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# MLH1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70963

### **Product Information**

Application WB, IF Primary Accession P40692

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW84601

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4292

Other Names MLH1; COCA2; DNA mismatch repair protein Mlh1; MutL protein homolog 1

**Dilution** WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000.

ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

# **Protein Information**

Name MLH1

Synonyms COCA2

**Function** Heterodimerizes with PMS2 to form MutL alpha, a component of the

post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). DNA repair is initiated by MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6) or MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3) binding to a dsDNA mismatch, then MutL alpha is recruited to the heteroduplex. Assembly of the MutL-MutS-heteroduplex ternary complex in presence of RFC and PCNA is

sufficient to activate endonuclease activity of PMS2. It introduces

single-strand breaks near the mismatch and thus generates new entry points for the exonuclease EXO1 to degrade the strand containing the mismatch. DNA methylation would prevent cleavage and therefore assure that only the newly mutated DNA strand is going to be corrected. MutL alpha (MLH1-PMS2) interacts physically with the clamp loader subunits of DNA polymerase III, suggesting that it may play a role to recruit the DNA polymerase III to the site of the MMR. Also implicated in DNA damage signaling, a process which

induces cell cycle arrest and can lead to apoptosis in case of major DNA damages. Heterodimerizes with MLH3 to form MutL gamma which plays a

role in meiosis.

**Cellular Location**Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Recruited to chromatin in a MCM9- dependent

manner.

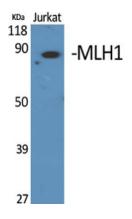
**Tissue Location** Colon, lymphocytes, breast, lung, spleen, testis, prostate, thyroid, gall bladder

and heart

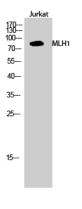
# **Background**

Heterodimerizes with PMS2 to form MutL alpha, a component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). DNA repair is initiated by MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6) or MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3) binding to a dsDNA mismatch, then MutL alpha is recruited to the heteroduplex. Assembly of the MutL-MutS-heteroduplex ternary complex in presence of RFC and PCNA is sufficient to activate endonuclease activity of PMS2. It introduces single-strand breaks near the mismatch and thus generates new entry points for the exonuclease EXO1 to degrade the strand containing the mismatch. DNA methylation would prevent cleavage and therefore assure that only the newly mutated DNA strand is going to be corrected. MutL alpha (MLH1-PMS2) interacts physically with the clamp loader subunits of DNA polymerase III, suggesting that it may play a role to recruit the DNA polymerase III to the site of the MMR. Also implicated in DNA damage signaling, a process which induces cell cycle arrest and can lead to apoptosis in case of major DNA damages. Heterodimerizes with MLH3 to form MutL gamma which plays a role in meiosis.

### **Images**



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MLH1 Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using MLH1 Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.