Product Datasheet

TERT Antibody

Catalog No: #31222

Package Size: #31222-1 50ul #31222-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	TERT Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	ELISA WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total TERT protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region derived from 1120-1132 amino acids of human telomerase reverse transcriptase
Target Name	TERT
Other Names	telomerase reverse transcriptase, TP2, TRT, EST2, TCS1, hTRT, DKCA2, DKCB4, hEST2, PFBMFT1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:O14746Gene ID:7015;
Uniprot	O14746
GeneID	7015;
Calculated MW	127KDa
Concentration	1.2 mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

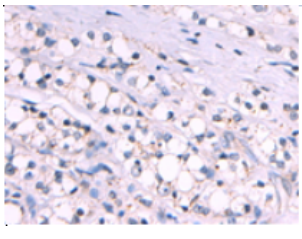
Predicted MW: 127kd

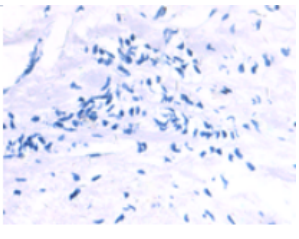
ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000

Western blotting: 1:500-1:2000

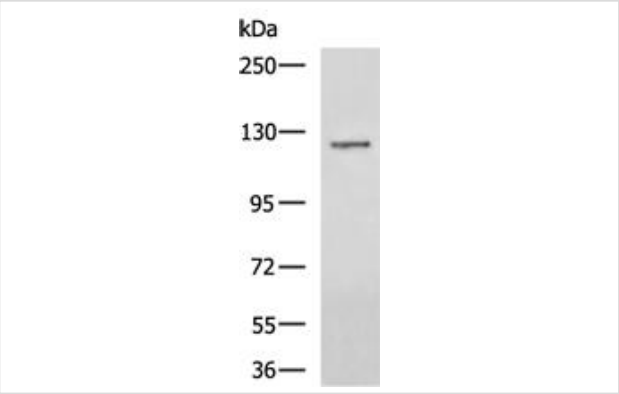
Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:100

Images





The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer tissue using TERT Antibody at dilution 1/50, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: Γ 200)



Gel: 6%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 ΞOg
Lane: Human mucinous type of soft tissue sarcoma tissue lysate
Primary antibody: TERT Antibody at dilution 1/500
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/5000 dilution
Exposure time: 3 minutes

Background

Telomerase is a ribonucleoprotein polymerase that maintains telomere ends by addition of the telomere repeat TTAGGG. The enzyme consists of a protein component with reverse transcriptase activity, encoded by this gene, and an RNA component which serves as a template for the telomere repeat. Telomerase expression plays a role in cellular senescence, as it is normally repressed in postnatal somatic cells resulting in progressive shortening of telomeres. Deregulation of telomerase expression in somatic cells may be involved in oncogenesis. Studies in mouse suggest that telomerase also participates in chromosomal repair, since de novo synthesis of telomere repeats may occur at double-stranded breaks. Alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms of telomerase reverse transcriptase have been identified; the full-length sequence of some variants has not been determined. Alternative splicing at this locus is thought to be one mechanism of regulation of telomerase activity.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only