



Recombinant ATRX / RAD54 (Alpha Thalassemia Mental Retardation); Clone rATRX/3446 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0658-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0658-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0658-C1	1 ml

Description:

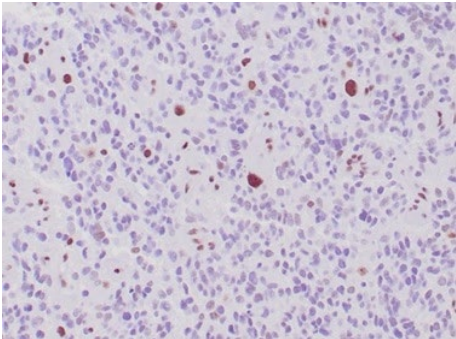
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human ATRX protein
Clone:	rATRX/3446
Isotype:	IgG1 / Kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	546
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	Xq21.1
Synonyms:	Transcriptional regulator ATRX, ATP-dependent helicase ATRX, X-linked helicase II, X-linked nuclear protein, Znf-HX, Alpha thalassemia/mental retardation syndrome X linked homolog; ATP-dependent helicase ATRX; ATR2; ATRX; DNA-dependent ATPase and helicase; MRXHF1; RAD54; RAD54L; SFM1; SHS; Transcriptional regulator ATRX; X-linked helicase II; X-linked nuclear protein; XH2; XNP; Znf-HX
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	280kDa
Format:	200ug/ml of antibody purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes ATRX, a member of the Snf2 family of helicase/ATPases.
Background:	Helicase/ATPases contribute to the remodeling of the nucleosome structure in an ATP-dependent manner, and facilitate the initiation of transcription and replication. Structurally, ATRX contains a PHD zinc finger motif. ATRX is regulated throughout the cell cycle where it is differentially distributed within the nucleus. During interphase, ATRX predominately associates with the nuclear matrix, while during mitosis, ATRX localizes with condensed chromatin. At the onset of M phase, phosphorylation rapidly induces this redistribution of ATRX to the short arms of human acrocentric chromosomes, where it then specifically complexes with heterochromatin protein 1 to mediate chromosomal segregation. Mutations in the ATRX gene correlate with a high incidence of severe X-linked form of syndromal mental retardation associated with thalassemia or ATRX syndrome.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Positive Control:	adrenal, HeLa or A431 cells. Human pancreas, Kidney, ovary, prostate or stomach., Raji
Cellular Localization:	Chromosome, Nucleus, PML body, Telomere
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
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 Logan, UT 84321
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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
 Do not use past expiration date.
 Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human glioma stained with ATRX Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (rATRX/3446).

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA HIER Solution (10x) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500) or Citrate Plus (10x) HIER Solution (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

Precautions:


Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

1. Lukashchuk et al. 2008. J Virol. 82(24):12543-54
2. McDowell et al. 1999. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 96(24):13983-8

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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