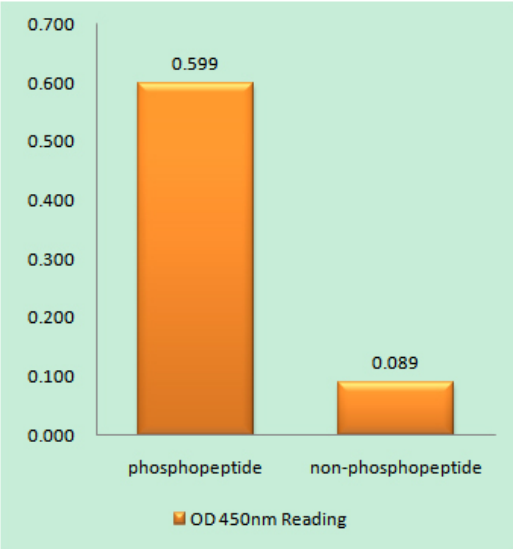
BLM (phospho Thr99) Polyclonal Antibody

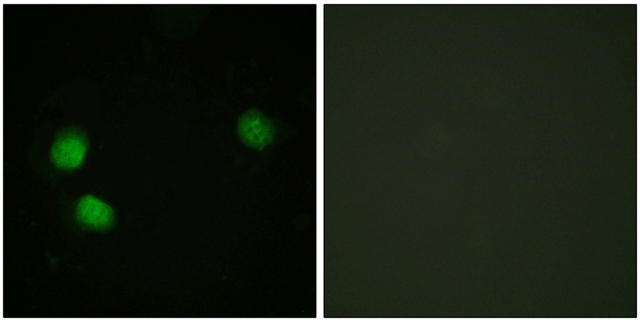
Catalog No	YP-Ab-01391
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	BLM
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bloom Syndrome around the phosphorylation site of Thr99. AA range:65-114
Specificity	Phospho-BLM (T99) Polyclonal 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
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Blm;BLM_HUMAN;Bloom syndrome;Bloom syndrome protein;Bloom syndrome RecQ helicase like;BS;DNA helicase;DNA helicase RecQ like type 2; MGC126616;MGC131618;MGC131620;RECQ 2;RECQ like;RecQ like type 2; RecQ protein like 3;RecQ protein-like 3;RecQ-like type 2;RecQ2;RECQL 2; RECQL 3;RECQL2;RECQL3;type 2
Observed Band	159kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	159kD
Cell Pathway	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.
Tissue Specificity	B-cell,Epithelium,Testis,
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-
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],
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.

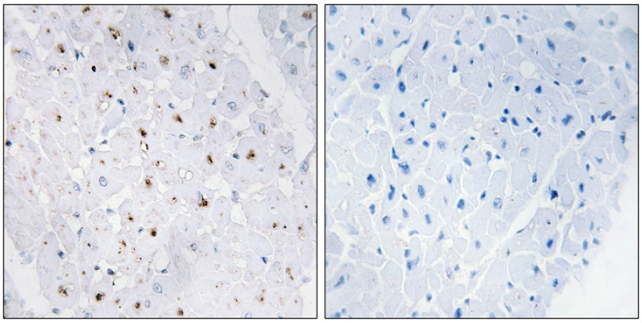
Products Images



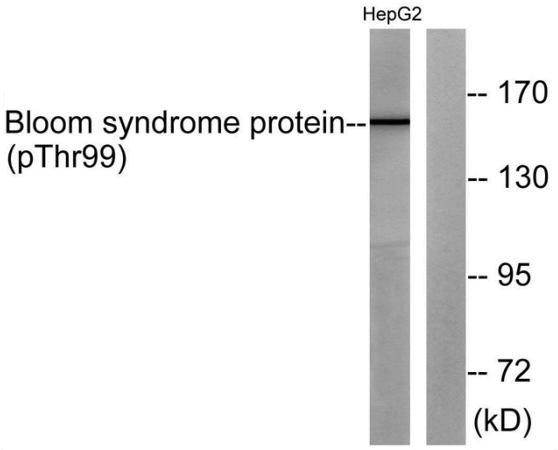
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Bloom Syndrome (Phospho-Thr99) Antibody



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.