



Anti-Ataxia-telangiectasia mutated (ATM), Chicken-Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. PY-10030

Antigen species: Human

Host species: Chicken

Quantity: 100 μ g **Applications tested:** WB, IHC

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Form: Antigen affinity purified antibody

Target description

Ataxia-telangiectasia is a rare genetic disease that affects multiple systems and causes loss of balance and coordination. Ataxia-Telangiectasia Mutated (ATM gene) is the gene that causes A-T.

Antigen

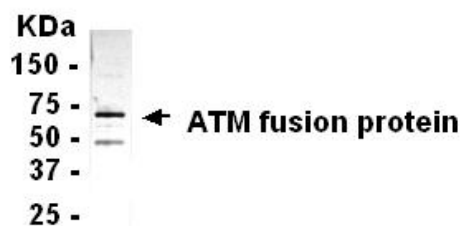
This polyclonal antibody was raised by immunizing chicken with ATM fusion protein (1248-1332 amino acids).

Application

Western blotting, tissue or cell immunostaining. Recommended starting dilution for Western blot analysis is 1:500, for tissue or cell staining is 1:200. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.

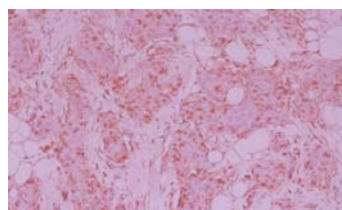
Related Products

1. Anti-TEM1 pAb (GB-10374).
2. Anti-TEM2 pAb (GB-30131)
3. Anti-TEM3 pAb (GB-30132).
4. Anti-TEM4 pAb (GB-30133).
5. Anti-TEM5 pAb (GB-10011)



Western Blot Protocol:

1. Block membrane with 5% non-fat milk in PBS-T for 1 hour at room temperature or longer at 4°C.
2. Incubate membrane with IgY antibodies at dilution of 1: 2,000 with 1% milk in PBS-T at R.T. for 1 h.
3. Rinse 3 times with PBS-T, then wash membrane with PBS-T, 5 min each, total of 3 times.
4. Incubate with 2nd antibody (goat-anti-IgY/Fc-HRP) at dilution 1:1,000 for ECL (with 1% milk PBS-T) at R.T. for 1h.
5. Rinse 3 times with PBS-T, then wash with PBS-T, 5 min each with shaking, total of 3 times.
6. Perform ECL detection of signal using Pierce ECL kit.



Immunohistochemistry staining (IHC) test:

ATM (1:100), Breast, Infiltrating ductal cancer.

Storage

It is supplied as antigen affinity purified antibody in lyophilized powder. Redissolve the powder with 100 microliter sterile water will restore to the original concentration 1mg/ml (1xPBS). Store at 4°C for short-term application. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

References

Bakkenist, C. J.; Kastan, M. B. : DNA damage activates ATM through intermolecular autophosphorylation and dimer dissociation. Nature 421: 499-506, 2003

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