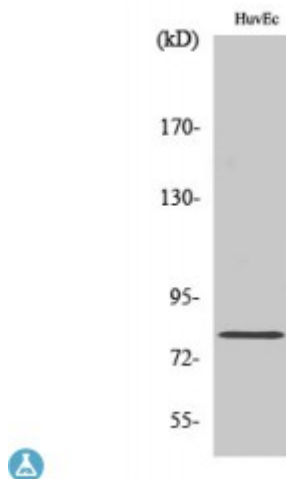


Anti-Rad17 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Rad17.
Model	STJ95322
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Rad17 around the non-phosphorylation site of S645.
Immunogen Region	590-670 aa
Gene ID	5884
Gene Symbol	RAD17
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Rad17 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rad17 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Overexpressed in various cancer cell lines and in colon carcinoma (at protein level). Isoform 2 and isoform 3 are the most abundant isoforms in non irradiated cells (at protein level). Ubiquitous at low levels. Highly expressed in testis, where it is expressed within the germinal epithelium of the seminiferous tubuli. Weakly expressed in seminomas (testicular tumors).
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cell cycle checkpoint protein RAD17 hRad17 RF-C/activator 1 homolog

Molecular Weight	86 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	HGNC:98070MIM:603139
Alternative Names	Cell cycle checkpoint protein RAD17 hRad17 RF-C/activator 1 homolog
Function	Essential for sustained cell growth, maintenance of chromosomal stability, and ATR-dependent checkpoint activation upon DNA damage. Has a weak ATPase activity required for binding to chromatin. Participates in the recruitment of the RAD1-RAD9-HUS1 complex and RHNO1 onto chromatin, and in CHEK1 activation. May also serve as a sensor of DNA replication progression, and may be involved in homologous recombination.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Phosphorylated form redistributes to discrete nuclear foci upon DNA damage.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation on Ser-646 and Ser-656 is cell cycle-regulated, enhanced by genotoxic stress, and required for activation of checkpoint signaling. Phosphorylation is mediated by ATR upon UV or replication arrest, whereas it may be mediated both by ATR and ATM upon ionizing radiation. Phosphorylation on both sites is required for interaction with RAD1 but dispensable for interaction with RFC3 or RFC4.