



# Mouse anti-Human RAD9 monoclonal antibody, clone 67/iSbe0 (CABT-B9219)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	Human hRAD9 aa. 264-370
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Clone</b>	67/iSbe0
<b>Purification</b>	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB; IF
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	250 µg/ml
<b>Size</b>	50 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store undiluted at -20°C.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Cell cycle checkpoints are regulatory mechanisms that prevent cell cycle progression in the
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presence of DNA damage or incompletely replicated DNA. Many of the genes required for cell-cycle arrest are also involved in DNA repair, apoptosis, and induction of transcription. In yeast and humans, hRAD9 plays a role in cell cycle arrest during the G2 phase before entry into mitosis. Phosphorylated hRAD9 is found in the nucleus after DNA damage, and forms DNA damage-responsive complexes with other putative checkpoint control proteins, such as hRAD1 and hHUS1. Expression of hRAD9 in *S. pombe* rad9::ura4+ cells restores resistance to the DNA synthesis inhibitor hydroxyurea and gamma rays. In addition, hRAD9 binds the anti-apoptotic proteins, Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, and antisense hRAD9 RNA suppresses DNA-damage induced cell death. Thus, hRAD9 may be an important component of protein complexes that regulate cell cycle progression, as well as apoptosis, in response to DNA damage.

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**Keywords**

Cell cycle checkpoint control protein; Cell cycle checkpoint control protein RAD9A; DNA repair exonuclease rad9 homolog A; hRAD 9; hRAD9; Rad 9; RAD 9A; RAD9 (*S pombe*) homolog; RAD9 homolog A; RAD9 homolog; RAD9A; RAD9A\_HUMAN

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