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Rad17 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP100242

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	O75943
Other Accession	O75943
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	77055
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Rad17
Epitope Specificity	101-230/681
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the rad17/RAD24 family.
SUBUNIT	Part of a DNA-binding complex containing RFC2, RFC3, RFC4 and RFC5. Interacts with RAD1 and RAD9 within the RAD1-RAD9-HUS1 complex. Interacts with RAD9B, POLE, NHP2L1 and MCM7. DNA damage promotes interaction with ATR or ATM and disrupts interaction with the RAD1-RAD9-HUS1 complex.
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.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is highly similar to the gene product of Schizosaccharomyces pombe rad17, a cell cycle checkpoint gene required for cell cycle arrest and DNA damage repair in response to DNA damage. This protein shares strong similarity with DNA replication factor C (RFC), and can form a complex with RFCs. This protein binds to chromatin prior to DNA damage and is phosphorylated by the checkpoint kinase ATR following damage. This protein recruits the RAD1-RAD9-HUS1 checkpoint protein complex onto chromatin after DNA damage, which may be required for its phosphorylation. The phosphorylation of this protein is required for the DNA-damage-induced cell cycle G2 arrest, and is thought to be a critical early event during checkpoint signaling in DNA-damaged cells. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene, which encode four distinct protein isoforms, have been reported. Two pseudogenes, located on chromosomes 7 and 13, have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013].

Additional Information

Gene ID	5884
Other Names	CCYC; HRAD17; R24L; RAD17SP; RAD24; MmRad24; RAD17_HUMAN; RAD17; RF-C/activator 1 homolog; RAD17_MOUSE; RAD17 checkpoint clamp loader component; RAD1 (S. pombe) homolog; RAD17 homolog (S. pombe)
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	RAD17 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9878245, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:9807}
Function	Essential for sustained cell growth, maintenance of chromosomal stability, and ATR-dependent checkpoint activation upon DNA damage (PubMed:10208430, PubMed:11418864, PubMed:11687627, PubMed:11799063, PubMed:12672690, PubMed:14624239, PubMed:15235112). Has a weak ATPase activity required for binding to chromatin (PubMed:10208430, PubMed:11418864, PubMed:11687627, PubMed:11799063, PubMed:12672690, PubMed:14624239, PubMed:15235112). Participates in the recruitment of the 9-1-1 (RAD1-RAD9-HUS1) complex and RHNO1 onto chromatin, and in CHEK1 activation (PubMed:21659603). Involved in homologous recombination by mediating recruitment of the MRN complex to DNA damage sites (PubMed:24534091). May also serve as a sensor of DNA replication progression (PubMed:12578958, PubMed:14500819, PubMed:15538388).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Phosphorylated form redistributes to discrete nuclear foci upon DNA damage (PubMed:11799063). Localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:24534091).
Tissue Location	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)

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