPR associated (Cas) nuclease, Cas9. The gRNA/Cas9 complex is recruited to the target sequence by the base-pairing between the gRNA sequence and the complement to the target sequence in the genomic DNA. For successful binding of Cas9, the genomic target sequence must also contain the correct Protospacer Adjacent Motif (PAM) sequence immediately following the target sequence.

**Function:**

CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat) is an adaptive immune system that provides protection against mobile genetic elements (viruses, transposable elements and conjugative plasmids). CRISPR clusters contain spacers, sequences complementary to antecedent mobile elements, and target invading nucleic acids. CRISPR clusters are transcribed and processed into CRISPR RNA (crRNA) (Probable). In type II CRISPR systems correct processing of pre-crRNA requires a trans-encoded small RNA (tracrRNA), endogenous ribonuclease 3 (rnc) and this protein. The tracrRNA serves as a guide for ribonuclease 3-aided processing of pre-crRNA. Subsequently Cas9/crRNA/tracrRNA endonucleolytically cleaves linear or circular dsDNA target complementary to the spacer. The target strand not complementary to crRNA is first cut endonucleolytically, then trimmed by 3'-5' exonucleolytically. DNA-binding requires protein and both RNA species. Cas9 probably recognizes a short motif in the CRISPR repeat sequences (the PAM or protospacer adjacent motif) to help distinguish self versus nonself.

**Subunit:**

Monomer. Binds crRNA and tracrRNA.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the CRISPR-associated protein Cas9 family.  
Subtype II-A subfamily.

**SWISS:**

Q99ZW2

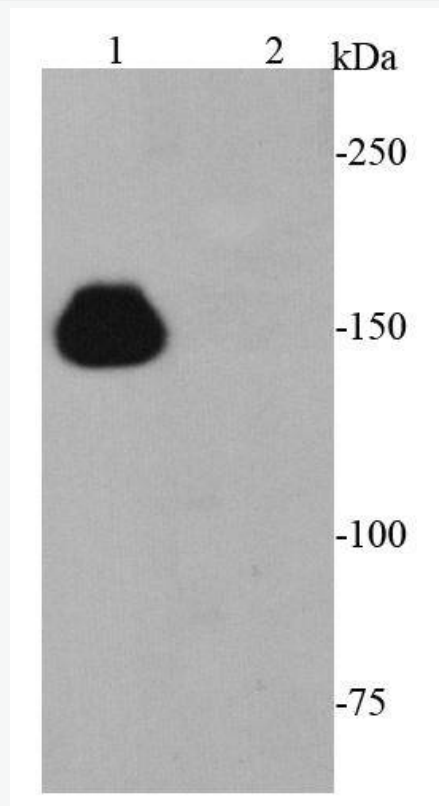
**Gene ID:**

N/A

**Database links:**

[SwissProt: Q99ZW2](#) Streptococcus pyogenes

**Product Picture**



Sample:

Lane 1: CRISPR-Cas9 transfected 293 cells lysate

Lane 2: Non-transfected 293 cells lysate

Primary: Anti-CRISPR-Cas9 (SLM-52042M) at 1/5000 dilution

Secondary: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG - HRP at 1/5000 dilution

Predicted band size: 160 kD

Observed band size: 150 kD