

ARG67230 anti-TERT antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TERT
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	TERT
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from Human TERT N-terminal domain.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TERT; Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase; HEST2; TCS1; EST2; TRT; TP2; Telomerase-Associated Protein 2; Telomerase Catalytic Subunit; EC 2.7.7.49; EC 2.7.7; PFBMFT1; DKCA2; DKCB4; CMM9; HTRT

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:100 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:200
	WB	1:1000
	Application Note	
		* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	100 mM Tris Glycine (pH 7.0), 0.025% ProClin 300 and 20% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.025% ProClin 300
Stabilizer	20% Glycerol
Concentration	1.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	TERT
Gene Full Name	Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase
Background	<p>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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
Function	<p>Telomerase is a ribonucleoprotein enzyme essential for the replication of chromosome termini in most eukaryotes. Active in progenitor and cancer cells. Inactive, or very low activity, in normal somatic cells. Catalytic component of the telomerase holoenzyme complex whose main activity is the elongation of telomeres by acting as a reverse transcriptase that adds simple sequence repeats to chromosome ends by copying a template sequence within the RNA component of the enzyme. Catalyzes the RNA-dependent extension of 3'-chromosomal termini with the 6-nucleotide telomeric repeat unit, 5'-TTAGGG-3'. The catalytic cycle involves primer binding, primer extension and release of product once the template boundary has been reached or nascent product translocation followed by further extension. More active on substrates containing 2 or 3 telomeric repeats. Telomerase activity is regulated by a number of factors including telomerase complex-associated proteins, chaperones and polypeptide modifiers. Modulates Wnt signaling. Plays important roles in aging and antiapoptosis. [Uniprot]</p>
Calculated Mw	127 kDa
PTM	Phosphoprotein, Ubl conjugation. [Uniprot]
Cellular Localization	Chromosome, Cytoplasm, Nucleus, Telomere. [Uniprot]