

BLM

Reactivity: Human

Tested applications: WB IHC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:100 - 1:500 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

Calculated MW: 159kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic peptide of human BLM

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

BLM;BS;MGC126616;MGC131618;MGC131620;RECQ2;RECQL2;RECQL3 ;Bloom syndrome protein ;RecQ protein-like 3 ;

Catalog #: A0092

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 641

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P54132

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

BLM, a member of the RecQ family of DNA helicases, is part of the BRCA1-associated genome surveillance complex (BASC) that responds to DNA damage, stalled replication forks and S phase arrest (1-4). Phosphorylation of BLM helicase at Thr99 and Thr122 occurs in response to genotoxic stress (4), and phosphorylation of Ser144 appears to be important in regulating chromosome stability during mitosis (5). Typical BLM protein resides in the nucleus and forms part of a dynamic protein complex that acts in response to DNA damage during specific periods of the cell cycle (6). Although RecQ helicases are rarely considered as essential enzymes, they function at the interface between DNA recombination and repair and are required for global genome stability maintenance. Mutations in BLM helicase are responsible for development of Bloom Syndrome, a recessive genetic disorder clinically characterized by short stature, immunodeficiency and elevated risk of malignancy (7). Similar alterations to genes encoding the related RecQ helicases RecQ4 and WRN also result in recessive genetic disorders associated with genomic instability (8,9). Cells from Bloom Syndrome patients exhibit genomic instability and increased frequency of sister chromatid exchange (10).

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