abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ATM protein ab131739

1图像

| 描述 | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 产品名称 | 重组人ATM蛋白 | |
| 纯 度 | >= 80 % Purified via GST T Glutathione Sepharose | ag. |
| 表达系 统 | Wheat germ | |
| 蛋白 长 度 | Protein fragment | |
| 无 动 物成分 | No | |
| 性质 | Recombinant | |
| 种属 | Human | |
| 序列 | | MTLHEPANSSASQSTDLCDFSGDLDPAPNPPHFPSHVVKATF AYISNCHK |
| | | TKLKSILEILSKSPDSYQKILLAICEQAAETNNVYKKHRILK |
| | | IYHLFVSL LLKDIKSGLGGAWAFVLRDVIYTLIHYINQRKLTIFSQ |
| 预 测分子量 | 41 kDa including tags | |
| 氨基酸 | 1 to 138 | |
| 技术指标 | | |
| Our Abpromise guarant | tee covers the use of ab131739 in the fol | llowing tested applications. |
| The application notes inc | lude recommended starting dilutions; opt | timal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| 应 用 | ELISA | |
| | Western blot | |
| | SDS-PAGE | |
| 形式 | Liquid | |
| 刘大兴四 | | |

补**充**说明

制备和贮存

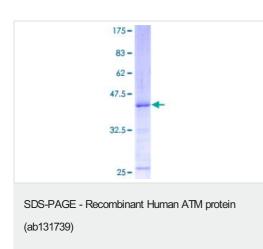
稳定性和存储

Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

常规信息

| 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 Pl3/Pl4-kinase family. ATM subfamily. Contains 1 FAT domain. Contains 1 FATC domain. Contains 1 Pl3K/Pl4K 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. | |

图片



12.5% SDS-PAGE using ab131739 stained with Coomassie Blue.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <u>https://www.abcam.cn/abpromise</u> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

• Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors