

## MLH1

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IF

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

**Calculated MW:**85kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human MLH1

**Storage Buffer:**

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

**Concentration:**

e

**Synonym:**

MLH1;COCA2;FCC2;HNPCC;HNPCC2;MGC5172;hMLH1 ;

**Catalog #:**A0254

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**4292

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P40692

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Mismatch repair (MMR), a conserved process that involves correcting errors made during DNA synthesis, is crucial to the maintenance of genomic integrity. MLH1 is the human homologue of the E. coli MMR gene mutL. MMR requires recognition of a base mismatch or insertion/deletion loop by a MutS homolog followed by recruitment of a MutL heterodimeric complex consisting of MLH1 and PMS1 (MutL-), PMS2 (MutL-) or MLH3 (MutL-). Other factors required for MMR in eukaryotes are EXO1, PCNA, RFC, RPA, DNA polymerases and DNA ligase (reviewed in 1). Inactivation of the MLH1 gene causes genome instability and predisposition to cancer (2-5). The MLH1 gene is frequently mutated in hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC) (6). MLH1 also plays a role in meiotic recombination (7).1.Modrich, P. (2006) J Biol Chem 281, 30305-9.2.Seng, T.J. et al. (2008) Br J Cancer 99, 375-82.3.Harley, I. et al. (2008) Gynecol Oncol 109, 384-7.4.Mao, G. et al. (2008) J Biol Chem 283, 3211-6.5.Hubner, R.A. and Houlston, R.S. (2007) J Natl Cancer Inst 99, 1490; author reply 1490-1.6.Vasen, H.F. (2005) Fam Cancer 4, 219-25.7.Argueso, J.L. et al. (2003) Mol Cell Biol 23, 873-86.

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