SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Rad53 (B-6): sc-74426

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

DNA damage results in the arrest of cell cycle progression, allowing the damaged DNA to be repaired prior to replication. Checkpoints exist at several cell cycle phase transitions to maintain this genetic integrity. Rad9, Rad17, Rad24 and Mec3 are involved in activating the G_1 and G_2 checkpoints. Pol2 (also known as Dun2), encoding the catalytic subunit of DNA polymerase ε, plays a role in activating the S phase checkpoint. The protein kinase Rad53 (also designated Spk1, Mec2 or Sad1) is essential for both G_2 and S phase arrest. Activation of Rad53 is regulated by Mec1 (also known as Esr1 and Sad3), a homolog of the human ATM protein. Pds1 and Mad2 both regulate checkpoints associated with incomplete spindle replication. Dun1, another protein kinase, plays a role in transducing the DNA damage signal.

REFERENCES

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2. Zhou, Z. and Elledge, S.J. 1993. Dun1 encodes a protein kinase that controls the DNA damage response in yeast. Cell 75: 1119-1127.
3. Abloussekhra, A., et al. 1996. A novel role for the budding yeast RAD9 checkpoint gene in DNA damage-dependent transcription. EMBO J. 15: 3912-3922.
4. Siede, W., et al. 1996. Cloning and characterization of Rad17, a gene controlling cell cycle responses to DNA damage in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Nucleic Acids Res. 24: 1669-1675.
5. Lydall, D., et al. 1996. A meiotic recombination checkpoint controlled by mitotic checkpoint genes. Nature 383: 840-843.
6. Longhese, M.P., et al. 1996. Yeast pep3/Mec3 mutants fail to delay entry into S phase and to slow DNA replication in response to DNA damage, and they define a functional link between Mec3 and DNA primase. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16: 3235-3244.
7. Navas, T.A., et al. 1996. Rad9 and DNA polymerase ε form parallel sensory branches for transducing the DNA damage checkpoint signal in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Genes Dev. 10: 2632-2643.
8. Yamamoto, A., et al. 1996. Pds1p, an inhibitor of anaphase in budding yeast, plays a critical role in the APC and checkpoint pathway(s). J. Cell Biol. 133: 99-110.

SOURCE

Rad53 (B-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 of Rad53 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

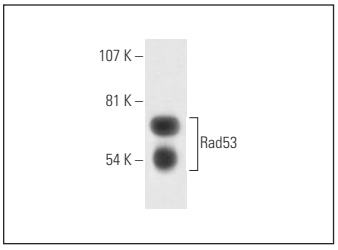
Rad53 (B-6) is recommended for detection of Rad53 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of Rad53: 92 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



Rad53 (B-6): sc-74426. Western blot analysis of yeast recombinant Rad53 fusion protein.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.