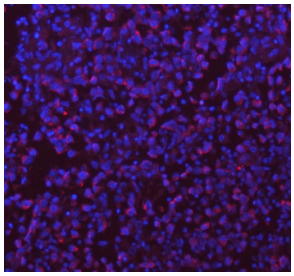
SASS6 Antibody / Spindle assembly abnormal protein 6 (FY12690)

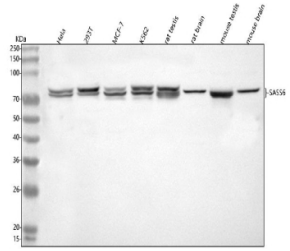
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12690	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

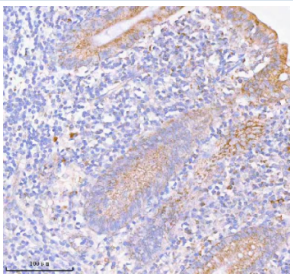
Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q6UVJ0
Localization	Centrosome
Applications	ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml Immunohistochemistry: 2-5ug/ml Western Blot: 0.25-0.5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This SASS6 antibody is available for research use only.



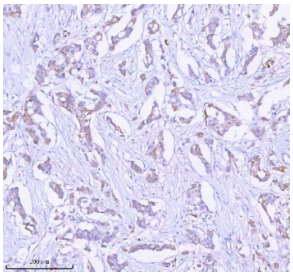
Immunohistochemical staining of SASS6 using anti-SASS6 antibody (red). SASS6 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human appendiceal carcinoid tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-SASS6 antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



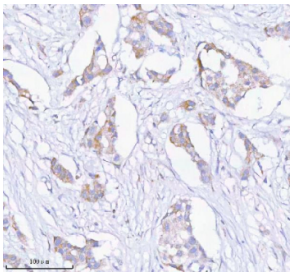
Western blot analysis of SASS6 using anti-SASS6 antibody. Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human 293T whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human MCF-7 whole cell lysates, Lane 4: human K562 whole cell lysates, Lane 5: rat testis tissue lysates, Lane 6: rat brain tissue lysates, Lane 7: mouse testis tissue lysates, Lane 8: mouse brain tissue lysates. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-SASS6 antibody at 0.5 ug/ml overnight at 4oC, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal was developed using enhanced chemiluminescent. An ~74 kDa doublet is observed, consistent with reported phosphorylation-dependent mobility differences for SASS6 on SDS-PAGE.



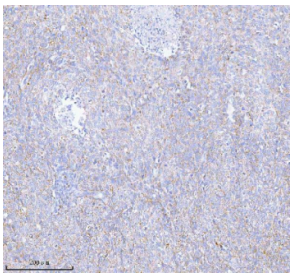
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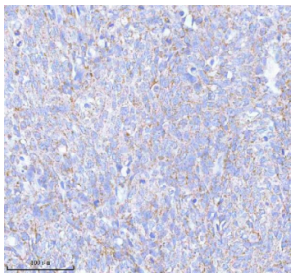
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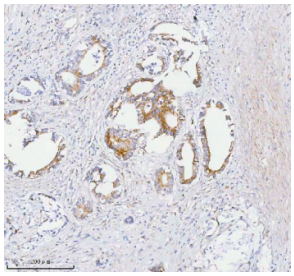
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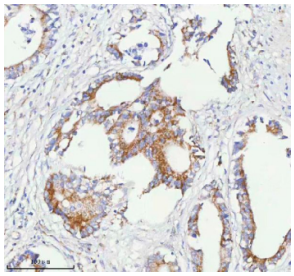
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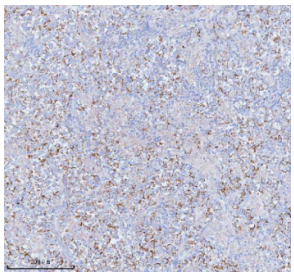
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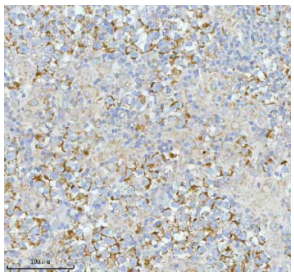
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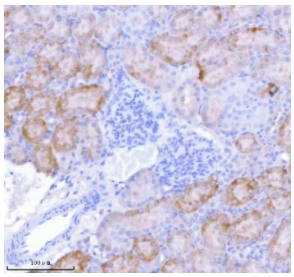
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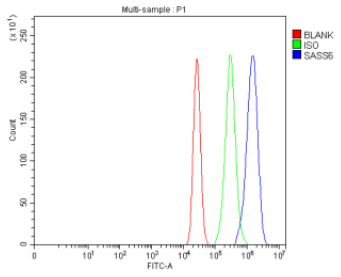
Immunohistochemical staining of SASS6 using anti-SASS6 antibody. SASS6 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human testicular seminoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-SASS6 antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



Immunohistochemical staining of SASS6 using anti-SASS6 antibody. SASS6 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human testicular seminoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-SASS6 antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



Immunohistochemical staining of SASS6 using anti-SASS6 antibody. SASS6 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of mouse kidney tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-SASS6 antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



Flow cytometry analysis of fixed and permeabilized human MCF7 cells with SASS6 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= SASS6 antibody.

Description

SASS6 antibody recognizes Spindle assembly abnormal protein 6 homolog, a centriolar protein required for centriole duplication and proper cell division. Encoded by the SASS6 gene on chromosome 1p21.2, this protein is a structural component of the cartwheel, a ninefold symmetric scaffold that initiates centriole assembly. SASS6 self-oligomerizes through its coiled-coil domain to establish the radial symmetry of nascent centrioles, ensuring accurate duplication and inheritance of centrosomes during each cell cycle. The protein localizes to the proximal ends of centrioles and is essential for maintaining centrosome integrity and mitotic spindle organization.

Loss of SASS6 disrupts centriole formation, resulting in monopolar spindles and abnormal cell division. Mutations in SASS6 cause primary microcephaly, characterized by reduced brain size and defective neural progenitor proliferation. The SASS6 antibody allows detection of centriolar structures in cultured cells and tissue samples. Immunofluorescence using this antibody reveals punctate staining at centrosomes during interphase and mitosis, while western blotting identifies a 65 kilodalton band. Because of its critical role in centrosome biogenesis, SASS6 serves as a core marker for centriole assembly studies and cell cycle regulation research.

Beyond its role in structural assembly, SASS6 interacts with STIL and CEP135 to coordinate recruitment of microtubule-nucleating proteins. Its regulated degradation through the APC/C complex ensures centriole duplication occurs only once per cell cycle. Overexpression of SASS6 leads to centrosome amplification, a phenotype frequently observed in cancer cells. The SASS6 antibody is thus valuable for examining centrosome abnormalities and chromosomal instability associated with tumorigenesis. Researchers also employ this antibody in developmental studies to trace centriole formation during early embryogenesis. NSJ Bioreagents provides a validated SASS6 antibody for use in immunofluorescence, western blot, and cell imaging assays focused on centrosome dynamics and mitotic control.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the SASS6 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human SASS6 recombinant protein (Position: E101-S657) was used as the immunogen for the SASS6 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the SASS6 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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