

bs-7732R**[Primary Antibody]**

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Separase Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Dog, Horse) Predicted MW.: 233 kDa Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 9700	SWISS: Q14674	
Target: Separase		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Separase: 1851-1950/2120.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: Separase is a cysteine protease that is essential for mitotic progression by separating sister chromatids. Each cell must receive one chromatid of every chromosome, during mitosis. Cohesin plays an important role in cohering sister chromatids during the prophase through anaphase stages of mitosis, making certain that genomic information is replicated accurately. As the cellular division process continues, separase destroys cohesin by means of cleavage, allowing the chromatids to separate and divide with the cell. Separase activity is highly regulated. It not only cleaves cohesin at the onset of anaphase but also cleaves itself, promoting downregulation of separase after anaphase. Should a human cell become an aneuploid (one too many or too few chromatids), the embryo most likely will not survive. Should the embryo survive, it will most likely develop severe birth defects or later develop malignant cancers.		