

Anti-TERT Polyclonal Antibody 4

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 124 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

1. Tissue/cell: mouse lymphoid; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-TERT Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-13457) 1:500, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining

2. Blank control (blue line): Mouse thymus cells (blue).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-TERT antibody (TMAB-13457)

Dilution: 3 µg /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: 1 µg /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 70% methanol (Overnight at 4°C) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS/2%BSA/10% goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody for 15 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

Verified Activity:

3. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat spleen tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (TERT) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-13457) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

4. Blank control: K562.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-TERT antibody (TMAB-13457)

Dilution: 1 µg /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC

Dilution: 1 µg /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

5. Blank control: Hela.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-TERT antibody (TMAB-13457)

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Dilution: 1 µg /10⁶ cells;
Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.
Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647
Dilution: 1 µg /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

Application: IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF,FCM

Recommended IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 1µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human TERT

Antigen Species: Human

Gene ID: 7015

Uniprot ID: O14746

Research 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

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