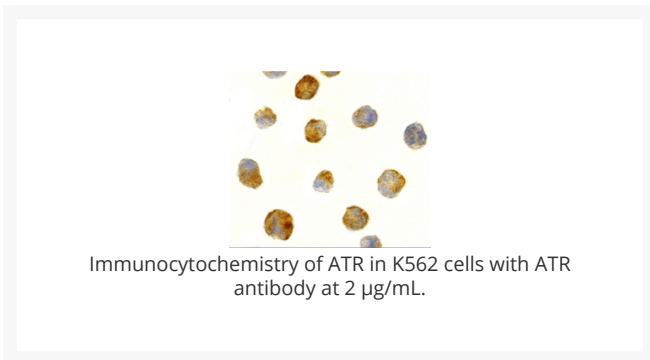
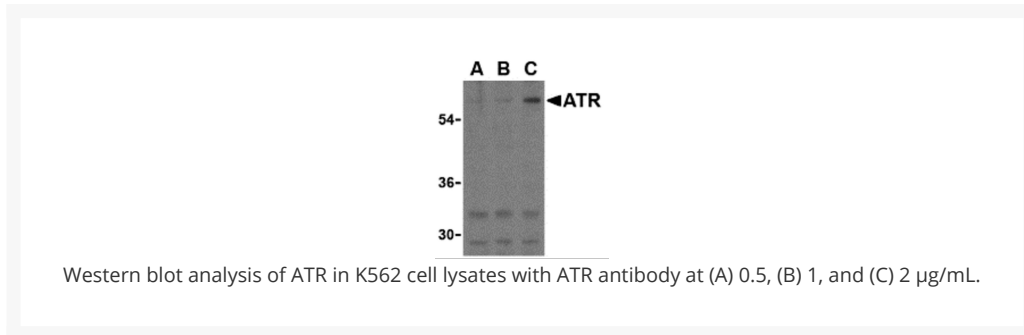




ATR Antibody

Cat. No.: 3119



Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
IMMUNOGEN:	ATR antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 13 amino acids near the C-terminus of human ATR. The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of ATR.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, ICC, IF, WB

APPLICATIONS:	<p>ATR antibody can be used for detection of ATR by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 2 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 µg/mL.</p> <p>Antibody validated: Western Blot in human samples; Immunocytochemistry in human samples and Immunofluorescence in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.</p>
SPECIFICITY:	ATR antibody will recognize only the largest isoform.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1204 - K562 Cell Lysate
	2) Cat. No. 17-004 - K-562 Cell Slide

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	ATR Antibody is Ion exchange chromatography purified.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	ATR Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	ATR antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Ψ Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	ANTXR1
ALTERNATE NAMES:	ATR Antibody: ATR, GAPO, TEM8, ATR, Anthrax toxin receptor 1, Tumor endothelial marker 8
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_444262
PROTEIN GI NO.:	16933551
GENE ID:	84168
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Ψ Background and References

BACKGROUND:	ATR Antibody: The Anthrax toxin receptor (ATR) was initially discovered as the tumor endothelial marker 8 (TEM8). This protein, which exists in three isoforms (36, 40, and 60 kDa), is highly expressed in tumor vessels as well as in the vasculature of developing embryos, suggesting that it may normally play a role in angiogenesis. However, it also acts as the receptor for anthrax toxin. Following the binding of this protein by the protective antigen (PA) of anthrax, PA is cleaved and heptamerizes to form the binding site for both edema factor (EF) and lethal factor (LF). This complex is then endocytosed by the cell; acidification in endosomes allows the release of EF and LF into the cytoplasm where they interfere with MAPK signaling and induce apoptosis.
REFERENCES:	1) Carson-Walter EB, Watkins DN, Nanda A, et al. Cell surface tumor endothelial markers are conserved in mice and humans. <i>Can. Res.</i> 2001; 61:6649-6655.
	2) Bradley KA, Mogridge J, Mourez M, et al. Identification of the cellular receptor for anthrax toxin. <i>Nature</i> 2001; 414:225-9.
	3) Molloy S, Bresnahan PA, Thomas G, et al. Human furin is a calcium-dependent serine endoprotease that recognizes the sequence Arg-X-X-Arg and efficiently cleaves anthrax toxin protective antigen. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 1992; 267:16396-402.
	4) Duesbery N, Webb C, Vande Woude G, et al. Proteolytic inactivation of MAP-kinase-kinase by anthrax lethal factor. <i>Science</i> 1998; 280:734-6.

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