

Tel: 400-999-8863 
 ■ Emall:Upingbio.163.com





# ATRX Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No         YP-Ab-01558           Isotype         IgG           Reactivity         Human;Mouse           Applications         IF;ELISA           Gene Name         ATRX           Protein Name         Transcriptional regulator ATRX           Immunogen         The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATRX. AA range:111-160           Specificity         ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.           Formulation         Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.           Source         Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG           Purification         The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.           Dilution         Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.           Concentration         1 mg/ml           Purity         ≥90%           Storage Stability         -20°C/1 year           Synonyms         ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX           Observed Band         Usilian Linked with hybridises and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBK5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1 Aa 1PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1 Aa 1PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with ins		
Reactivity Human;Mouse Applications IF;ELISA Gene Name ATRX Protein Name Transcriptional regulator ATRX Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATRX. AA range:111-160 Specificity ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms ATRX: RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX: ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX Observed Band Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body, Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and miss, probably by interacting with CBX.5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with histone H3.3. DAXX, HIRA and ASF A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous. Function disease: Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association w	Catalog No	YP-Ab-01558
Applications IF,ELISA  Gene Name ATRX  Protein Name Transcriptional regulator ATRX  Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATRX. AA range:111-160  Specificity ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity 290%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body, Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by intered, and protein protein protein protein (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.  Function disease: Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, disease Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, disease Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndrome (VMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and mild skeletal	Isotype	IgG
Gene Name         ATRX           Protein Name         Transcriptional regulator ATRX           Immunogen         The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATRX. AA range:111-160           Specificity         ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.           Formulation         Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.           Source         Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG           Purification         The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.           Dilution         Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.           Concentration         1 mg/ml           Purity         ≥90%           Storage Stability         -20°C/1 year           Synonyms         ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX           Observed Band         Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and miltosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).           Tissue Specificity         Ubiquitous.           Function         disease: Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelo	Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Protein Name         Transcriptional regulator ATRX           Immunogen         The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATRX. AA range:111-160           Specificity         ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.           Formulation         Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.           Source         Polyclonal, Rabbit.lgG           Purification         The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.           Dilution         Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.           Concentration         1 mg/ml           Purity         ≥90%           Storage Stability         -20°C/1 year           Synonyms         ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX           Observed Band         Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).           Function         disease: Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448], In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelody	Applications	IF;ELISA
Immunogen  The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATRX. AA range:111-160  Specificity  ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.  Formulation  Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source  Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG  Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution  Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  Concentration  1 mg/ml  Purity  ≥90%  Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway  Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body, Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with chesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Function  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, diseases-Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndrome (VBS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (MRX-SMSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (GFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic fase, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Gene Name	ATRX
ATRX. AA range:111-160  Specificity ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBS/5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with istone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.  Function disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:309448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic A-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS). Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome (TPS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS). Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome (TPS), Juberg-Marsi	Protein Name	Transcriptional regulator ATRX
Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.  Function disease: Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, disease: Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome (JMS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syn	Immunogen	
Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Tissue Specificity Juiquitous.  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome nor variable features include severe mental retardation, dynemorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Specificity	ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.
Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution  Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  Concentration  1 mg/ml  Purity  ≥90%  Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway  Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  disease: Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, disease: Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF-1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia. disease: Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
applications.  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.  Function disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia. disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Purification	·
Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity)  Tissue Specificity Ubiquitous.  Function disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia, disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Dilution	
Synonyms  ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway  Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Tissue Specificity  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia., disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome (type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Concentration	1 mg/ml
Synonyms  ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Cell Pathway  Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Function  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia., disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome (DMRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (MFXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Purity	≥90%
ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX  Observed Band  Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Tissue Specificity  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia., disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Cell Pathway  Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Tissue Specificity  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia., disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Synonyms	
pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).  Tissue Specificity  Ubiquitous.  Ubiquitous.  Ubiquitous.  disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia., disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Observed Band	
disease:Defects in ATRX are a cause of alpha-thalassemia myelodysplasia syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia.,disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Cell Pathway	pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and
syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia., disease:Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal	Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
	Function	syndrome (ATMDS) [MIM:300448]. In this disorder, alpha-thalassemia occurs as an acquired abnormality in association with a multilineage myelodysplasia., disease: Defects in ATRX are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked with hypotonic facies syndrome type 1 (MRXSHF1) [MIM:309580]; also called Carpenter-Waziri syndrome (CWS), Juberg-Marsidi syndrome (JMS), Smith-Fineman-Myers syndrome type 1 (SFM1). Clinical features include severe mental retardation, dysmorphic facies, and a highly skewed X-inactivation pattern in carrier women. Other more variable features include hypogonadism, deafness, renal anomalies, and mild skeletal



### UpingBio technology Co.,Ltd

Tel: 400-999-8863 
 ■ Email:Upingbio.163.com



alpha-thalassemia/mental retardation syndrome (ATR-X) [MIM:301040]. ATR-X is an X-linked disorder comprising severe psychomotor

#### **Background**

ATRX, chromatin remodeler(ATRX) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene contains an ATPase/helicase domain, and thus it belongs to the SWI/SNF family of chromatin remodeling proteins. This protein is found to undergo cell cycle-dependent phosphorylation, which regulates its nuclear matrix and chromatin association, and suggests its involvement in the gene regulation at interphase and chromosomal segregation in mitosis. Mutations in this gene are associated with an X-linked mental retardation (XLMR) syndrome most often accompanied by alpha-thalassemia (ATRX) syndrome. These mutations have been shown to cause diverse changes in the pattern of DNA methylation, which may provide a link between chromatin remodeling, DNA methylation, and gene expression in developmental processes. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013],

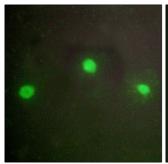
## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### **Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

### **Products Images**





Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ATRX Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.