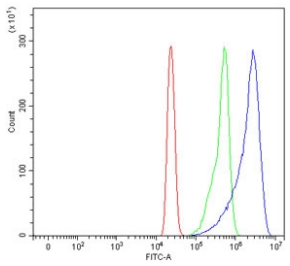
SCYL1 Antibody / N-terminal kinase-like protein (RQ7524)

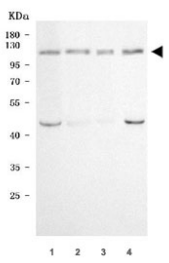
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ7524	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q96KG9
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This SCYL1 antibody is available for research use only.



Flow cytometry testing of human HL60 cells with SCYL1 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= SCYL1 antibody.



Western blot testing of human 1) Hela, 2) MCF7, 3) T-47D and 4) PC-3 cell lysate with SCYL1 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~90 kDa, commonly observed at 90-115 kDa.

Description

SCY1-like 1 (S. cerevisiae), also known as SCYL1, is a human gene which is highly conserved throughout evolution. This gene encodes a transcriptional regulator belonging to the SCY1-like family of kinase-like proteins. The protein has a divergent N-terminal kinase domain that is thought to be catalytically inactive, and can bind specific DNA sequences through its C-terminal domain. It activates transcription of the telomerase reverse transcriptase and DNA polymerase beta genes. The protein has been localized to the nucleus, and also to the cytoplasm and centrosomes during mitosis. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the SCYL1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived recombinant human protein (amino acids A5-Q259) was used as the immunogen for the SCYL1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the SCYL1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.