



Rabbit Anti-SASS6 antibody

SL9301R

Product Name:	SASS6
Chinese Name:	纺锤体组装异常蛋白6抗体
Alias:	HsSAS 6; HsSAS6; MGC119440; SAS 6; SAS6; SASS 6; Spindle assembly 6 homolog (C. elegans); Spindle assembly 6 homolog; Spindle assembly abnormal protein 6 homolog; PJA2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	74kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SASS6:161-260/657
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:	SAS-6 (spindle assembly abnormal protein 6 homolog, HsSAS-6) is a 657 amino acid protein encoded by the human gene SAS6. SAS-6 is a component of the centrosome that contains one PISA (present in SAS-6) domain. LK4, SAS-6, CPAP and other centriole related proteins are required at different stages of procentriole formation and were associated with different centriolar structures. SAS-6 associates only transiently

with nascent procentrioles, whereas CEP135 and CPAP form a core structure within the proximal lumen of both parental and nascent centrioles. SAS-6 is necessary for procentriole formation in human cell lines and is localized asymmetrically next to the centriole at the onset of procentriole formation. SAS-6 levels oscillate during the cell cycle; it is degraded in mitosis starting at anaphase, and it accumulates again at the end of the following G1 phase. The anaphase-promoting complex targets SAS-6 for degradation by the 26S Proteasome, and a KEN box in the C-terminus of SAS-6 is necessary for its degradation. Increased SAS-6 levels promoted the formation of multiple procentrioles forming next to a single centriole.

Function:

Has E2-dependent E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity. Responsible for ubiquitination of cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I and type II-alpha/beta regulatory subunits and for targeting them for proteasomal degradation. Essential for PKA-mediated long-term memory processes.

Subunit:

Binds ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s). In vitro, interacts with the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme, UBE2D2. The phosphorylated form interacts with PRKAR1A, PRKAR2A and PRKAR2B. Binds the catalytic subunits of cAMP-dependent protein kinase.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse (By similarity). Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane, postsynaptic density (By similarity). Note=Localizes at the cytoplasmic side of endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus. Expressed in the postsynaptic density region of synapses (By similarity). Co-localizes with PRKAR2A and PRKAR2B in the cytoplasm and the cell membrane.

Similarity:

Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.

SWISS:

Q6UVJ0

Gene ID:

163786

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 163786](#)Human

[Omim: 609321](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6UVJ0](#)Human

[Unigene: 591447](#)Human

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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