

MSH6 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1161a

Specification

MSH6 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P52701
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1

Description

Defects in MSH6 are a cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) (Lynch syndrome). HNPCC is an autosomal, dominantly inherited disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early onset colorectal carcinoma (crc) and extra-colonic cancers of the gastrointestinal, urological and female reproductive tracts. HNPCC is reported to be the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer in the western world. MSH6 is central to mismatch DNA repair.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of MSH6 expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

MSH6 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2956

Other Names

DNA mismatch repair protein Msh6, hMSH6, G/T mismatch-binding protein, GTBP, GTMBP, MutS-alpha 160 kDa subunit, p160, MSH6, GTBP

Dilution

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
IHC~~1:200~~1000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MSH6 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MSH6 Antibody - Protein Information

Name MSH6 ([HGNC:7329](#))

Synonyms GTBP

Function

Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). Heterodimerizes with MSH2 to form MutS alpha, which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, MutS alpha bends the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs, and recognizes single base mismatches and dinucleotide insertion-deletion loops (IDL) in the DNA. After mismatch binding, forms a ternary complex with the MutL alpha heterodimer, which is thought to be responsible for directing the downstream MMR events, including strand discrimination, excision, and resynthesis. ATP binding and hydrolysis play a pivotal role in mismatch repair functions. The ATPase activity associated with MutS alpha regulates binding similar to a molecular switch: mismatched DNA provokes ADP-->ATP exchange, resulting in a discernible conformational transition that converts MutS alpha into a sliding clamp capable of hydrolysis-independent diffusion along the DNA backbone. This transition is crucial for mismatch repair. MutS alpha may also play a role in DNA homologous recombination repair. Recruited on chromatin in G1 and early S phase via its PWWP domain that specifically binds trimethylated 'Lys-36' of histone H3 (H3K36me3): early recruitment to chromatin to be replicated allowing a quick identification of mismatch repair to initiate the DNA mismatch repair reaction.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associates with H3K36me3 via its PWWP domain

MSH6 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

MSH6 Antibody - Images



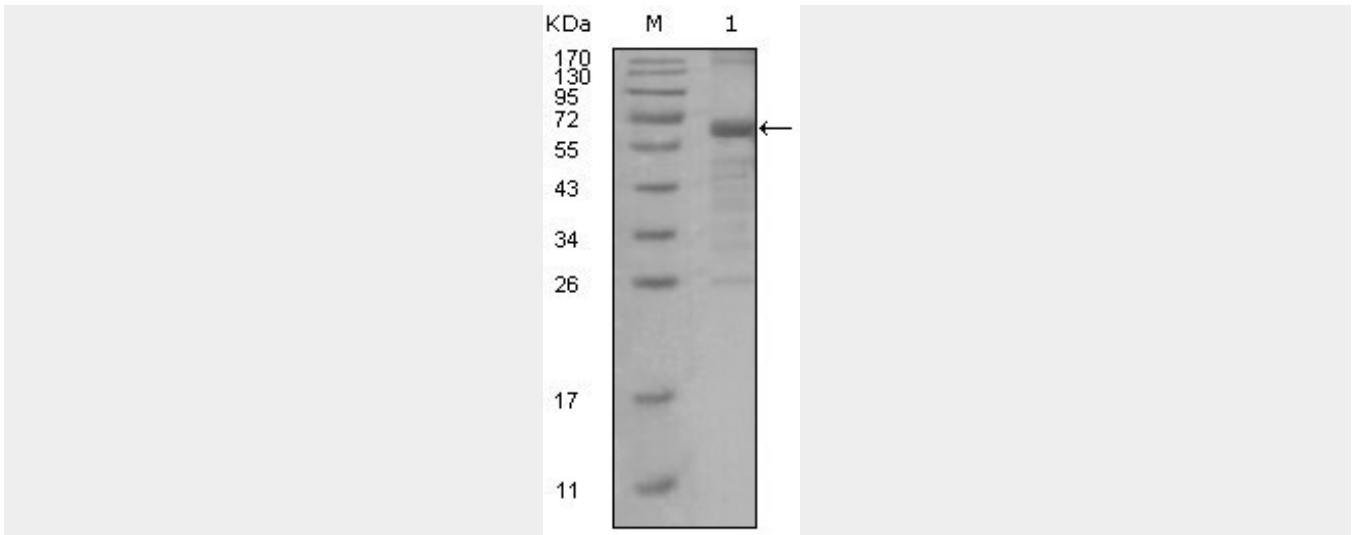


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using MSH6 mouse mAb against truncated MSH6 recombinant protein.

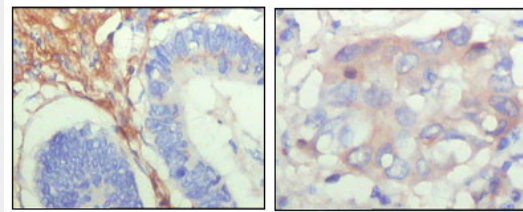


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer (left) and breast cancer (right) showing cytoplasmic localization with DAB staining using FBLN5 mouse mAb.

MSH6 Antibody - References

1. Oncology (Williston Park). 2005 Apr;19(4):455-63.
2. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2006 Jan 17;103(3):558-63.