



ATRX rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb769540 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	ATRX rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATRX. AA range:111-160
Specificity	ATRX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATRX protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Transcriptional regulator ATRX
Gene Name	ATRX
Cellular localization	Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Nucleus, PML body. Associated with pericentromeric heterochromatin during interphase and mitosis, probably by interacting with CBX5/HP1 alpha. Colocalizes with histone H3.3, DAXX, HIRA and ASF1A at PML-nuclear bodies. Colocalizes with cohesin (SMC1 and SMC3) and MECP2 at the maternal H19 ICR (By similarity).
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity- chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.



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Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	
Human Gene ID	546
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P46100
Alternative Names	ATRX; RAD54L; XH2; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XNP; Znf-HX
Background	ATRX, chromatin remodeler(ATRX) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene contains an ATPase/helicase domain, and thus it belongs to the SWI/SNF family of chromatin remodeling proteins. This protein is found to undergo cell cycle-dependent phosphorylation, which regulates its nuclear matrix and chromatin association, and suggests its involvement in the gene regulation at interphase and chromosomal segregation in mitosis. Mutations in this gene are associated with an X-linked mental retardation (XLMR) syndrome most often accompanied by alpha- thalassemia (ATRX) syndrome. These mutations have been shown to cause diverse changes in the pattern of DNA methylation, which may provide a link between chromatin remodeling, DNA methylation, and gene expression in developmental processes. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013],



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ATRX Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.