Best Tools for immunology Research

Atm (Acetyl Lys316) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0100
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Atm
Fields :	>>Platinum drug resistance;>>Homologous recombination;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Cell cycle;>>p53 signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Cellular senescence;>>Shigellosis;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer
Gene Name :	ATM
Protein Name :	Atm (Acetyl Lys316)
Human Gene Id :	472
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q13315
Mouse Gene Id :	11920
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q62388
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Atm (Acetyl Lys316)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Rat,Mouse Atm (Acetyl Lys316)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 330kD

Background : The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the PI3/PI4-kinase family. This protein is an important cell cycle checkpoint kinase that phosphorylates; thus, it functions as a regulator of a wide variety of downstream proteins, including tumor suppressor proteins p53 and BRCA1, checkpoint kinase CHK2, checkpoint proteins RAD17 and RAD9, and DNA repair protein NBS1. This protein and the closely related kinase ATR are thought to be master controllers of cell cycle checkpoint signaling pathways that are required for cell response to DNA damage and for genome stability. Mutations in this gene are associated with ataxia telangiectasia, an autosomal recessive disorder. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,disease:Defects in ATM are the cause of ataxia telangiectasia (AT) [MIM:208900]; also known as Louis-Bar syndrome, which includes four complementation groups: A, C, D and E. This rare recessive disorder is characterized by progressive cerebellar ataxia, dilation of the blood vessels in the conjunctiva and eyeballs, immunodeficiency, growth retardation and sexual immaturity. AT patients have a strong predisposition to cancer; about 30% of patients develop tumors, particularly lymphomas and leukemias. Cells from affected individuals are highly sensitive to damage by ionizing radiation and resistant to inhibition of DNA synthesis following irradiation.,disease:Defects in ATM contribute to B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (BCLL). BCLL is the commonest form of leukemia in the elderly. It is characterized by the accumulation of ma

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Cytoplasmic vesicle . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Primarily nuclear. Found also in endocytic vesicles in association with beta-adaptin. .

Expression : Found in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, placenta, brain, heart, spleen, thymus, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and leukocytes.

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