

BLM Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP4860b**Specification**

BLM Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	FC, WB,E
Primary Accession	P54132
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	159000
Antigen Region	1054-1082

BLM Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 641**Other Names**

Bloom syndrome protein, DNA helicase, RecQ-like type 2, RecQ2, RecQ protein-like 3, BLM, RECQ2, RECQL3

Target/Specificity

This BLM antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1054-1082 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BLM.

Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BLM Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BLM Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** BLM

Synonyms RECQ2, RECQL3

Function ATP-dependent DNA helicase that unwinds double-stranded (ds)DNA in a 3'-5' direction (PubMed:[24816114](#), PubMed:[25901030](#), PubMed:[9388193](#), PubMed:[9765292](#)). Participates in DNA replication and repair (PubMed:[12019152](#), PubMed:[21325134](#), PubMed:[23509288](#), PubMed:[34606619](#)). Involved in 5'-end resection of DNA during double-strand break (DSB) repair: unwinds DNA and recruits DNA2 which mediates the cleavage of 5'-ssDNA (PubMed:[21325134](#)). Stimulates DNA 4-way junction branch migration and DNA Holliday junction dissolution (PubMed:[25901030](#)). Binds single-stranded DNA (ssDNA), forked duplex DNA and Holliday junction DNA (PubMed:[20639533](#), PubMed:[24257077](#), PubMed:[25901030](#)). Unwinds G-quadruplex DNA; unwinding occurs in the 3'- 5' direction and requires a 3' single-stranded end of at least 7 nucleotides (PubMed:[18426915](#), PubMed:[9765292](#)). Helicase activity is higher on G-quadruplex substrates than on duplex DNA substrates (PubMed:[9765292](#)). Telomeres, immunoglobulin heavy chain switch regions and rDNA are notably G-rich; formation of G-quadruplex DNA would block DNA replication and transcription (PubMed:[18426915](#), PubMed:[9765292](#)). Negatively regulates sister chromatid exchange (SCE) (PubMed:[25901030](#)). Recruited by the KHDC3L-OOEP scaffold to DNA replication forks where it is retained by TRIM25 ubiquitination, it thereby promotes the restart of stalled replication forks (By similarity).

Cellular Location

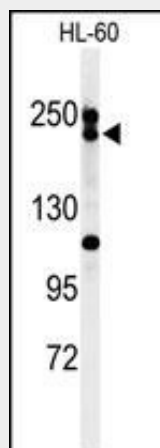
Nucleus. Note=Together with SPIDR, is redistributed in discrete nuclear DNA damage-induced foci following hydroxyurea (HU) or camptothecin (CPT) treatment. Accumulated at sites of DNA damage in a RMI complex- and SPIDR-dependent manner

BLM Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

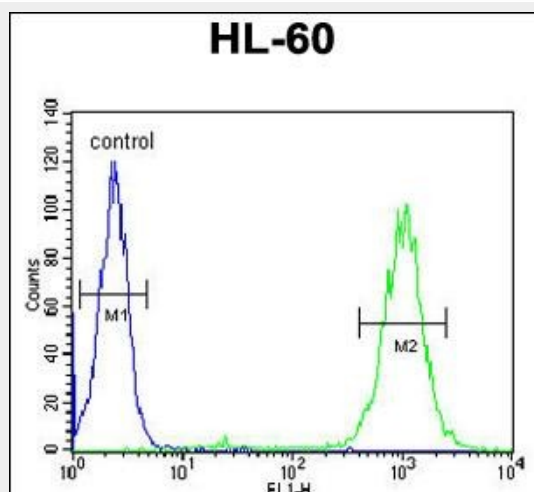
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BLM Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of BLM Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP4860b) in HL-60 cell line lysates

(35ug/lane). BLM (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



BLM Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP4860b) flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

BLM Antibody (C-term) - Background

BLM is related to the RecQ subset of DExH box-containing DNA helicases and has both DNA-stimulated ATPase and ATP-dependent DNA helicase activities.

BLM Antibody (C-term) - References

Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Frank, B., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(3):442-445(2010)
Ouyang, K.J., et al. PLoS Biol. 7 (12), E1000252 (2009)