

**SMC1 (phospho Ser966) Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP67603****Specification**

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**SMC1 (phospho Ser966) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14683</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**SMC1 (phospho Ser966) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8243**Other Names**

SMC1A; DXS423E; KIAA0178; SB1.8; SMC1; SMC1L1; Structural maintenance of chromosomes protein 1A; SMC protein 1A; SMC-1-alpha; SMC-1A; Sb1.8

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**SMC1 (phospho Ser966) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** SMC1A**Synonyms** DXS423E, KIAA0178, SB1.8, SMC1, SMC1L1**Function**

Involved in chromosome cohesion during cell cycle and in DNA repair. Central component of cohesin complex. The cohesin complex is required for the cohesion of sister chromatids after DNA replication. The cohesin complex apparently forms a large proteinaceous ring within which sister chromatids can be trapped. At anaphase, the complex is cleaved and dissociates from chromatin, allowing sister chromatids to segregate. The cohesin complex may also play a role in spindle pole assembly during mitosis. Involved in DNA repair via its interaction with BRCA1 and its related phosphorylation by ATM, or via its phosphorylation by ATR. Works as a downstream effector both in the ATM/NBS1 branch and in the ATR/MSH2 branch of S-phase checkpoint.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Note=Associates with chromatin.

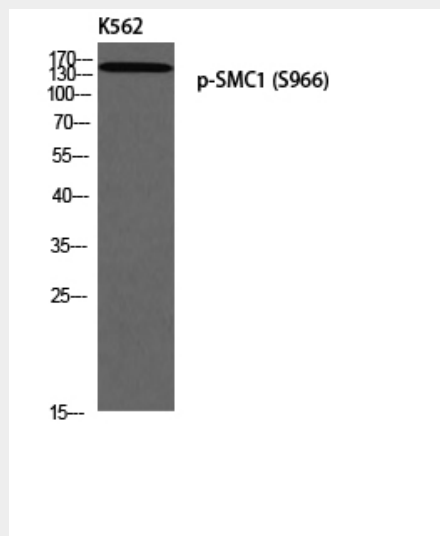
Before prophase it is scattered along chromosome arms. During prophase, most of cohesin complexes dissociate from chromatin probably because of phosphorylation by PLK, except at centromeres, where cohesin complexes remain. At anaphase, the RAD21 subunit of the cohesin complex is cleaved, leading to the dissociation of the complex from chromosomes, allowing chromosome separation. In germ cells, cohesin complex dissociates from chromatin at prophase I, and may be replaced by a meiosis-specific cohesin complex. The phosphorylated form on Ser-957 and Ser-966 associates with chromatin during G1/S/G2 phases but not during M phase, suggesting that phosphorylation does not regulate cohesin function. Integral component of the functional centromere- kinetochore complex at the kinetochore region during mitosis

### SMC1 (phospho Ser966) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### SMC1 (phospho Ser966) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### SMC1 (phospho Ser966) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Involved in chromosome cohesion during cell cycle and in DNA repair. Central component of cohesin complex. The cohesin complex is required for the cohesion of sister chromatids after DNA replication. The cohesin complex apparently forms a large proteinaceous ring within which sister chromatids can be trapped. At anaphase, the complex is cleaved and dissociates from chromatin, allowing sister chromatids to segregate. The cohesin complex may also play a role in spindle pole assembly during mitosis. Involved in DNA repair via its interaction with BRCA1 and its related phosphorylation by ATM, or via its phosphorylation by ATR. Works as a downstream effector both in the ATM/NBS1 branch and in the ATR/MSH2 branch of S-phase checkpoint.