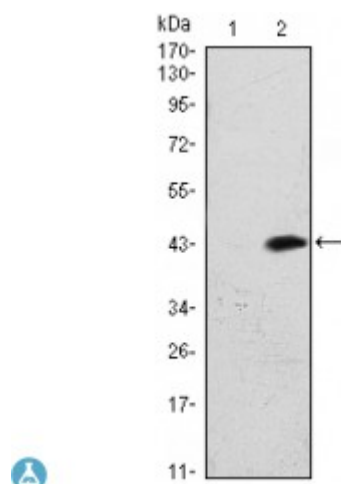


Anti-Atm antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Atm.
Model	STJ97855
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human Atm expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	472
Gene Symbol	ATM
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Atm Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Atm protein.
Tissue Specificity	Found in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, placenta, brain, heart, spleen, thymus, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and leukocytes.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	5C5
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Serine-protein kinase ATM Ataxia telangiectasia mutated A-T mutated
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1

Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:795OMIM:208900
Alternative Names	Serine-protein kinase ATM Ataxia telangiectasia mutated A-T mutated
Function	Serine/threonine protein kinase which activates checkpoint signaling upon double strand breaks (DSBs), apoptosis and genotoxic stresses such as ionizing ultraviolet A light (UVA), thereby acting as a DNA damage sensor. Recognizes the substrate consensus sequence [ST]-Q. Phosphorylates 'Ser-139' of histone variant H2AX/H2AFX at double strand breaks (DSBs), thereby regulating DNA damage response mechanism. Also plays a role in pre-B cell allelic exclusion, a process leading to expression of a single immunoglobulin heavy chain allele to enforce clonality and monospecific recognition by the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) expressed on individual B-lymphocytes. After the introduction of DNA breaks by the RAG complex on one immunoglobulin allele, acts by mediating a repositioning of the second allele to pericentromeric heterochromatin, preventing accessibility to the RAG complex and recombination of the second allele. Also involved in signal transduction and cell cycle control. May function as a tumor suppressor. Necessary for activation of ABL1 and SAPK. Phosphorylates DYRK2, CHEK2, p53/TP53, FANCD2, NFKBIA, BRCA1, CTIP, nibrin (NBN), TERF1, RAD9 and DCLRE1C. May play a role in vesicle and/or protein transport. Could play a role in T-cell development, gonad and neurological function. Plays a role in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation. Binds DNA ends. Phosphorylation of DYRK2 in nucleus in response to genotoxic stress prevents its MDM2-mediated ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation. Phosphorylates ATF2 which stimulates its function in DNA damage response.
Sequence and Domain Family	The FATC domain is required for interaction with KAT5.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Cytoplasmic vesicle. Primarily nuclear. Found also in endocytic vesicles in association with beta-adaptin.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by NUA1/ARK5. Autophosphorylation on Ser-367, Ser-1893, Ser-1981 correlates with DNA damage-mediated activation of the kinase. Acetylation, on DNA damage, is required for activation of the kinase activity, dimer-monomer transition, and subsequent autophosphorylation on Ser-1981. Acetylated in vitro by KAT5/TIP60.