

## MSH6

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:** 153kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human MSH6

**Storage Buffer:**

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

**Concentration:**

bef

**Synonym:**

MSH6;GTBP;HNPCC5;HSAP ;

**Catalog #:** A0983

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 2956

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P52701

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The DNA mismatch repair system (MMR) repairs post-replication DNA, inhibits recombination between nonidentical DNA sequences, and induces both checkpoint and apoptotic responses following certain types of DNA damage (1). MSH2 (MutS homologue 2) forms the hMutS- dimer with MSH6 and is an essential component of the mismatch repair process. hMutS- is part of the BRCA1-associated surveillance complex (BASC), a complex that also contains BRCA1, MLH1, ATM, BLM, PMS2 proteins, and the Rad50-Mre11-NBS1 complex (2). Mutations in MSH6 and other MMR proteins have been found in a large proportion of hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (Lynch Syndrome), the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer in the Western world (3). Mutations in MSH6 have been shown to occur in glioblastoma in response to temozolomide therapy and to promote temozolomide resistance (4).

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