


## Product datasheet

# Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-MSH6 antibody [EPR3945] ab198334

**KO VALIDATED** Recombinant RabMAB

☆☆☆☆ 2 Abreviews 2 Images

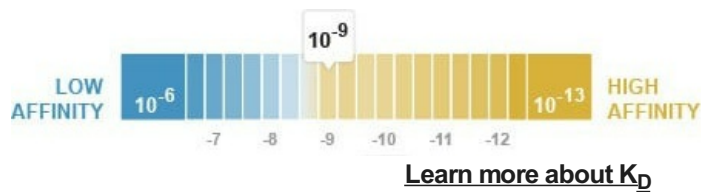
### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-MSH6 antibody [EPR3945]
<b>Description</b>	Alexa Fluor® 647 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR3945] to MSH6
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Conjugation</b>	Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> ICC/IF
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Mouse, Rat 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
<b>Positive control</b>	ICC/IF: HeLa cells.
<b>General notes</b>	<p><b>This conjugated antibody has been KO validated based on the results obtained with the unconjugated clone: <u>Anti-MSH6 antibody [EPR3945] (ab92471)</u>.</b></p> <p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility</li><li>- Improved sensitivity and specificity</li><li>- Long-term security of supply</li><li>- Animal-free production</li></ul> <p>For more information <a href="#">see here</a>.</p> <p>Our RabMAB® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <a href="#">RabMAB® patents</a>.</p> <p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or</p>

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## Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
<b>Dissociation constant (K<sub>D</sub>)</b>	K <sub>D</sub> = 2.30 x 10 <sup>-9</sup> M



<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	EPR3945
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab198334 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/100. This product gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min)

## Target

**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.

#### **Involvement in disease**

Defects in MSH6 are the cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 5 (HNPCC5) [MIM:600678]. Mutations in more than one gene locus can be involved alone or in combination in the production of the HNPCC phenotype (also called Lynch syndrome). Most families with clinically recognized HNPCC have mutations in either MLH1 or MSH2 genes. 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. Cancers in HNPCC originate within benign neoplastic polyps termed adenomas. Clinically, HNPCC is often divided into two subgroups. Type I: hereditary predisposition to colorectal cancer, a young age of onset, and carcinoma observed in the proximal colon. Type II: patients have an increased risk for cancers in certain tissues such as the uterus, ovary, breast, stomach, small intestine, skin, and larynx in addition to the colon. Diagnosis of classical HNPCC is based on the Amsterdam criteria: 3 or more relatives affected by colorectal cancer, one a first degree relative of the other two; 2 or more generation affected; 1 or more colorectal cancers presenting before 50 years of age; exclusion of hereditary polyposis syndromes. MSH6 mutations appear to be associated with atypical HNPCC and in particular with development of endometrial carcinoma or atypical endometrial hyperplasia, the presumed precursor of endometrial cancer. Defects in MSH6 are also found in familial colorectal cancers (suspected or incomplete HNPCC) that do not fulfill the Amsterdam criteria for HNPCC.

Defects in MSH6 are a cause of susceptibility to endometrial cancer (ENDMC) [MIM:608089].

#### **Sequence similarities**

Belongs to the DNA mismatch repair mutS family.  
Contains 1 PWWP domain.

#### **Post-translational modifications**

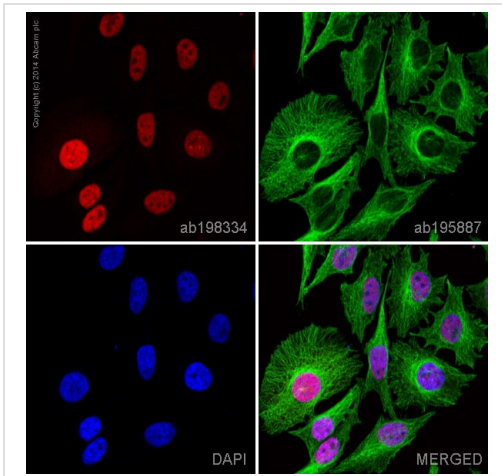
The N-terminus is blocked.  
Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.  
Phosphorylated by PRKCZ, which may prevent MutS alpha degradation by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway.

#### **Cellular localization**

Nucleus.

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#### **Images**







Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-MSH6 antibody [EPR3945] (ab198334)

ab198334 staining MSH6 in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab198334 at 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and **ab195887**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in HeLa cells fixed with 100% methanol (5min).

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

 <p><b>Research with confidence</b> Consistent and reproducible results</p>	 <p><b>Long-term and scalable supply</b> Recombinant technology</p>
 <p><b>Success from the first experiment</b> Confirmed specificity</p>	 <p><b>Ethical standards compliant</b> Animal-free production</p>

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-MSH6 antibody [EPR3945] (ab198334)

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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