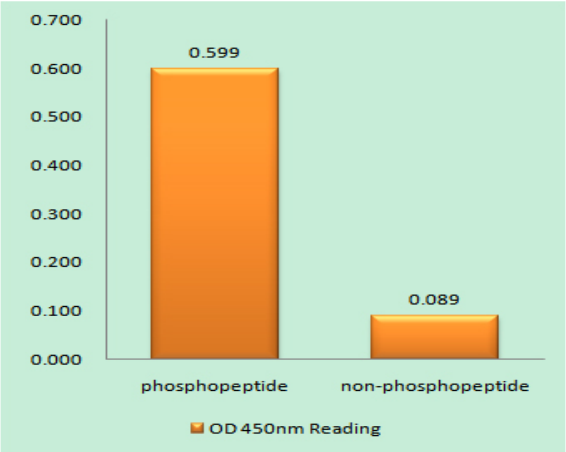
Best Tools for immunology Research

BLM (phospho Thr99) Polyclonal Antibody

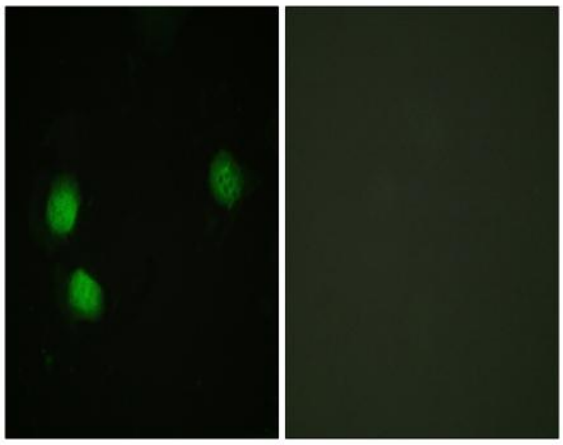
Catalog No :	YP0906
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	BLM
Fields :	>>Homologous recombination;>>Fanconi anemia pathway
Gene Name :	BLM
Protein Name :	Bloom syndrome protein
Human Gene Id :	641
Human Swiss Prot No :	P54132
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O88700
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bloom Syndrome around the phosphorylation site of Thr99. AA range:65-114
Specificity :	Phospho-BLM (T99) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BLM protein only when phosphorylated at T99.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	159kD
Cell Pathway :	Homologous recombination;
Background :	The Bloom syndrome gene product is related to the RecQ subset of DExH box-containing DNA helicases and has both DNA-stimulated ATPase and ATP-dependent DNA helicase activities. Mutations causing Bloom syndrome delete or alter helicase motifs and may disable the 3'-5' helicase activity. The normal protein may act to suppress inappropriate recombination. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in BLM are the cause of Bloom syndrome (BLM) [MIM:210900]. BLM is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by proportionate pre- and postnatal growth deficiency, sun-sensitive telangiectatic hypo- and hyperpigmented skin, predisposition to malignancy, and chromosomal instability.,function:Participates in DNA replication and repair. Exhibits a magnesium-dependent ATP-dependent DNA-helicase activity that unwinds single- and double-stranded DNA in a 3'-5' direction.,online information:BLM mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylated in response to DNA damage. Phosphorylation requires the FANCA-FANCC-FANCE-FANCF-FANCG protein complex, as well as the presence of RMI1.,similarity:Belongs to the helicase family. RecQ subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 helicase ATP-binding domain.,similarity:Contains 1 helicase C-terminal domain.,similarity:Contains 1 HRDC domain.,subunit:Part of the BRCA1-
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus . Together with SPIDR, is redistributed in discrete nuclear DNA damage-induced foci following hydroxyurea (HU) or camptothecin (CPT) treatment. Accumulated at sites of DNA damage in a RMI complex- and SPIDR-dependent manner.
Expression :	B-cell,Epithelium,Testis,
Sort :	2772
No4 :	1

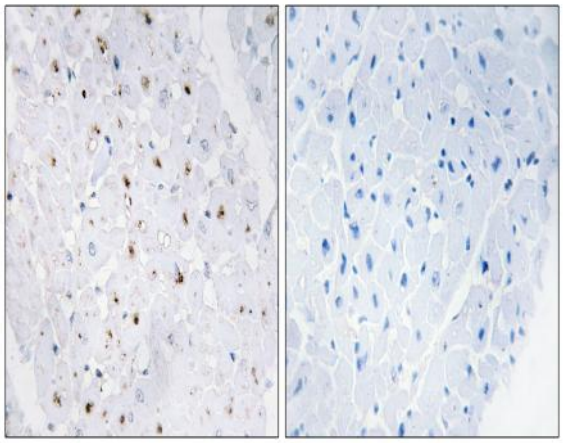
Products Images



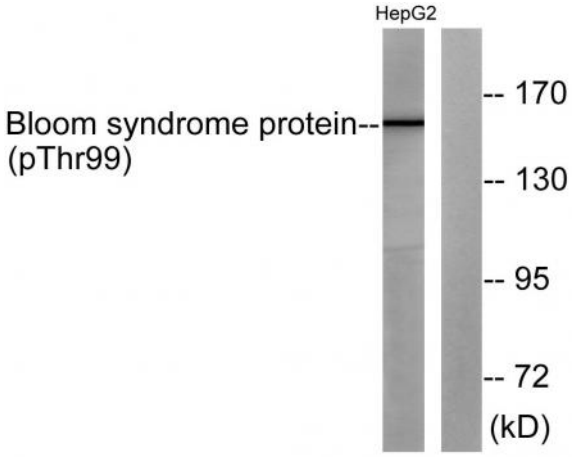
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Bloom Syndrome (Phospho-Thr99) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Bloom Syndrome (Phospho-Thr99) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart, using Bloom Syndrome (Phospho-Thr99) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using Bloom Syndrome (Phospho-Thr99) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.