

**Separase Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP72426****Specification**

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**Separase Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC-P, IF          |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q14674</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse           |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |

**Separase Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9700**Other Names**

ESPL1; ESP1; KIAA0165; Separin; Caspase-like protein ESPL1; Extra spindle poles-like 1 protein; Separase

**Dilution**WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.  
IHC-P~~N/A  
IF~~1:50~200**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Separase Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ESPL1**Synonyms** ESP1, KIAA0165**Function**

Caspase-like protease, which plays a central role in the chromosome segregation by cleaving the SCC1/RAD21 subunit of the cohesin complex at the onset of anaphase. During most of the cell cycle, it is inactivated by different mechanisms.

**Cellular Location**

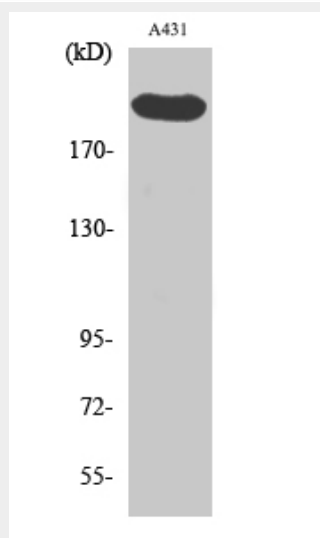
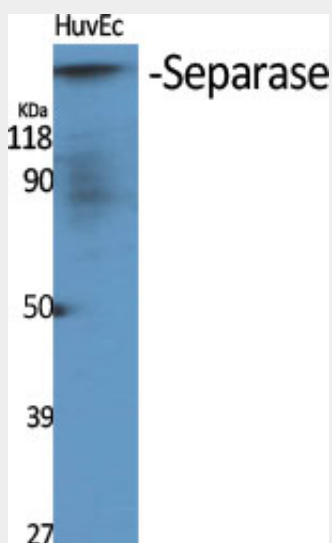
Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

**Separase Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

### **Separase Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



### **Separase Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Caspase-like protease, which plays a central role in the chromosome segregation by cleaving the SCC1/RAD21 subunit of the cohesin complex at the onset of anaphase. During most of the cell cycle, it is inactivated by different mechanisms.