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Datasheet for ABIN6137361
anti-ATRIP antibody (AA 1-260)

3 Images

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	ATRIP
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-260
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ATRIP antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-260 of human ATRIP (NP_569055.1).
Sequence:	MAGTSAPGSK RRSEPPAPRP GPPPGTGHP SKRARGFSAA AAPDPDDPFG AHGDF TADDL EELDTLASQA LSQC PAAARD VSSDHKVHRL LDGMSKNPSG KNRETVPIKD NFELEVLQAQ YKELKEKMKV MEEVLIKNG EIKILRDSLH QTESVLEEQR RSHFLLEQEK TQALSDKEKE FSKKLQSLQS ELQFKDAEMN ELRTKLQTSE RANKLAAPSV SHVSPRKNPS VVIKPEACSP QFGKTSFPTK ESFSANMSLP
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Characteristics:	Polyclonal Antibodies
Purification:	Affinity purification

Target Details

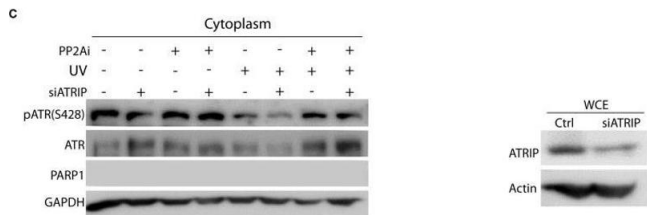
Target:	ATRIP
Alternative Name:	ATRIP (ATRIP Products)
Background:	This gene encodes an essential component of the DNA damage checkpoint. The encoded protein binds to single-stranded DNA coated with replication protein A. The protein also interacts with the ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3 related protein kinase, resulting in its accumulation at intranuclear foci induced by DNA damage. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.,ATRIP,Epigenetics & Nuclear Signaling,DNA Damage & Repair,ATRIP
Molecular Weight:	72 kDa/76 kDa/83 kDa/85 kDa
Gene ID:	84126
UniProt:	Q8WXE1

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB,1:500 - 1:2000,IP,1:50 - 1:200
Comment:	HIGH QUALITY
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

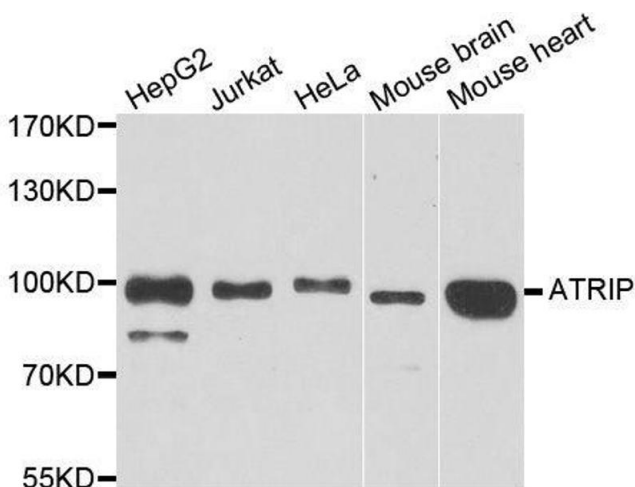
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	PBS with 0.02 % sodium azide,50 % glycerol, pH 7.3.
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
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.



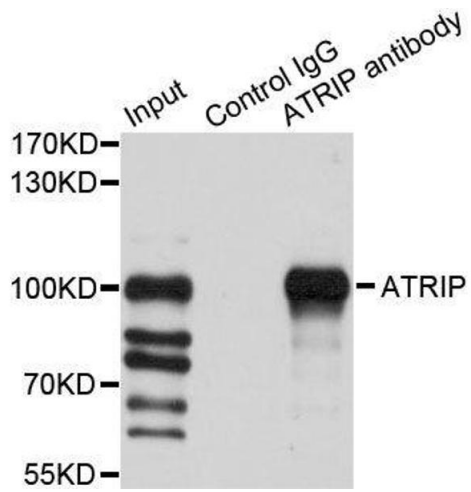
Western Blotting

Image 1. Protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) dephosphorylates cytoplasmic pATR (S428) in a UV dose- and recovery time-dependent manner and is independent of ATRIP. (A) Cytoplasmic pATR (S428) dephosphorylation by PP2A is dependent on post-irradiation recovery time in A549 cells. The WB shows that the level of ATR phosphorylation at S428 depends on the recovery time following UV irradiation at 40 J/m². PP2A inhibitor treatment (PP2Ai) abolishes this dephosphorylation at all recovery times. (B) Cytoplasmic pATR (S428) dephosphorylation by PP2A is UV dose dependent and is attenuated with PP2A inhibitor treatment of A549 cells. Control A549 cells show a reduction in the level of pATR (S428) that is dependent on the dose of UV irradiation used, but retain their level of pATR (S428). (C) A549 cells, depleted of ATRIP by siRNA knockdown, were divided into two groups with one treated with PP2A inhibitor and the other left as a control. WB assay shows that this ATRIP knockdown does not affect PP2A's dephosphorylation of pATR (S428) in the cytoplasm of A549 cells. The right panel shows the efficiency of the ATRIP knockdown. - figure provided by CiteAb. Source: PMID32984322



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using ATRIP antibody.



Immunoprecipitation

Image 3. Immunoprecipitation analysis of 200ug extracts of HeLa cells using 1ug ATRIP antibody.