Datasheet for ABIN303411

anti-BLM antibody (AA 1319-1335)

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	BLM
Binding Specificity:	AA 1319-1335
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This BLM antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Synthetic Peptide - KLH conjugated corresponding to Amino acids 1319 to 1335 of Human Bloom Syndrome protein (BLM).
Specificity:	Recognises Bloom's Syndrome Protein (BLM).
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	BLM
Alternative Name:	BLM (BLM Products)
Background:	The Bloom's syndrome (BS) gene, BLM, plays an important role in the maintenance of genomic stability in somatic cells. The BLM protein is a 1417 amino acid peptide with homology to the RecQ helicases, a subfamily of DExH box-containing DNA and RNA helicases. The BLM protein

Target Details

	has similarity to 2 other proteins that are members of the subfamily, namely the gene product encoded by RECQL2, also called the Werner syndrome gene (WRN), and the product of the yeast gene SGS1. These proteins may interact with topoisomerases, have 42 to 44 % amino acid identity across the conserved helicase motifs, are of similar length and contain highly negatively charged N-terminal regions and highly positively charged C-terminal regions. The BLM protein is located in the nucleus of normal human cells in the nuclear domain 10 (ND10) or promyelocytic leukemia nuclear (PML) bodies. These structures are punctate deposits of proteins disrupted upon viral infection and in certain human malignancies. BLM was found primarily in ND10 except during S phase, when it colocalized with the Werner syndrome gene product, WRN, in the nucleolus. The BLM protein is likely to be part of a DNA surveillance mechanism operating during S phase - BLM was found to be part of the BASC (BRCA1-associated genome surveillance) complex, which may serve as a sensor of abnormal DNA structures and/or as a regulator of the postreplication repair process. Bloom syndrome cells show marked genomic instability, in particular, hyperrecombination between sister chromatids and homologous chromosomes - SCE (sister chromatid exchanges). In vitro BLM selectively binds Holliday junctions formed during genetic recombination and acts on recombination intermediates containing a Holliday junction to promote ATP-dependent branch migration. BLM may disrupt potentially recombinogenic molecules that arise at sites of stalled replication forks.Synonyms: Bloom syndrome protein, DNA helicase, RECQ2, RECQL3, RecQ protein-like 3, RecQ-like type 2
Gene ID:	641
NCBI Accession:	NP_000048
UniProt:	P54132
Pathways:	DNA Damage Repair

Application Details

Application Notes:	ELISA (1/0-1/1000). Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections (10 µg/mL).
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	Phosphate Buffered Saline PBS containing 0.09 % Sodium Azide as preservative.
Preservative:	Sodium azide

Handling

Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at-20 °C for longer. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Images

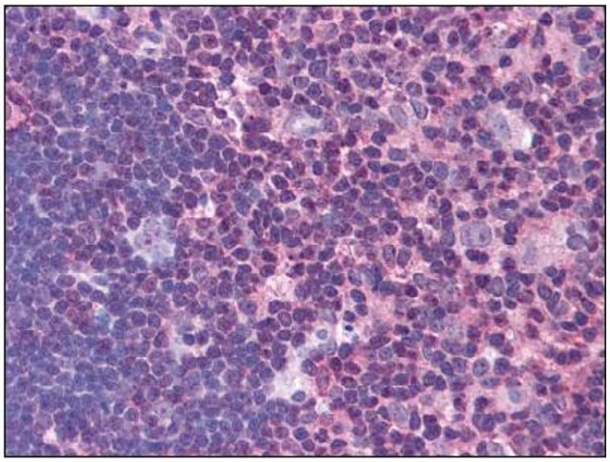

Image 1.