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Timeless Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP57718

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9UNS1
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	138658

Additional Information

Gene ID	8914
Other Names	Protein timeless homolog, hTIM, TIMELESS {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAH50557.1}
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
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	TIMELESS {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAH50557.1}
Function	Plays an important role in the control of DNA replication, maintenance of replication fork stability, maintenance of genome stability throughout normal DNA replication, DNA repair and in the regulation of the circadian clock (PubMed:17141802, PubMed:17296725, PubMed:23359676, PubMed:23418588, PubMed:26344098, PubMed:31138685, PubMed:32705708, PubMed:35585232, PubMed:9856465). Required to stabilize replication forks during DNA replication by forming a complex with TIPIN: this complex regulates DNA replication processes under both normal and stress conditions, stabilizes replication forks and influences both CHEK1 phosphorylation and the intra-S phase checkpoint in response to genotoxic stress (PubMed:17141802, PubMed:17296725, PubMed:23359676, PubMed:35585232). During DNA replication, inhibits the CMG complex ATPase activity and activates DNA polymerases catalytic activities, coupling DNA unwinding and DNA synthesis (PubMed:23359676). TIMELESS promotes TIPIN nuclear localization (PubMed:17141802, PubMed:17296725). Plays a role in maintaining processive DNA replication past genomic guanine-rich

	DNA sequences that form G- quadruplex (G4) structures, possibly together with DDX1 (PubMed:32705708). Involved in cell survival after DNA damage or replication stress by promoting DNA repair (PubMed:17141802, PubMed:17296725, PubMed:26344098, PubMed:30356214). In response to double-strand breaks (DSBs), accumulates at DNA damage sites and promotes homologous recombination repair via its interaction with PARP1 (PubMed:26344098, PubMed:30356214, PubMed:31138685). May be specifically required for the ATR-CHEK1 pathway in the replication checkpoint induced by hydroxyurea or ultraviolet light (PubMed:15798197). Involved in the determination of period length and in the DNA damage-dependent phase advancing of the circadian clock (PubMed:23418588, PubMed:31138685). Negatively regulates CLOCK|NPAS2- ARTNL/BMAL1|ARTNL2/BMAL2-induced transactivation of PER1 possibly via translocation of PER1 into the nucleus (PubMed:31138685, PubMed:9856465). May play a role as destabilizer of the PER2-CRY2 complex (PubMed:31138685). May also play an important role in epithelial cell morphogenesis and formation of branching tubules (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome Note=In response to double-strand breaks (DSBs), accumulates at DNA damage sites via its interaction with PARP1
Tissue Location	Expressed in all tissues examined including brain, heart, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta, pancreas, spleen, thymus and testis. Highest levels of expression in placenta, pancreas, thymus and testis.