ATR(Ab-428) Antibody

Catalog No: #21505

Package Size: #21505-1 50ul #21505-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

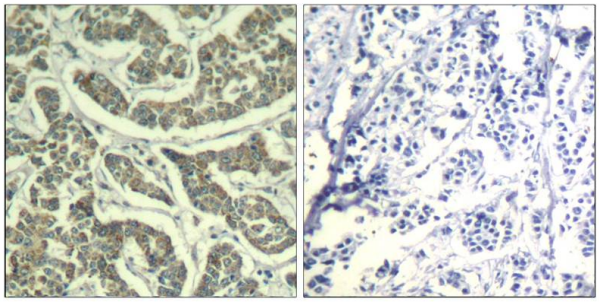
Product Name	ATR(Ab-428) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total ATR protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.426~430 (G-I-S-P-K) derived from Human ATR.
Target Name	ATR
Other Names	FRP1; MEC1; SCKL; SCKL1;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q13535NCBI Protein: NP_001175.2
Uniprot	Q13535
GeneID	545;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 250kd

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using ATR(Ab-428) Antiobdy #21505(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).

Background

ATR encoded by this gene belongs the PI3/PI4-kinase family, and is most closely related to ATM, a protein kinase encoded by the gene mutated in ataxia telangiectasia. This protein and ATM share similarity with Schizosaccharomyces pombe rad3, a cell cycle checkpoint gene required for cell cycle arrest and DNA damage repair in response to DNA damage. This kinase has been shown to phosphorylate checkpoint kinase CHK1, checkpoint proteins RAD17, and RAD9, as well as tumor suppressor protein BRCA1. Mutations of this gene are associated with Seckel syndrome. An alternatively spliced transcript variant of this gene has been reported, however, its full length nature is not known. Transcript variants utilizing alternative polyA sites exist.

Zhou, X.Z. et al. (1999) Cell Mol. Life Sci. 56, 788-806.
Pinna, L.A. and Ruzzene, M. (1996) Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1314, 191-225.
Kastan, M.B. and Lim, D.S. (2000) Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol. 1, 179-186.
Shechter, D. et al. (2004) DNA Repair (Amst) 3, 901-908.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only