

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7215a

Specification

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P,E |
| Primary Accession | O96KG9 |
| Other Accession | A6QLH6 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Bovine |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 89631 |
| Antigen Region | 156-185 |

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 57410

Other Names

N-terminal kinase-like protein, Coated vesicle-associated kinase of 90 kDa, SCY1-like protein 1, Telomerase regulation-associated protein, Telomerase transcriptional element-interacting factor, Teratoma-associated tyrosine kinase, SCYL1, CVAK90, GKLP, NTKL, TAPK, TEIF, TRAP

Target/Specificity

This SCYL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 156-185 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SCYL1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name SCYL1

Synonyms CVAK90, GKLP, NTKL, TAPK, TEIF, TRAP

Function Regulates COPI-mediated retrograde protein traffic at the interface between the Golgi apparatus and the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:[18556652](#)). Involved in the maintenance of the Golgi apparatus morphology (PubMed:[26581903](#)). Has no detectable kinase activity in vitro (PubMed:[18556652](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network Note=Localized to the Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate and cis- Golgi in an ARF1-independent manner [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. Note=Cytoplasmic throughout the cell cycle [Isoform 6]: Nucleus

Tissue Location

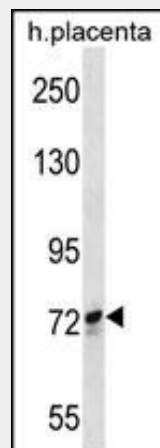
Ubiquitous..

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

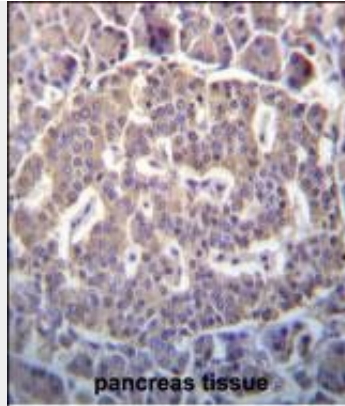
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7215a) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SCYL1 antibody detected the SCYL1 protein (arrow).



SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7215a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

SCYL1 forms multimers following transfection into COS-7 cells. SCYL1 forms a 300-kD trimer using crosslinking reagents. Biochemical analysis revealed no phosphorylation or autophosphorylation activity. The 707-amino acid SCYL1 variant, variant 2, localized to centrosomes during mitosis. During interphase, fluorescence-tagged variant 2 localized in the cytoplasm as well as centrosomes. However, at the beginning of mitosis, the fluorescence appeared as a pair of bright nuclear foci that followed centrosome localization throughout mitosis, while maintaining diffuse cytoplasmic labeling. Endogenous variant 2 in HeLa cells showed a similar staining pattern. Centrosomal localization was independent of microtubules.

SCYL1 Antibody (N-term) - References

- Tang, Z., et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 324(4):1324-1332 (2004).
- Kato, M., et al., *Genomics* 79(6):760-767 (2002).
- Liu, S.C., et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1517(1):148-152 (2000).
- van Asseldonk, M., et al., *Genomics* 66(1):35-42 (2000).