

Anti-Yeast Rad9 S1260 (pan reactive) (RABBIT) Antibody
Rad9 S1260 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5243**Specification****Anti-Yeast Rad9 S1260 (pan reactive) (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Host | Rabbit |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Target Species | Yeast |
| Reactivity | Saccharomyces cerevisiae |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Application | WB, E, I, LCI |
| Application Note | This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA against the immunizing peptide. Reactivity in other immunoassays is unknown. Mature RAD9 is reported to have an apparent molecular weight of ~140kDa. |
| Physical State | Liquid (sterile filtered) |
| Buffer | 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 |
| Immunogen | This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to phosphorylated form of an internal region near aa 1225-1275 from the aa1309 yeast Rad9 protein conjugated to KLH. |
| Preservative | 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide |

Anti-Yeast Rad9 S1260 (pan reactive) (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 851803**Other Names**
851803**Purity**

This is an affinity purified antibody directed against yeast Rad9 produced by immunoaffinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide after immobilization to a solid phase. No reactivity is expected against the human analog of RAD9. Reactivity against RAD9 from other sources is unknown.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Yeast Rad9 S1260 (pan reactive) (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name RAD9

Function

Essential for cell cycle arrest at the G2 stage following DNA damage by X-irradiation or inactivation of DNA ligase.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Anti-Yeast Rad9 S1260 (pan reactive) (RABBIT) 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-Yeast Rad9 S1260 (pan reactive) (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Anti-Yeast Rad9 S1260 (pan reactive) (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Cells respond to DNA damage by activating a network of signaling pathways that control cell cycle progression and DNA repair. Cell cycle checkpoints are mechanisms that transiently delay cell cycle progression when DNA is damaged or DNA replication is incomplete. In the fission yeast *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, a group of six such checkpoint control genes have been identified and include *rad1+*, *rad3+*, *rad9+*, *rad17+*, *rad26+* and *hus1+*. Mutations in any one of these genes render cells sensitive to gamma-rays, UV light or the DNA synthesis inhibitor hydroxyurea (HU) and eliminate the ability of cells to delay entry into mitosis after treatment with these agents. All of these genes apparently link abnormal DNA structures to cell cycle control. As for cell cycle-related genes in general, these checkpoint control genes are highly conserved throughout evolution. Human and mouse versions of several of the *S.pombe* genes have been isolated, providing strong evidence that checkpoint control mechanisms are also highly conserved. In mammals, these genes are thought to maintain genomic stability, especially in the presence of DNA damage. Therefore, when these genes are altered, genomic instability may occur and lead to cancer. The biochemical activities of most of the checkpoint control gene products are not well established, although progress has been made towards learning more about their function. For example, examination of the structure of the protein encoded by human or *S.pombe* *rad9* reveals a BH3-like domain in the N-terminal region that can bind the anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL. Furthermore, overexpression of the gene from either organism in human cells can cause apoptosis in a BH3 domain-dependent manner. Both *S.pombe* and human versions of the protein can bind two other checkpoint control proteins, Hus1p (HUS1p) and Rad1p (RAD1p). Human RAD9 protein binds HUS1 and RAD1 proteins at its C-terminal region, suggesting that RAD9 has at least two functional domains, one involved in apoptosis and the other in cell cycle checkpoint control. Rad9 conveys the checkpoint signal by activating Rad53p and Chk1p; is hyperphosphorylated by Mec1p and

Tel1p; and is a potential Cdc28p substrate.