Applications

WB



TIMELESS Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN6560

Key Features

Host Species Reactivity

Rabbit
Human, Mouse, Rat

MW Isotype

• 133kD (Calculated) • IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human TIMELESS

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of TIMELESS at Human, Mouse,Rat

| Target Information

Gene name TIMELESS TIM TIM1 TIMELESS1

Protein Name

Protein timeless homolog (hTIM)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>8914</u> ;	Q9UNS1;
Mouse	21853;	<u>Q9R1X4</u> ;
Rat	<u>83508;</u>	<u>Q9Z2Y1;</u>

Cellular Localization

Nucleus . Chromosome . In response to double-strand breaks (DSBs), accumulates at DNA damage sites via its interaction with PARP1. .

Tissue specificity Expressed in all tissues examined including brain, heart, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta, pancreas, spleen, thymus and testis. Highest levels of expression in placenta, pancreas, thymus and testis.

Function

Plays an important role in the control of DNA replication, maintenance of replication fork stability, maintenance of genome stability throughout normal DNA replication, DNA repair and in the regulation of the circadian clock. Required to stabilize replication forks during DNA replication by forming a complex with TIPIN: this complex regulates DNA replication processes under both normal and stress conditions, stabilizes replication forks and influences both CHEK1 phosphorylation and the intra-S phase checkpoint in response to genotoxic stress. TIMELESS promotes TIPIN nuclear localization. Involved in cell survival after DNA damage or replication stress by promoting DNA repair. In response to doublestrand breaks (DSBs), accumulates at DNA damage sites and promotes homologous recombination repair via its interaction with PARP1. May be specifically required for the ATR-CHEK1 pathway in the replication checkpoint induced by hydroxyurea or ultraviolet light. Involved in the determination of period length and in the DNA damage-dependent phase advancing of the circadian clock. Negatively regulates CLOCKINPAS2-ARTNL/BMAL1|ARTNL2/BMAL2-induced transactivation of PER1 possibly via translocation of PER1 into the nucleus. May also play an important role in epithelial cell morphogenesis and formation of branching tubules (By similarity).

I Validation Data

Contact information

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