

ARG54456
anti-ATM antibodyPackage: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes ATM
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	IP, WB
Specificity	This antibody reacts with human and mouse. Antibody is affinity purified.
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ATM
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide representing a portion of the protein encoded within exon 53 (LocusLink ID 472).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TEL1; ATD; ATE; ATDC; ATC; ATA; Ataxia telangiectasia mutated; A-T mutated; Serine-protein kinase ATM; AT1; EC 2.7.11.1; TELO1

Application Instructions

Application Note	Western blot: 0.1 - 0.4 µg/ml. Immunoprecipitation: 10 - 20 µg/mg lysate * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
------------------	---

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	Tris-citrate/phosphate (pH 7-8) and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 11920 Mouse GeneID: 472 Human
----------------	--

[Swiss-port # Q13315 Human](#)

[Swiss-port # Q62388 Mouse](#)

Gene Symbol	ATM
Gene Full Name	ATM serine/threonine kinase
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	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 DYRK2, CHEK2, 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. Phosphorylation of DYRK2 in nucleus in response to genotoxic stress prevents its MDM2-mediated ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation. Phosphorylates ATF2 which stimulates its function in DNA damage response. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	351 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated by NUAK1/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.