Datasheet for ABIN129616

anti-ATRX antibody (AA 1-17)

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1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	ATRX
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-17
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ATRX antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding aa 1-17 of Human RAD54 protein.
Isotype:	IgG

Target Details

Target:	ATRX
Alternative Name:	RAD 54 (ATRX Products)
Background:	RAD54, also known as hHR54, HR54, hRAD54 and RAD54A, belongs to the DEAD-like helicase superfamily, and shares similarity with Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad54, a protein known to be involved in the homologous recombination and repair of DNA. This protein has been shown to play a role in homologous recombination related repair of DNA double-strand breaks. The

Target Details

	binding of this protein to double-strand DNA induces a DNA topological change, which is thought to facilitate homologous DNA pairing, and stimulate DNA recombination. Synonyms: DNA repair and recombination protein RAD54 like antibody, hHR 54 antibody, hHR54 antibody, HR 54 antibody, HR54 antibody, hRAD 54 antibody, hRAD54 antibod
Gene ID:	8438, 216548186
UniProt:	Q92698

Application Details

Application Notes:	This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 84 kDa in size corresponding to RAD54 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Splice variants exist for this protein that may result in the detection of lower molecular weight bands.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C

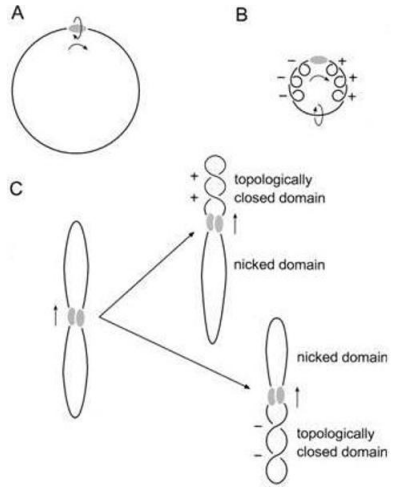

Image 1. The hRad54 complex and plasmid DNA are indicated by the shaded oval and black line, respectively. (A) Movement of the hRad54 complex by tracking along the helical path of DNA is indicated by the arrows. When the complex is free to rotate around the DNA, no change in supercoiling will be induced in the plasmid DNA. (B) When the hRad54 complex tracks along the helix, while being prevented from rotating around the DNA, positive supercoils will arise ahead of the protein complex and negative supercoils behind it. These supercoils can freely distribute along the plasmid and therefore they will cancel each other out. (C) The interaction of two hRad54 complexes on a plasmid will divide the plasmid into two domains. Because the plasmid is singly nicked, one domain will contain a nick, whereas the other contains two covalently closed DNA strands. Depending on the position of the nick relative to the movement of the protein complex along the DNA, topoisomers containing either negative or positive supercoils will result after ligation of the nick.

