ARG58859
anti-HUS1 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes HUS1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	HUS1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-280 of Human HUS1 (NP_004498.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	hHUS1; Checkpoint protein HUS1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:100
IP	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	293T
Observed Size	35 kDa

Properties

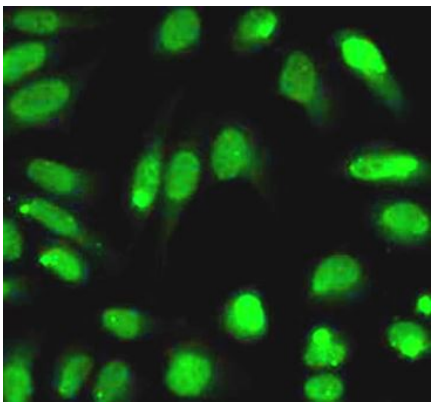
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

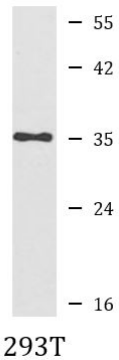
Gene Symbol	HUS1
Gene Full Name	HUS1 checkpoint clamp component
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a component of an evolutionarily conserved, genotoxin-activated checkpoint complex that is involved in the cell cycle arrest in response to DNA damage. This protein forms a heterotrimeric complex with checkpoint proteins RAD9 and RAD1. In response to DNA damage, the trimeric complex interacts with another protein complex consisting of checkpoint protein RAD17 and four small subunits of the replication factor C (RFC), which loads the combined complex onto the chromatin. The DNA damage induced chromatin binding has been shown to depend on the activation of the checkpoint kinase ATM, and is thought to be an early checkpoint signaling event. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]
Function	Component of the 9-1-1 cell-cycle checkpoint response complex that plays a major role in DNA repair. The 9-1-1 complex is recruited to DNA lesion upon damage by the RAD17-replication factor C (RFC) clamp loader complex. Acts then as a sliding clamp platform on DNA for several proteins involved in long-patch base excision repair (LP-BER). The 9-1-1 complex stimulates DNA polymerase beta (POLB) activity by increasing its affinity for the 3'-OH end of the primer-template and stabilizes POLB to those sites where LP-BER proceeds; endonuclease FEN1 cleavage activity on substrates with double, nick, or gap flaps of distinct sequences and lengths; and DNA ligase I (LIG1) on long-patch base excision repair substrates. The 9-1-1 complex is necessary for the recruitment of RHNO1 to sites of double-stranded breaks (DSB) occurring during the S phase. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	32 kDa
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, Cytoplasm. [UniProt]

Images



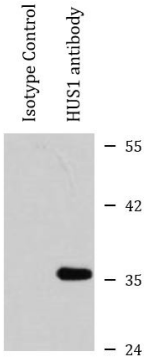
ARG58859 anti-HUS1 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: U2OS cells stained with ARG58859 anti-HUS1 antibody.



ARG58859 anti-HUS1 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of 293T cell lysate stained with ARG58859 anti-HUS1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG58859 anti-HUS1 antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: 200 µg extracts of 293T cells were immunoprecipitated and stained with ARG58859 anti-HUS1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.