



# ATM Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-14285
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF
<b>Gene Name</b>	ATM
<b>Protein Name</b>	ATM
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Protein of ATM of ATM
<b>Specificity</b>	ATM protein detects endogenous levels of ATM
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC 1:100-200. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ATM
<b>Observed Band</b>	350kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus . Cytoplasmic vesicle . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Primarily nuclear. Found also in endocytic vesicles in association with beta-adaptin. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Found in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, placenta, brain, heart, spleen, thymus, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and leukocytes.
<b>Function</b>	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
<b>Background</b>	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],

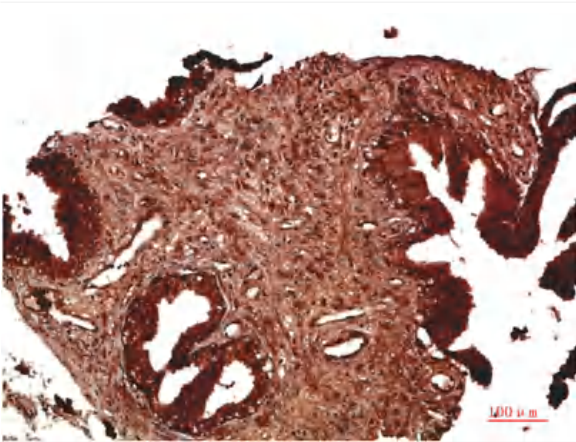
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

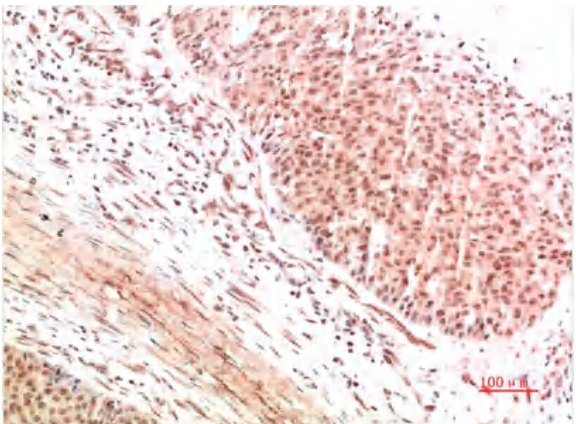
**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

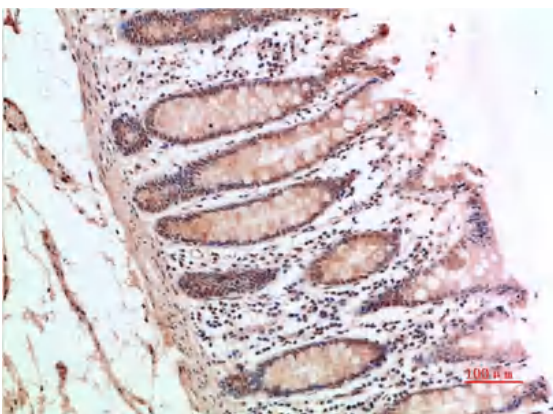
## Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Prostate Carcinoma Tissue using ATM Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Breast Carcinoma Tissue using ATM Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Colon Carcinoma Tissue using ATM Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.