

ATM FISH Probe

Catalog # FA0636 Size 200 uL

Specification

Product Description	Made to order FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. (Technology).
Origin	Human
Source	Genomic DNA
Reactivity	Human
Notice	We strongly recommend the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: KA2375 or KA2691) for the pretreatment of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.
Regulation Status	For research use only (RUO)
Supplied Product	DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL) 250 uL
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C in the dark.

Applications

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

[Protocol Download](#)

Gene Info — ATM

Entrez GeneID	472
Gene Name	ATM
Gene Alias	AT1, ATA, ATC, ATD, ATDC, ATE, DKFZp781A0353, MGC74674, TEL1, TELO1
Gene Description	ataxia telangiectasia mutated

Omim ID [114480 208900 607585](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the PI3/P4-kinase family. This protein is an important cell cycle checkpoint kinase that phosphorylates; thus, it functions as a regulator of a wide variety of downstream proteins, including tumor suppressor proteins p53 and BRCA1, checkpoint kinase CHK2, checkpoint proteins RAD17 and RAD9, and DNA repair protein NBS1. This protein and the closely related kinase ATR are thought to be master controllers of cell cycle checkpoint signaling pathways that are required for cell response to DNA damage and for genome stability. Mutations in this gene are associated with ataxia telangiectasia, an autosomal recessive disorder. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

AT mutated|TEL1, telomere maintenance 1, homolog|ataxia telangiectasia mutated (includes complementation groups A, C and D)|ataxia telangiectasia mutated protein|human phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase homolog|serine-protein kinase ATM

Pathway

- [Apoptosis](#)
- [Cell cycle](#)
- [p53 signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)

- [Cocarcinogenesis](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fibrosis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Micronuclei](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)

- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Radiation Injuries](#)
- [Radiation Pneumonitis](#)
- [Radiodermatitis](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Silicosis](#)
- [Small Cell Lung Carcinoma](#)
- [Spinocerebellar ataxia](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)