Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00412)

TargetMol

Anti-MSH6/GTBP Antibody (5Q255)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5Q255
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of human MSH6 in human colon carcinoma with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections. 2. Immunochemical staining of human MSH6 in human tonsil with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections. 3. Immunochemical staining of human MSH6 in human sigmoid colon cancer with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections. 4. Immunofluorescence staining of MSH6 in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human MSH6 monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Nucleus.
Application:	ICC/IF,IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-1:500; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: center region of the Human MSH6 / GTBP
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	HNPCC5;GTBP;HSAP;p160;LYNCH5;MSH-6;MMRCS3;GTMBP
Biology Area:	Tumor Suppressors

Research Background

MutS homolog 6 (MSH6) is one of the mismatch repair proteins and is encoded by the MSH6 gene, which is located on chromosome 2 and is 23,806 bp in length, including 10 exons and 83 untranslated regions. MutS homolog 6 (MSH6) is the major mismatch contacting component of the MSH2-MSH6 heterodimeric complex (MutSalpha) that mediates DNA mismatch repair (MMR) of simple mispairs and small insertion-deletion loops in eukaryotes. The MSH6 protein consists of 1,358 amino acid residues and forms a heterodimer with another mismatch repair protein, MSH2. The MSH2-MSH6 heterodimeric complex can recognize base-base substitution and single-base insertion/deletion mismatches. Germline mutations of MSH6 lead to high susceptibility to glioma, as well as some benign or malignant

tumors in other organs. The MSH6 gene is one of the mismatch repair genes involved in Lynch syndrome and its mutations account for 10-20% of Lynch syndrome.

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