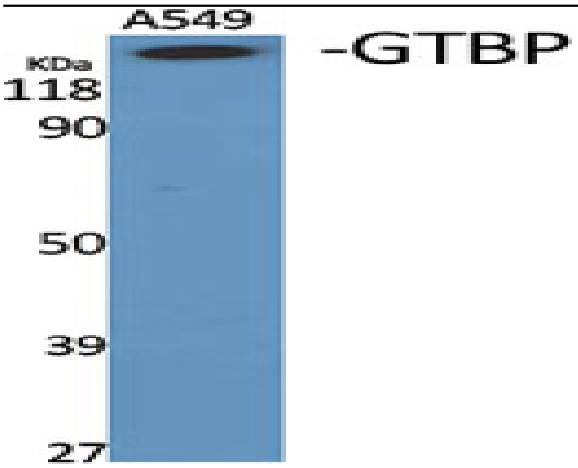
Best Tools for immunology Research

GTBP Polyclonal Antibody

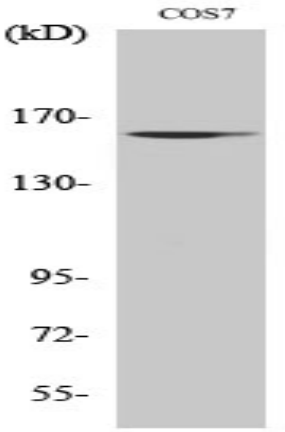
Catalog No :	YT2085
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Monkey
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	MSH6
Fields :	>>Platinum drug resistance;>>Mismatch repair;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Colorectal cancer
Gene Name :	MSH6
Protein Name :	DNA mismatch repair protein Msh6
Human Gene Id :	2956
Human Swiss Prot No :	P52701
Mouse Gene Id :	17688
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P54276
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MSH6. AA range:341-390
Specificity :	GTBP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GTBP protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	170kD
Cell Pathway :	Mismatch repair;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;
Background :	This gene encodes a member of the DNA mismatch repair MutS family. In E. coli, the MutS protein helps in the recognition of mismatched nucleotides prior to their repair. A highly conserved region of approximately 150 aa, called the Walker-A adenine nucleotide binding motif, exists in MutS homologs. The encoded protein heterodimerizes with MSH2 to form a mismatch recognition complex that functions as a bidirectional molecular switch that exchanges ADP and ATP as DNA mismatches are bound and dissociated. Mutations in this gene may be associated with hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer, colorectal cancer, and endometrial cancer. Transcripts variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],
Function :	disease:Defects in MSH6 are a cause of susceptibility to endometrial cancer [MIM:608089].,disease:Defects in MSH6 are the cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 5 (HNPCC5) [MIM:600678]. Mutations in more than one gene locus can be involved alone or in combination in the production of the HNPCC phenotype (also called Lynch syndrome). Most families with clinically recognized HNPCC have mutations in either MLH1 or MSH2 genes. HNPCC is an autosomal, dominantly inherited disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early onset colorectal carcinoma (CRC) and extra-colonic cancers of the gastrointestinal, urological and female reproductive tracts. HNPCC is reported to be the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer in the Western world. Cancers in HNPCC originate within benign neoplastic polyps ter
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus . Chromosome . Associates with H3K36me3 via its PWWP domain.
Expression :	Epithelium,Placenta,Pooled,Testis,

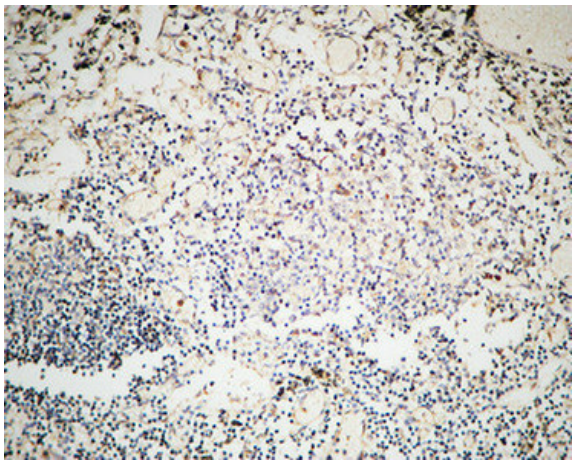
Products Images



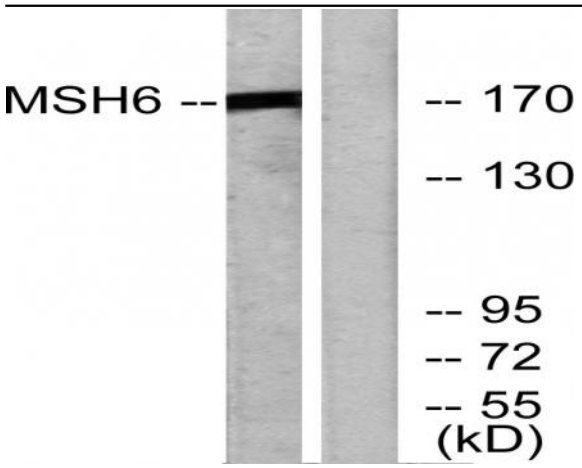
Western Blot analysis of various cells using GTBP Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



Western Blot analysis of COS7 cells using GTBP Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Lymph gland. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells, using MSH6 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.