

Anti-RAD17 Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to RAD17
Catalog # AP60378

Specification

Anti-RAD17 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF/IC, IHC
Primary Accession	Q75943
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	77055

Anti-RAD17 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5884

Other Names

R24L; Cell cycle checkpoint protein RAD17; hRad17; RF-C/activator 1 homolog

Target/Specificity

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human RAD17. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)
IF/IC~~N/A
IHC~~1:100~500

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-RAD17 Antibody - Protein Information

Name RAD17 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9878245, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:9807}

Function

Essential for sustained cell growth, maintenance of chromosomal stability, and ATR-dependent checkpoint activation upon DNA damage (PubMed:10208430, PubMed:11418864, PubMed:11687627, PubMed:11799063, PubMed:12672690, PubMed:14624239, PubMed:15235112). Has a weak ATPase activity required for binding to chromatin (PubMed:10208430, PubMed:11418864, PubMed:11687627, PubMed:11799063, PubMed:12672690, PubMed:14624239, PubMed:15235112). Participates in the recruitment of the 9-1-1 (RAD1-RAD9-HUS1) complex and RHNO1 onto chromatin, and in CHEK1 activation (PubMed:21659603). Involved in homologous recombination by mediating recruitment of the MRN complex to DNA damage sites (PubMed:24534091). May also serve as a sensor of DNA replication progression (PubMed:12578958, PubMed:14500819, PubMed:15538388).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Phosphorylated form redistributes to discrete nuclear foci upon DNA damage (PubMed:11799063). Localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:24534091).

Tissue Location

Overexpressed in various cancer cell lines and in colon carcinoma (at protein level). Isoform 2 and isoform 3 are the most abundant isoforms in non irradiated cells (at protein level) Ubiquitous at low levels. Highly expressed in testis, where it is expressed within the germinal epithelium of the seminiferous tubuli Weakly expressed in seminomas (testicular tumors)

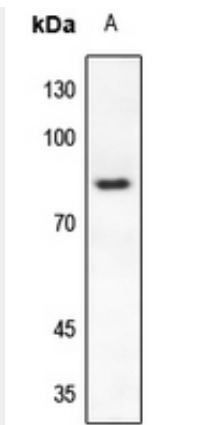
Anti-RAD17 Antibody - Protocols

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

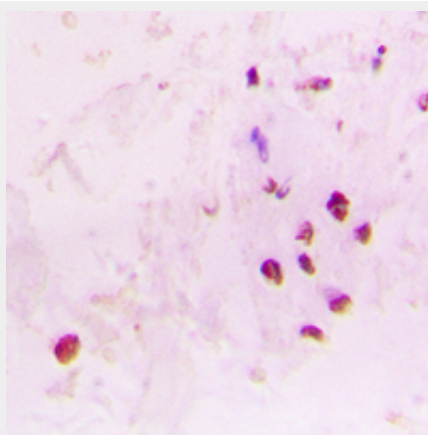
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-RAD17 Antibody - Images

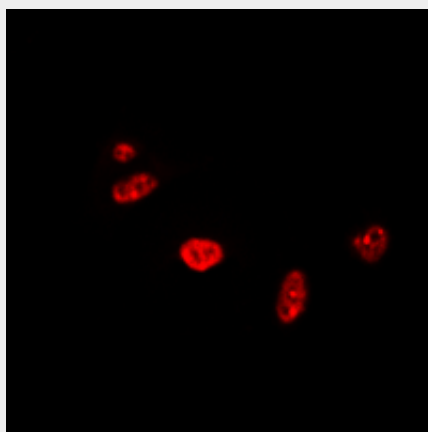




Western blot analysis of RAD17 expression in Hela (A) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of RAD17 staining in human lung cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of RAD17 staining in A549 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

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