

**Product Name: Rad21 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab16833**



## Summary

|                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Production Name</b> | Rad21 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| <b>Description</b>     | Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody       |
| <b>Host</b>            | Rabbit                           |
| <b>Application</b>     | WB                               |
| <b>Reactivity</b>      | Human,Mouse                      |

## Performance

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Modification</b> | Unmodified   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Clonality</b>    | Polyclonal   |
| <b>Form</b>         | Liquid   |
| <b>Storage</b>      | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.       |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification  |

## Immunogen

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Gene Name</b>         | RAD21   |
| <b>Alternative Names</b> | RAD21; HR21; KIAA0078; NXP1; Double-strand-break repair protein rad21 homolog; hHR21; Nuclear matrix protein 1; NXP-1; SCC1 homolog |
| <b>Gene ID</b>           | 5885.0  |
| <b>SwissProt ID</b>      | O60216.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RAD21. AA range:521-570                            |

## Application

|                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Dilution Ratio</b>   | WB 1:500-1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b> | 120-130kD                       |

## Background

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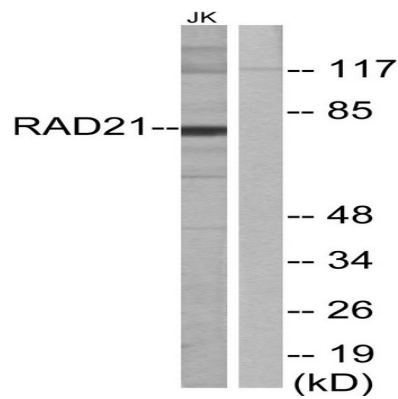
The protein encoded by this gene is highly similar to the gene product of *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* rad21, a gene involved in the repair of DNA double-strand breaks, as well as in chromatid cohesion during mitosis. This protein is a nuclear phospho-protein, which becomes hyperphosphorylated in cell cycle M phase. The highly regulated association of this protein with mitotic chromatin specifically at the centromere region suggests its role in sister chromatid cohesion in mitotic cells. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],domain:The C-terminal part associates with the head of SMC1A, while the N-terminal part binds to the head of SMC3.,function:Cleavable component of the cohesin complex, involved in chromosome cohesion during cell cycle, in DNA repair, and in apoptosis. 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 metaphase-anaphase transition, this protein is cleaved by separase/ESPL1 and dissociates from chromatin, allowing sister chromatids to segregate. The cohesin complex may also play a role in spindle pole assembly during mitosis. Also plays a role in apoptosis, via its cleavage by caspase-3/CASP3 or caspase-7/CASP7 during early steps of apoptosis: the C-terminal 64 kDa cleavage product may act as a nuclear signal to initiate cytoplasmic events involved in the apoptotic pathway.,polymorphism:Some radiosensitive cancer patients seem to have Arg-481 instead of the conserved Gly-481. It may be that this mutation could contribute to radiosensitivity.,PTM:Cleaved by separase/ESPL1 at the onset of anaphase. Cleaved by caspase-3 and caspase-7 at the beginning of apoptosis. The cleavage by ESPL1 and caspase-3 take place at different sites.,PTM:Phosphorylated; becomes hyperphosphorylated in M phase of cell cycle. The large dissociation of cohesin from chromosome arms during prophase may be partly due to its phosphorylation by PLK.,similarity:Belongs to the rad21 family.,subcellular location: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, it is cleaved by separase/ESPL1, leading to the dissociation of the complex from chromosomes, allowing chromosome separation. Once cleaved by caspase-3, the C-terminal 64 kDa cleavage product translocates to the cytoplasm, where it may trigger apoptosis.,subunit:Cohesin complexes are composed of the SMC1 (SMC1A or SMC1B) and SMC3 heterodimer attached via their hinge domain, RAD21 which link them, and one STAG protein (STAG1, STAG2 or STAG3), which interacts with RAD21. Found in a complex with SMC1A, SMC3, CDCA5, PDS5A/APRIN and PDS5B/SCC-112.,

## Research Area

Cell\_Cycle\_G1S;Cell\_Cycle\_G2M\_DNA;

## Image Data

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Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using RAD21 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

**Note**

For research use only.