



hCAP-H Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-01758
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	NCAPH
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NCAPH. AA range:441-490
Specificity	hCAP-H Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of hCAP-H protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	BRRN;BRRN1;CAP H;CAPI;Chromosome-associated protein H;hCAP-H; NCAPH;Condensin complex subunit 2;KIAA0074;Barren homolog protein 1;Non-SMC condensin I complex subunit H;XCAP-H homolog
Observed Band	83kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	83kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Chromosome . In interphase cells, the majority of the condensin complex is found in the cytoplasm, while a minority of the complex is associated with chromatin. A subpopulation of the complex however remains associated with chromosome foci in interphase cells. During mitosis, most of the condensin complex is associated with the chromatin. At the onset of prophase, the regulatory subunits of the complex are phosphorylated by CDK1, leading to condensin's association with chromosome arms and to chromosome condensation. Dissociation from chromosomes is observed in late telophase.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed at low level. Expressed in proliferating cells.
Function	function:Regulatory subunit of the condensin complex, a complex required for conversion of interphase chromatin into mitotic-like condense chromosomes. The condensin complex probably introduces positive supercoils into relaxed



DNA in the presence of type I topoisomerases and converts nicked DNA into positive knotted forms in the presence of type II topoisomerases., PTM:Phosphorylated by CDC2. Its phosphorylation, as well as that of NCAPD2 and NCAPG subunits, activates the condensin complex and is required for chromosome condensation.,similarity:Belongs to the CND2 (condensin subunit 2) family.,subcellular location:In interphase cells, the majority of the condensin complex is found in the cytoplasm, while a minority of the complex is associated with chromatin. A subpopulation of the complex however remains associated with chromosome foci in interphase cells. During mitosis, most of the con

Background

This gene encodes a member of the barr gene family and a regulatory subunit of the condensin complex. This complex is required for the conversion of interphase chromatin into condensed chromosomes. The protein encoded by this gene is associated with mitotic chromosomes, except during the early phase of chromosome condensation. During interphase, the protein has a distinct punctate nucleolar localization. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different proteins have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],

matters needing attention

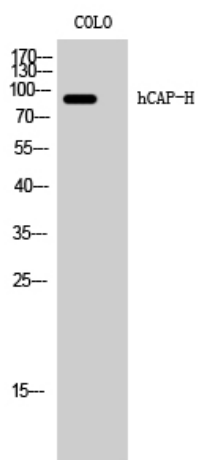
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

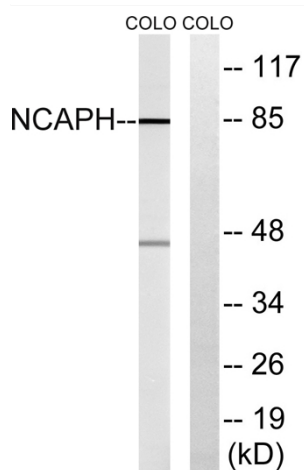
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



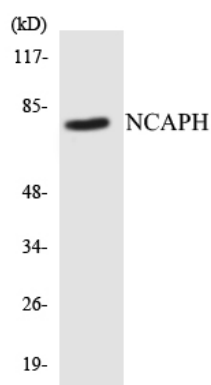
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of COLO cells using hCAP-H Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO cells, using NCAPH Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from COLO205 cells using NCAPH antibody.