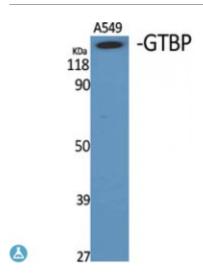


## **Anti-GTBP antibody**



**Description** Rabbit polyclonal to GTBP.

Model STJ93450

**Host** Rabbit

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Simian

**Applications** ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

**Immunogen** Synthesized peptide derived from human GTBP

Immunogen Region 310-390 aa, Internal

**Gene ID** 2956

Gene Symbol MSH6

**Dilution range** WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000

**Specificity** GTBP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GTBP protein.

**Purification** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

**Note** For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name DNA mismatch repair protein Msh6 hMSH6 G/T mismatch-binding protein

GTBP GTMBP MutS protein homolog 6 MutS-alpha 160 kDa subunit p160

Molecular Weight 170 kDa

**Clonality** Polyclonal

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Isotype** IgG

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

**Concentration** 1 mg/ml

**Storage Instruction** Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:7329OMIM:114500</u>

Alternative Names DNA mismatch repair protein Msh6 hMSH6 G/T mismatch-binding protein

GTBP GTMBP MutS protein homolog 6 MutS-alpha 160 kDa subunit p160

**Function** Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR).

Heterodimerizes with MSH2 to form MutS alpha, which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, MutS alpha bends the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs, and recognizes single base mismatches and dinucleotide insertion-deletion loops (IDL) in the DNA. After mismatch binding, forms a ternary complex with the MutL alpha

heterodimer, which is thought to be responsible for directing the downstream MMR events, including strand discrimination, excision, and resynthesis. ATP binding and hydrolysis play a pivotal role in mismatch repair functions. The ATPase activity associated with MutS alpha regulates binding similar to a molecular switch: mismatched DNA provokes ADP-->ATP exchange, resulting in a discernible conformational transition that converts MutS alpha into a sliding clamp capable of hydrolysis-independent diffusion along the

DNA backbone. This transition is crucial for mismatch repair. MutS alpha may also play a role in DNA homologous recombination repair. Recruited on chromatin in G1 and early S phase via its PWWP domain that specifically binds trimethylated 'Lys-36' of histone H3 (H3K36me3): early recruitment to chromatin to be replicated allowing a quick identification of mismatch repair

to initiate the DNA mismatch repair reaction.

Sequence and Domain Family The PWWP domain specifically recognizes and binds trimethylated 'Lys-36'

of histone H3 (H3K36me3).

Cellular Localization Nucleus Chromosome. Associates with H3K36me3 via its PWWP domain.

**Post-translational** The N-terminus is blocked.; Phosphorylated by PRKCZ, which may prevent

**Modifications** MutS alpha degradation by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway.

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