

Anti-MSH6 Antibody (3L662)

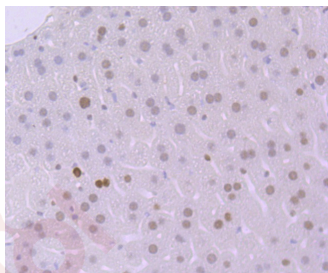
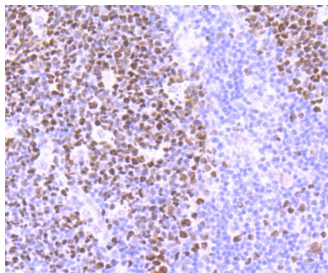
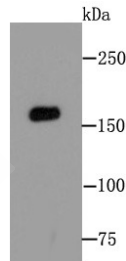
Product Details

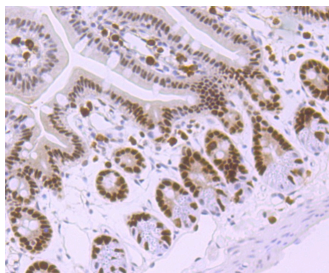
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 153 kDa.
Clone:	3L662
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of MSH6 on Hela cell lysates using anti-MSH6 at 1/500 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti-MSH6 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-MSH6 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-MSH6 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.





Application: IHC,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; IP: 1:10-50

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P52701

Synonyms: Sperm associated protein;MSH 6;G/T mismatch binding protein;HNPCC5;hMSH6;p160;mutS (E. coli) homolog 6;HNPCC 5;GTMBP;HSAP;mutS homolog 6;GTBP;MutS-alpha 160 kDa subunit; MutS alpha 160 kDa subunit;DNA mismatch repair protein Msh6

Research Background

Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). Heterodimerizes with MSH2 to form MutS alpha, which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, MutS alpha bends the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs, and recognizes single base mismatches and dinucleotide insertion-deletion loops (IDL) in the DNA. After mismatch binding, forms a ternary complex with the MutL alpha heterodimer, which is thought to be responsible for directing the downstream MMR events, including strand discrimination, excision, and resynthesis. ATP binding and hydrolysis play a pivotal role in mismatch repair functions. The ATPase activity associated with MutS alpha regulates binding similar to a molecular switch: mismatched DNA provokes ADP-->ATP exchange, resulting in a discernible conformational transition that converts MutS alpha into a sliding clamp capable of hydrolysis-independent diffusion along the DNA backbone. This transition is crucial for mismatch repair. MutS alpha may also play a role in DNA homologous recombination repair.

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