

Product datasheet

Human MSH3 peptide ab74606

Overview

Product name Human MSH3 peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab74606** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Purity 70 - 90% by HPLC.

Form Liquid

Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

General Info

Function Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). Heterodimerizes with

MSH2 to form MutS beta which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, the MutS beta heterodimer bends the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs. MutS beta recognizes large insertion-deletion loops (IDL) up to 13 nucleotides long. 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.

Involvement in disease

Defects in MSH3 are a cause of susceptibility to endometrial cancer (ENDMC) [MIM:608089].

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the DNA mismatch repair mutS family. MSH3 subfamily.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

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