

ATRX Recombinant antibody

Cat:B32145R**Company:** Haokebio**Uniprot ID:**P46100**Applications:** IHC:1:100-1:200**Organism:**Rabbit

IHC-Polymer:1:400-1:800

Species reactivity:Human

TSA:1:500-1:1000

Background:

ATRX is a transcriptional regulator and helicase that belongs to the SNF2 family of chromatin-remodeling proteins. Together with its binding partner, Death-Associated Protein 6 (Daxx), ATRX acts as a histone chaperone to deposit the histone variant H3.3 at repetitive DNA sequences, such as telomeres, pericentric regions, and ribosomal gene repeats. ATRX is involved in multiple nuclear functions, ensuring proper sister chromatid cohesion during mitosis and chromosome alignment during meiosis. During mammalian development, the ATRX transcriptional regulator plays a role in maintaining telomere integrity and regulating gene expression by influencing the DNA methylation patterns of highly repetitive sequences. Mutations in the corresponding ATRX gene cause ATR-X syndrome, an X-linked disorder characterized by intellectual disability, craniofacial abnormalities, and mild α-thalassemia.

Protein full name:

alpha thalassemia/mental retardation syndrome X-linked

Synonyms:

RAD54L, RAD54, MRXHF1, EC:3.6.4.12, ATR2

Immunogen:

Peptide

Isotype:

IgG

Subcellular location:

Nucleus

Purity:

Affinity purification

Form:

Liquid

Storage Buffer:

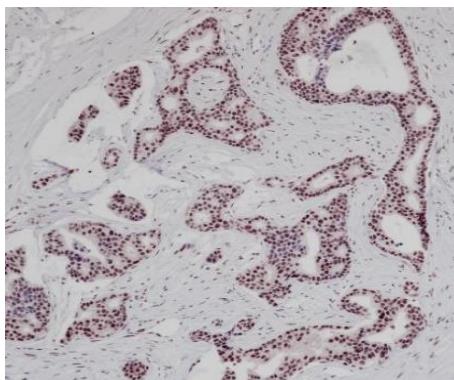
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.

Storage:

Store at -20 °C for one year.

Experimental procedure:

Antigen retrieval: Citrate buffer (pH 9.0), Medium high heat for 8 minutes, stop for 7 minutes, medium high heat for 8 minutes. Incubate antibody, 4°C overnight. Secondary antibody: Poly-HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit & Mouse Universal Secondary Antibody, RT, 1h.

Images:

Sample: Human breast cancer tissue, 4% PFA 12-24h

Source of Reagents:

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