

ATRIP (h): 293T Lysate: sc-170063

BACKGROUND

DNA damage or incomplete replication of DNA results in the inhibition of cell cycle progression at the G₁ to S or the G₂ to M phase transition by conserved regulatory mechanisms known as cell cycle checkpoints. Checkpoint proteins include Rad17, which is involved in regulating cell cycle progression at the G₁ checkpoint, as well as Chk1, Chk2, Rad1, Rad9 and Hus1, which are involved in regulating cell cycle arrest at the G₂ checkpoint. In response to DNA damage, ATM and ATR kinases are important for cell cycle checkpoint response signalling. ATR-interacting protein (ATRIP), also designated ATM and Rad3-related-interacting protein, is required for checkpoint signaling after DNA damage. It is also important for ATR expression, which regulates DNA replication and damage checkpoint responses. ATRIP is a ubiquitously expressed protein that can form heterodimers with ATR. After dimerization they bind the RPA complex and are recruited to single stranded DNA. ATRIP is a nuclear protein that may also play a role in protein stabilization.

REFERENCES

1. Cortez, D., Guntuku, S., Qin, J. and Elledge, S.J. 2001. ATR and ATRIP: partners in checkpoint signaling. *Science* 294: 1713-1716.
2. Zou, L. and Elledge, S.J. 2003. Sensing DNA damage through ATRIP recognition of RPA-ssDNA complexes. *Science* 300: 1542-1548.
3. Ball, H.L. and Cortez, D. 2005. ATRIP oligomerization is required for ATR-dependent checkpoint signaling. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 31390-31396.
4. Kim, S.M., Kumagai, A., Lee, J. and Dunphy, W.G. 2005. Phosphorylation of Chk1 by ATM- and Rad3-related (ATR) in *Xenopus* egg extracts requires binding of ATRIP to ATR but not the stable DNA-binding. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 38355-38364.
5. Itakura, E., Sawada, I. and Matsuura, A. 2005. Dimerization of the ATRIP protein through the coiled-coil motif and its implication to the maintenance of stalled replication forks. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 16: 5551-5562.
6. SWISS-PROT/TrEMBL (Q8WXE1). World Wide Web URL: <http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ATRIP (human) mapping to 3p21.31.

PRODUCT

ATRIP (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human ATRIP transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

ATRIP (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive ATRIP antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

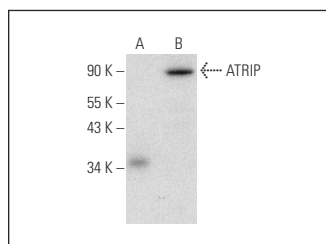
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

ATRIP (F-7): sc-365383 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human ATRIP expression in ATRIP transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

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.

DATA



ATRIP (F-7): sc-365383. Western blot analysis of ATRIP expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human ATRIP transfected: sc-170063 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

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