

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-ATM antibody [Y170] ab208118

リコンビナント **RabMAb**

画像数 2

製品の概要

製品名	Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-ATM antibody [Y170]
製品の詳細	Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [Y170] to ATM
由来種	Rabbit
標識	Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
アプリケーション	適用あり: ICC/IF
種交差性	交差種: Human
免疫原	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers. (Peptide available as ab170988)
ポジティブ・コントロール	ICC/IF: HeLa cells.
特記事項	<p>Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <u>RabMAb® patents</u>.</p> <p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or <u>outlicensing@thermofisher.com</u>.</p>

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

バッファー	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS
精製度	Protein A purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	Y170
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise保証は、**次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab208118の使用に適用されます
アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご確認ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ICC/IF		1/100. This product gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min).

ターゲット情報

機能	Serine/threonine protein kinase which activates checkpoint signaling upon double strand breaks (DSBs), apoptosis and genotoxic stresses such as ionizing ultraviolet A light (UVA), thereby acting as a DNA damage sensor. Recognizes the substrate consensus sequence [ST]-Q. Phosphorylates 'Ser-139' of histone variant H2AX/H2AFX at double strand breaks (DSBs), thereby regulating DNA damage response mechanism. Also plays a role in pre-B cell allelic exclusion, a process leading to expression of a single immunoglobulin heavy chain allele to enforce clonality and monospecific recognition by the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) expressed on individual B lymphocytes. After the introduction of DNA breaks by the RAG complex on one immunoglobulin allele, acts by mediating a repositioning of the second allele to pericentromeric heterochromatin, preventing accessibility to the RAG complex and recombination of the second allele. Also involved in signal transduction and cell cycle control. May function as a tumor suppressor. Necessary for activation of ABL1 and SAPK. Phosphorylates p53/TP53, FANCD2, NFKBIA, BRCA1, CTIP, nibrin (NBN), TERF1, RAD9 and DCLRE1C. May play a role in vesicle and/or protein transport. Could play a role in T-cell development, gonad and neurological function. Plays a role in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation. Binds DNA ends.
組織特異性	Found in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, placenta, brain, heart, spleen, thymus, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and leukocytes.
関連疾患	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. Note=Defects in ATM contribute to T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (TALL) and T-prolymphocytic leukemia (TPLL). TPLL is characterized by a high white blood cell count, with a

predominance of prolymphocytes, marked splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, skin lesions and serous effusion. The clinical course is highly aggressive, with poor response to chemotherapy and short survival time. TPLL occurs both in adults as a sporadic disease and in younger AT patients. Note=Defects in ATM contribute to B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas (BNHL), including mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).

Note=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 mature CD5+ B lymphocytes, lymphadenopathy, immunodeficiency and bone marrow failure.

配列類似性

Belongs to the PI3/P4-kinase family. ATM subfamily.

Contains 1 FAT domain.

Contains 1 FATC domain.

Contains 1 PI3K/PI4K domain.

ドメイン

The FATC domain is required for interaction with KAT5.

翻訳後修飾

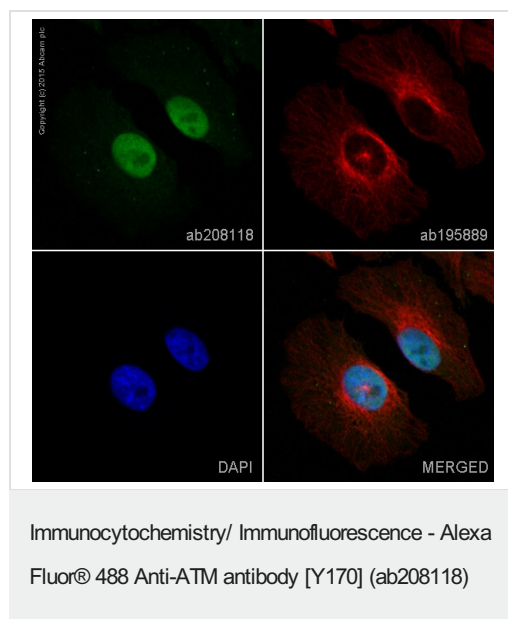
Phosphorylated by NUA1/ARK5. Autophosphorylation on Ser-367, Ser-1893, Ser-1981 correlates with DNA damage-mediated activation of the kinase.

Acetylation, on DNA damage, is required for activation of the kinase activity, dimer-monomer transition, and subsequent autophosphorylation on Ser-1981. Acetylated in vitro by KAT5/TIP60.

細胞内局在

Nucleus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Primarily nuclear. Found also in endocytic vesicles in association with beta-adaptin.

画像



ab208118 staining ATM in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab208118 at 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and **ab195889**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594), at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

Why choose a recombinant antibody?



Research with confidence
Consistent and reproducible results



Long-term and scalable supply
Recombinant technology



Success from the first experiment
Confirmed specificity



Ethical standards compliant
Animal-free production

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-ATM antibody [Y170]
(ab208118)

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