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Anti-ATM (C-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1645

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	Q13315
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone Names	M361
Calculated MW	350687

Additional Information

Gene ID	472
Other Names	ataxia telangiectasia mutated, AT1 ATDC TEL1 TELO1
Target/Specificity	Ataxia telangiectasia mutated kinase (ATM) is a serine/threonine kinase that regulates cell cycle checkpoints and DNA repair. Mutations of ATM cause a spectrum of defects ranging from neurodegeneration to cancer predisposition. Activation of ATM after DNA damage involves Cdk5 mediated phosphorylation of Ser-794 followed by autophosphorylation at Ser-1891. Active ATM kinase regulates a number of proteins involved in cell cycle checkpoint control, apoptosis and DNA repair. The Cdk5–ATM pathway regulates phosphorylation and function of the ATM targets p53 and H2AX in postmitotic neurons. Other known substrates of ATM include Chk2, Chk1, CtIP, 4E-BP1, BRCA1, RPA3, SMC1, FANCD2, Rad17, Artemis, Nbs1, and the I-2 regulatory subunit of PP1. Thus, activation of Cdk5 by DNA damage may be an important initiator of ATM-dependent regulation of cell cycle checkpoints.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Format	Protein A Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-ATM (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Ataxia telangiectasia mutated kinase (ATM) is a serine/threonine kinase that regulates cell cycle checkpoints and DNA repair. Mutations of ATM cause a spectrum of defects ranging from neurodegeneration to cancer predisposition. Activation of ATM after DNA damage involves Cdk5 mediated phosphorylation of Ser-794

followed by autophosphorylation at Ser-1891. Active ATM kinase regulates a number of proteins involved in cell cycle checkpoint control, apoptosis and DNA repair. The Cdk5–ATM pathway regulates phosphorylation and function of the ATM targets p53 and H2AX in postmitotic neurons. Other known substrates of ATM include Chk2, Chk1, CtIP, 4E-BP1, BRCA1, RPA3, SMC1, FANCD2, Rad17, Artemis, Nbs1, and the I-2 regulatory subunit of PP1. Thus, activation of Cdk5 by DNA damage may be an important initiator of ATM-dependent regulation of cell cycle checkpoints.