

Datasheet for ABIN6242169  
**anti-ATM antibody (C-Term)**



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2 Images

## Overview

Quantity:	400 µL
Target:	ATM
Binding Specificity:	AA 3027-3056, C-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ATM antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

## Product Details

Immunogen:	This ATM antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 3027~3056 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ATM.
Clone:	RB3113-3114
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Predicted Reactivity:	M
Purification:	This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

## Target Details

Target:	ATM
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## Target Details

Alternative Name:	ATM ( <a href="#">ATM Products</a> )
Background:	ATM is involved in signal transduction, cell cycle control and DNA repair, and may function as a tumor suppressor. It is necessary for activation of ABL1 and SAPK, and phosphorylates p53, NFKBIA, BRCA1, CTIP, NIBRIN (NBS1), TERF1, and RAD9. This protein has potential roles in vesicle and/or protein transport, T-cell development, gonad and neurological function. ATM is also part of the BRCA1-associated genome surveillance complex. ATM is induced by ionizing radiation. Defects in ATM are the cause of ataxia telangiectasia (AT), also known as Louis-Bar syndrome, a rare recessive disorder characterized by progressive cerebellar ataxia, dilation of the blood vessels in the conjunctiva and eyeballs, immunodeficiency, growth retardation and sexual immaturity. About 30 % of AT patients develop lymphomas and leukemias. Defects in ATM also 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. Defects in ATM also contribute to B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, and to B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia, a disease characterized by accumulation of mature CD5+ B lymphocytes, lymphadenopathy, immunodeficiency and bone marrow failure.
Molecular Weight:	350687
NCBI Accession:	<a href="#">NP_000042</a>
UniProt:	<a href="#">Q13315</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">p53 Signaling</a> , <a href="#">Apoptosis</a> , <a href="#">DNA Damage Repair</a> , <a href="#">Inositol Metabolic Process</a> , <a href="#">Positive Regulation of Response to DNA Damage Stimulus</a>

## Application Details

Application Notes:	WB: 1:500. IHC-P: 1:50~100
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

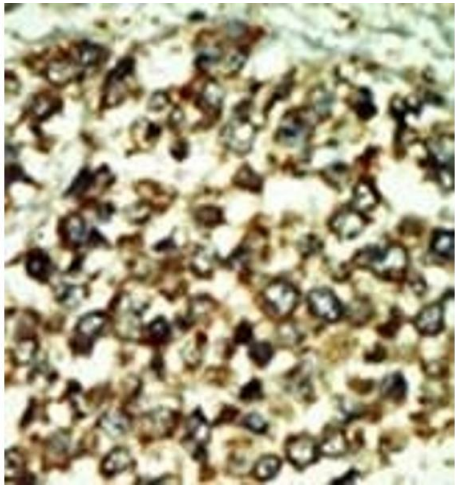
Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling

Storage: 4 °C,-20 °C

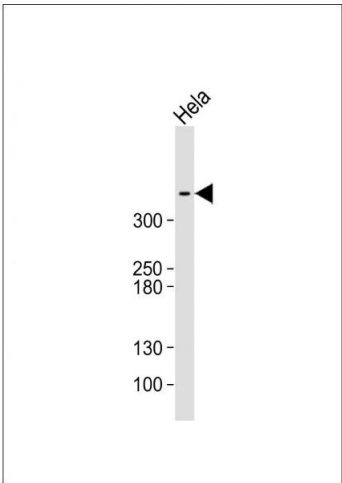
Expiry Date: 6 months

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

**Image 1.** Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry, clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma, HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Western Blotting

**Image 2.** Anti-ATM Antibody (C-term) at 1:500 dilution + Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 351 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5 % NFDm/TBST.