

kleisin β (D-24): sc-130795

BACKGROUND

Chromosome formation and subsequent function require the activity of two condensin complexes, namely condensin I and condensin II, both of which are crucial for proper mitotic chromosome assembly and segregation. Kleisin β , also known as NCAPH2 (non-SMC condensin II complex, subunit H2) or CAPH2, is a 605 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleus and is specifically distributed along the arms of assembled chromosomes. Existing as a component of the condensin II complex, kleisin β functions as a regulatory protein that assists in establishing mitotic chromosome architecture, possibly by providing an increased level of organization and rigidity to formed chromosomes. In response to DNA damage, kleisin β is subject to phosphorylation by ATM or ATR. Multiple isoforms of kleisin β exist due to alternative splicing events.

REFERENCES

1. Ono, T., et al. 2003. Differential contributions of condensin I and condensin II to mitotic chromosome architecture in vertebrate cells. *Cell* 115: 109-121.
2. Schleiffer, A., et al. 2003. Kleisins: a superfamily of bacterial and eukaryotic SMC protein partners. *Mol. Cell* 11: 571-575.
3. Onn, I., et al. 2007. Reconstitution and subunit geometry of human condensin complexes. *EMBO J.* 26: 1024-1034.
4. Gosling, K.M., et al. 2007. A mutation in a chromosome condensin II subunit, kleisin β , specifically disrupts T cell development. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 104: 12445-12450.
5. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2007. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 611230. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
6. Gosling, K.M., et al. 2008. Defective T cell function leading to reduced antibody production in a kleisin β mutant mouse. *Immunology* 125: 208-217.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NCAPH2 (human) mapping to 22q13.33.

SOURCE

kleisin β (D-24) is a purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of kleisin β of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

kleisin β (D-24) is recommended for detection of kleisin β of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for kleisin β siRNA (h): sc-75388, kleisin β shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-75388-SH and kleisin β shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-75388-V.

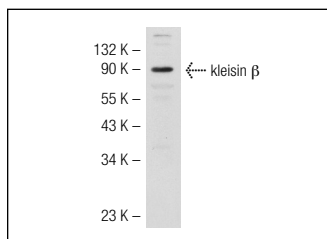
Molecular Weight of kleisin β : 90 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227.

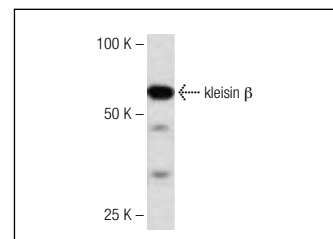
RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



kleisin β (D-24): sc-130795. Western blot analysis of kleisin β expression in HeLa whole cell lysate.



kleisin β (D-24): sc-130795. Western blot analysis of kleisin β expression in Hep G2 whole cell lysate.

PROTOCOLS

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Try **kleisin β (B-1): sc-393333**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to kleisin β (D-24).