SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Rad17 (6A173): sc-71951



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 G1 and G2 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 G2 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

- 1. Li, R., Havel, C., Watson, J.A. and Murray, A.W. 1993. The mitotic feedback control gene Mad2 enclodes the α -subunit of a prenyltransferase. Nature 366: 82-84.
- 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., Vialard, J.E., Morrison, D.E., de la Torre-Ruiz, M.A., Cernakova, L., Fabre, F. and Lowndes, N.F. 1996. A novel role for the budding yeast Rad9 checkpoint gene in DNA damage-dependent transcription. EMBO J. 15: 3912-3922.
- 4. Siede, W., Nusspaumer, G., Portillo, V., Rodriguez, R. and Friedberg, E.C. 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., Nikolsky, Y., Bishop, D.K. and Weinert, T. 1996. A meiotic recombination checkpoint controlled by mitotic checkpoint genes. Nature 383: 840-843.
- 6. Longhese, M.P., Fraschini, R., Plevani, P. and Lucchini, G. 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., Sanchez, Y. and Elledge, S.J. 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. Sanchez, Y., Desany, B.A., Jones, W.J., Liu, Q., Wang, B. and Elledge, S.J. 1996. Regulation of Rad53 by the ATM-like kinases Mec1 and Tel1 in yeast cell cycle checkpoint pathways. Science 271: 357-360.
- 9. Yamamoto, A., Guacci, V. and Koshland, D. 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

Rad17 (6A173) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against S. pombe Rad17 fusion protein.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Rad17 (6A173) is recommended for detection of Rad17 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of Rad17: 75 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGK BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGK 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.

STORAGE

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

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.