Best Tools for immunology Research

MutS Protein Homolog 6(MSH6) (PT0274R) rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM7166
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	IHC;WB;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 (hMSH6) (G/T mismatch-binding protein) (GTBP) (GTMBP) (MutS-alpha 160 kDa subunit) (p160)
Human Gene Id :	2956
Human Swiss Prot No :	P52701
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human MutS Protein Homolog 6(MSH6) AA range:900-1000
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MSH6
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1: 100-500, WB 1:500-2000, IF 1:100-500,ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	153kD
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 : Nuclear

Expression : Epithelium,Placenta,Pooled,Testis,

Products Images