abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free ab78

★★★★★ 10 Abreviews 108 References 7 图像

概述

产品名称 Anti-ATM抗体[2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free

描述 小鼠单克隆抗体[2C1 (1A1)] to ATM - BSA and Azide free

宿主 Mouse

特异性 The ATM antibody, clone 2C1, recognizes full-length ATM.

经测试应用 适用于: Flow Cyt, IHC-P, WB, IP

种属反应性 与反应: Human

预测可用于: Mouse, Rat, Monkey

免疫原 Recombinant fragment within ATM aa 2550-3100. The exact immunogen sequence used to

generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please **contact** our Scientific Support

team to discuss your requirements.

Database link: Q13315

阳性对照 WB: HeLa nuclear extract, lymphoblastoid nuclear lysate. IHC-P: Human Testis sections, human

colonic mucosa, human kidney sections. ICC/IF: Human U2OS cells Flow: HeLa cells

常规说明 This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 23rd October 2018.

Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly. If you have any questions,

please do not hesitate to contact our scientific support team

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

存储溶液 pH: 7.40

1

Constituent: 100% PBS

纯化说明 Purified from TCS by Protein G chromatography to at least 95% homogeneity as determined by

SDS-PAGE.

克隆 单克隆

克隆编号 2C1 (1A1)

 骨髓瘤
 NS1

 同种型
 lgG1

 轻链类型
 kappa

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab78于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt		Use 1-2µg for 10 ⁶ cells. ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal lgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
IHC-P	★★★★ <u>(1)</u>	Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml.
WB	★★★★	1/500 - 1/3000. Detects a band of approximately 350 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 350 kDa).
IP		Use a concentration of 1 - 10 µg/ml.

靶标

功能

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.

组织特异性

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

疾病相关

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.

序列相似性 Belongs to the PI3/PI4-kinase family. ATM subfamily.

Contains 1 FAT domain.
Contains 1 FATC domain.
Contains 1 PI3K/PI4K domain.

结**构域** The FATC domain is required for interaction with KAT5.

翻译后修饰 Phosphorylated by NUAK1/ARK5. Autophosphorylation on Ser-367, Ser-1893, Ser-1981

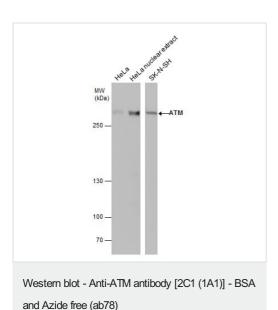
correlates with DNA damage-mediated activation of the kinase.

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.

细胞定位 Nucleus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Primarily nuclear. Found also in endocytic vesicles in association

with beta-adaptin.

图片



All lanes : Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free (ab78) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1: 30ug HeLa

Lane 2: 30ug HeLa nuclear extract

Lane 3: 30ug SK-N-SH

Secondary

All lanes: Mouse IgG antibody (HRP) at 1/5000 dilution

Predicted band size: 350 kDa

5% SDS-PAGE.

Running conditions: 80V, 15min; 140V, 40 minutes.

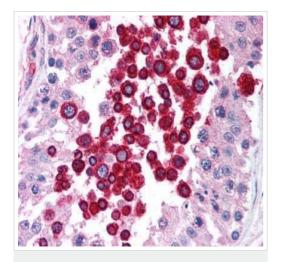
Transfer condition: Semi-dry, 18 V, 60 min (NC membrane).

Blocking condition: 5% non-fat milk in TBST, RT, 60 minutes.

Primary antibody incubation: 4°C, overnight.

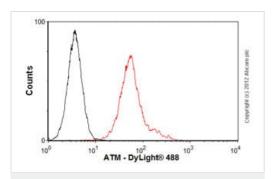
Washing condition: 5 ml TBST, 4 x 5 minutes.

Exposure: enhanced ECL



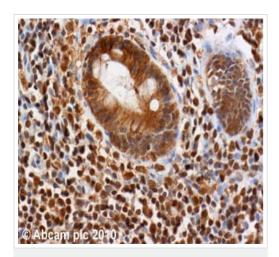
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free (ab78)

ab78 staining ATM in Human Testis sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffinembedded sections). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (5ug/ml) and a Biotin-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG was used as the secondary antibody.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free (ab78)

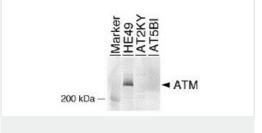
Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with <u>ab78</u> (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab78, 1µg/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (ab96879) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 2µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed. This antibody gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free (ab78)

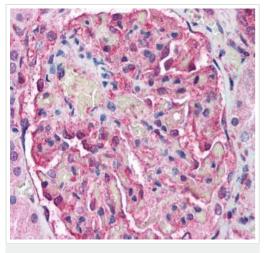
ab78 (2µg/ml) staining ATM in human colonic mucosa, using an automated system (DAKO Autostainer Plus). Using this protocol there is strong nuclear staining of mucosal epithelium and lymphocytes.

Sections were rehydrated and antigen retrieved with the Dako 3 in 1 AR buffer EDTA pH 9.0 in a DAKO PT link. Slides were peroxidase blocked in 3% H2O2 in methanol for 10 mins. They were then blocked with Dako Protein block for 10 minutes (containing casein 0.25% in PBS) then incubated with primary antibody for 20 min and detected with Dako envision flex amplification kit for 30 minutes. Colorimetric detection was completed with Diaminobenzidine for 5 minutes. Slides were counterstained with Haematoxylin and coverslipped under DePeX. Please note that, for manual staining, optimization of primary antibody concentration and incubation time is recommended. Signal amplification may be required.



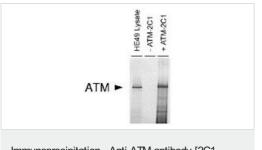
Western blot - Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free (ab78)

Detection of human ATM protein using anti-ATM 2C1 monoclonal antibody (ab78) by western blot.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free (ab78)

ab78 staining ATM in Human Kidney sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffinembedded sections). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (5ug/ml) and a Biotin-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ATM antibody [2C1 (1A1)] - BSA and Azide free (ab78)

Detection of human ATM protein using anti-ATM 2C1 monoclonal antibody (<u>ab78</u>) by immunoprecipitation.

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