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Phospho-ATM (S1981) Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90170

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, IHF

Primary Accession

Reactivity

Clonality

Q13315

Human

Monoclonal

Other Names kinase ATM; Serine-protein kinase ATM

IsotypeRabbit IgGHostRabbitCalculated MW350687

Additional Information

Dilution WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-ATM (S1981)

Description The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the PI3/PI4-kinase family. This

protein is an important cell cycle checkpoint kinase that phosphorylates; thus, it functions as a regulator of a wide variety of downstream proteins, including

tumor suppressor proteins p53 and BRCA1, checkpoint kinase CHK2, checkpoint proteins RAD17 and RAD9, and DNA repair protein NBS1. This protein and the closely related kinase ATR are thought to be master

controllers of cell cycle checkpoint signaling pathways that are required for

cell response to DNA damage and for genome stability.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium

azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name ATM

Function Serine/threonine protein kinase which activates checkpoint signaling upon

double strand breaks (DSBs), apoptosis and genotoxic stresses such as ionizing ultraviolet A light (UVA), thereby acting as a DNA damage sensor

(PubMed: 10550055, PubMed: 10839545, PubMed: 10910365, PubMed: 12556884, PubMed: 14871926, PubMed: 15064416, PubMed: 15448695, PubMed: 15456891, PubMed: 15790808, PubMed: 15916964, PubMed: 17923702, PubMed: 21757780,

PubMed:<u>24534091</u>, PubMed:<u>35076389</u>, PubMed:<u>9733514</u>). Recognizes the substrate consensus sequence [ST]-Q (PubMed:<u>10550055</u>, PubMed:<u>10839545</u>,

PubMed:10910365, PubMed:12556884, PubMed:14871926, PubMed:15448695, PubMed:15456891, PubMed:15916964,

PubMed:<u>17923702</u>, PubMed:<u>24534091</u>, PubMed:<u>9733514</u>). Phosphorylates 'Ser-139' of histone variant H2AX at double strand breaks (DSBs), thereby regulating DNA damage response mechanism (By similarity). Also plays a role in pre-B cell allelic exclusion, a process leading to expression of a single immunoglobulin heavy chain allele to enforce clonality and monospecific recognition by the B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) expressed on individual B-lymphocytes. After the introduction of DNA breaks by the RAG complex on one immunoglobulin allele, acts by mediating a repositioning of the second allele to pericentromeric heterochromatin, preventing accessibility to the RAG complex and recombination of the second allele. Also involved in signal transduction and cell cycle control. May function as a tumor suppressor. Necessary for activation of ABL1 and SAPK. Phosphorylates DYRK2, CHEK2, p53/TP53, FBXW7, FANCD2, NFKBIA, BRCA1, CREBBP/CBP, RBBP8/CTIP, FBXO46, MRE11, nibrin (NBN), RAD50, RAD17, PELI1, TERF1, UFL1, RAD9, UBQLN4 and DCLRE1C (PubMed: 10550055, PubMed: 10766245, PubMed: 10802669, PubMed: 10839545, PubMed: 10910365, PubMed:10973490, PubMed:11375976, PubMed:12086603, PubMed: 15456891, PubMed: 19965871, PubMed: 21757780, PubMed:24534091, PubMed:26240375, PubMed:26774286, PubMed:30171069, PubMed:30612738, PubMed:30886146, PubMed:30952868, PubMed:38128537, PubMed:9733515, PubMed:9843217). May play a role in vesicle and/or protein transport. Could play a role in T-cell development, gonad and neurological function. Plays a role in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation. Binds DNA ends. Phosphorylation of DYRK2 in nucleus in response to genotoxic stress prevents its MDM2-mediated ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation (PubMed: 19965871). Phosphorylates ATF2 which stimulates its function in DNA damage response (PubMed: 15916964). Phosphorylates ERCC6 which is essential for its chromatin remodeling activity at DNA double-strand breaks (PubMed: 29203878). Phosphorylates TTC5/STRAP at 'Ser-203' in the cytoplasm in response to DNA damage, which promotes TTC5/STRAP nuclear localization (PubMed: 15448695). Also involved in pexophagy by mediating phosphorylation of PEX5: translocated to peroxisomes in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS), and catalyzes phosphorylation of PEX5, promoting PEX5 ubiquitination and induction of pexophagy (PubMed:26344566).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q62388}. Peroxisome matrix. Note=Primarily nuclear (PubMed:9050866, PubMed:9150358). Found also in endocytic vesicles in association with beta-adaptin (PubMed:9707615). Translocated to peroxisomes in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS) by PEX5 (PubMed:26344566)

Tissue Location

Found in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, placenta, brain, heart, spleen, thymus, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and leukocytes

Images

Western blot analysis of Phospho-ATM (Ser1981) in (1) HEK293 cell lysate; (2) HEK293 cell lysate treated with Doxorubicin.

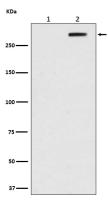


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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver, using Phospho-ATM (S1981) Antibody.

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