

Rabbit anti-Human ATM Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ATM antibody

ATM Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA39431	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

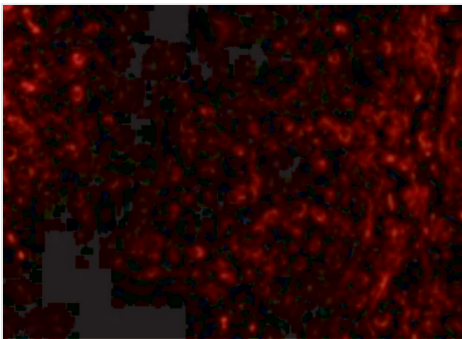
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ATM; Polyclonal Antibody; ATM Antibody; AT1; ATA; ATC; ATD; ATE; ATDC; TEL1; TELO1; Serine-protein kinase ATM; Ataxia telangiectasia mutated; A-T mutated; ataxia telangiectasia mutated; anti-ATM antibody

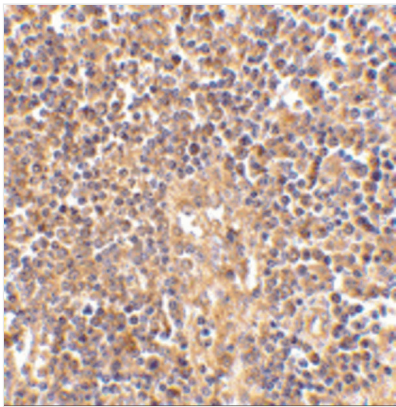
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	ATM Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	3056
Applicable Applications for anti-ATM antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	ATM antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 14 amino acids near the carboxy terminus of human ATM.
Buffer	ATM Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	ATM antibody can be stored at 4 degree C for three months and -20 degree C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

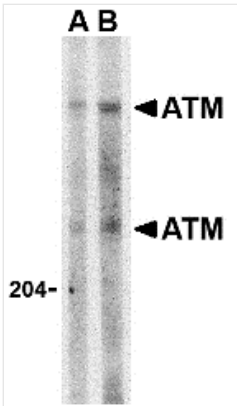
IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence of ATM in Human Lymph Node cells with ATM antibody at 10 μ g/mL.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry of ATM in human lymph node tissue with ATM antibody at 2.5 μ g/mL.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of ATM in Daudi whole cell lysate with ATM antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 μ g/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ATM antibody	ATM Antibody: DNA double strand breaks represent a major threat to an organism's genome. Eukaryotic cells have developed mechanisms that sense the presence this damage and initiate suitable responses that can include DNA repair, cell cycle delay, and programmed cell death. The ATM (mutated in Ataxia-Telangiectasia) protein kinase is activated following the formation of DNA double strand breaks, phosphorylating p53 and another kinase CHK2. This initiates a signaling cascade leading to the phosphorylation and inhibition of Cdc25, ultimately preventing cell cycle progression. In some cell types, such as the hemapoietic system, this leads to apoptosis instead of cell cycle arrest. Multiple isoforms of ATM are known to exist.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	2304971
NCBI GeneID	472
UniProt Accession #	Q13315; O15429; Q12758; Q16551; Q93007; Q9NP02; Q9UCX7; B2RNX5
Molecular Weight	350,687 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	ATM
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ATM serine/threonine kinase
NCBI Official Symbol	ATM
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AT1; ATA; ATC; ATD; ATE; ATDC; TEL1; TELO1

NCBI Protein Information	serine-protein kinase ATM; AT mutated; A-T mutated; ataxia telangiectasia mutated; TEL1, telomere maintenance 1, homolog
UniProt Protein Name	Serine-protein kinase ATM
UniProt Gene Name	ATM
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	A-T mutated
UniProt Entry Name	ATM_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/atm-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/39431>