

## RAD17

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:10 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**77kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human RAD17

**Storage Buffer:**

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

**Concentration:**

e

**Synonym:**

CCYC; R24L; RAD24; HRAD17; RAD17SP;

**Catalog #:**A5359

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**5884

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**O75943

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The protein encoded by this gene is highly similar to the gene product of *Schizosaccharomyces pombe rad17*, a cell cycle checkpoint gene required for cell cycle arrest and DNA damage repair in response to DNA damage. This protein shares strong similarity with DNA replication factor C (RFC), and can form a complex with RFCs. This protein binds to chromatin prior to DNA damage and is phosphorylated by the checkpoint kinase ATR following damage. This protein recruits the RAD1-RAD9-HUS1 checkpoint protein complex onto chromatin after DNA damage, which may be required for its phosphorylation. The phosphorylation of this protein is required for the DNA-damage-induced cell cycle G2 arrest, and is thought to be a critical early event during checkpoint signaling in DNA-damaged cells. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene, which encode four distinct protein isoforms, have been reported. Two pseudogenes, located on chromosomes 7 and 13, have been identified.

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