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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-ATRX/RAD54 [D-5]: MC0987, MC0987RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: ATRX is a member of the Snf2 family of helicase/ATPases, which contribute to the remodeling of the nucelosome structure in an ATP-dependent manner, and facilitate the initiation of transcription and replication. Structurally, ATRX contains a PHD zinc finger motif. ATRX is regulated throughout the cell cycle where it is differentially distributed within the nucleus. During interphase, ATRX predominately associates with the nuclear matrix, while during mitosis, ATRX localizes with condensed chromatin. At the onset of M phase, phosphorylation rapidly induces this redistribution of ATRX to the short arms of human acrocentric chromosomes, where it then specifically complexes with heterochromatin protein 1 α to mediate chromosomal segregation. Mutations in the ATRX gene correlate with a high incidence of severe X-linked form of syndromal mental retardation associated with α thalassaemia or ATRX syndrome.

Specifications

Clone:	D-5
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	Amino acids 2193-2492 mapping near the C-terminus of human ATRX
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH 7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ELISA, IF, IP, WB

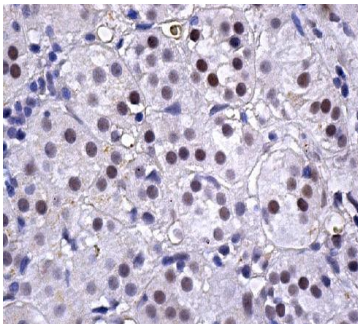
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
ATRX/RAD54 Concentrated	MC0987	1 ml
ATRX/RAD54 Prediluted	MC0987RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Human brain glioma, fallopian tube, kidney, prostate, stomach, colorectal cancer, cerebellum and hippocampus tissue
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human adrenal gland tissue stained with anti-ATRX/RAD54 using DAB

References:

1. ATRX promotes gene expression by facilitating transcriptional elongation through guanine-rich coding regions. Levy, M.A., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 24: 1824-1835, 2015.
2. Genetic inactivation of ATRX leads to a decrease in the amount of telomeric cohesin and level of telomere transcription in human glioma cells. Eid, R., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 35: 2818-2830, 2015.
3. The microRNA-200 family targets multiple non small cell lung cancer prognostic markers in H1299 cells and BEAS-2B cells. Pacurari, M., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 43: 548-560, 2013.

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