

Rabbit Anti-phospho-APC6 (Thr560) antibody

SL12486R

Product Name:	phospho-APC6 (Thr560)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化细胞分裂周期蛋白16抗体
Alias:	 Apc6 (phospho T560); Apc6(phospho Thr560); p-Apc6 (phospho S560); ANAPC6; Anaphase promoting complex subunit 6; Anaphase-promoting complex subunit 6; Apc 6; APC6; CDC 16; Apc6 (phospho S560): p-Apc6(S560); CDC16 (cell division cycle 16 S. cerevisiae homolog); CDC16; CDC16 homolog; CDC16 protein; CDC16_HUMAN; CDC16Hs; Cell division cycle 16 homolog; Cell division cycle protein 16 homolog; CUT9; Cyclosome subunit 6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	72kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human APC6 around the phosphorylation site of Thr580:II(p-S)PP
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed

]	Product Detail:	Cell cycle events are regulated by the sequential activation and deactivation of cyclin dependent kinases (Cdks) and by the proteolysis of cyclins. The cell division cycle (Cdc) genes are required at various points in the cell cycle. Cdc25A, Cdc25B and Cdc25C protein tyrosine phosphatases function as mitotic activators by dephosphorylating Cdc2 p34 on regulatory tyrosine residues. Cdc6 is the human homolog of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Cdc6, which is involved in the initiation of DNA replication. Cdc37 appears to facilitate Cdk4/cyclin D1 complex formation and has been shown to form a stable complex with Hsp90. Cdc34, Cdc27 and Cdc16 function as ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes. Cdc34 is thought to be the structural and functional homolog of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Cdc34, which is essential for the G1 to S phase transition. Cdc16 and Cdc27 are components of the APC (anaphase-promoting complex) which ubiquitinates cyclin B, resulting in cyclin B/Cdk complex degradation. Function: Component of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a cell cycle-regulated E3 ubiquitin figase that controls progression through mitosis and the G1 phase of the cell cycle. The APC/C complex acts by mediating ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of target proteins: it mainly mediates the formation of 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitin chains and, to a lower extent, the formation of 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains. Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > spindle. Colocalizes with CDC27 to the centrosome at all stages of the cell cycle and to the mitotic spindle. Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation on Ser-560 occurs specifically during mitosis. Similarity: Belongs to the APC6/CDC16 family. Contains 7 TPR repeats. SwISS: Q13042 Gene ID: 8881 Database links: Entrez Gene: 8881 Human Entrez Gene: 69957 Mouse
		Entrez Gene: 69957 Mouse Omim: 603461 Human
		Entrez Gene: 69957 Mouse

SwissProt: Q13042 Human
SwissProt: Q8R349 Mouse
Unigene: 374127 Human
Unigene: 182412 Mouse
Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
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