RAG2 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005897-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human RAG2 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human RAG2 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human RAG2 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by We stern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — RAG2

Entrez GeneID	5897
GeneBank Accession#	RAG2
Gene Name	RAG2
Gene Alias	RAG-2
Gene Description	recombination activating gene 2
Omim ID	179616 601457 603554
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a protein that is involved in the initiation of V(D)J recombination during B and T cell development. This protein forms a complex with the product of the adjacent recombination activating gene 1, and this complex can form double-strand breaks by cleaving DNA at conserved recombination signal sequences. The recombination activating gene 1 component is thought to contain most of the catalytic activity, while the N-terminal of the recombination activating gene 2 component is thought to form a six-bladed propeller in the active core that serves as a binding scaffold for the tight association of the complex with DNA. A C-terminal plant homeodomain finger-like motif in this protein is necessary for interactions with chromatin components, specifically with histone H3 that is trimethylated at lysine 4. Mutations in this gene cause Omenn syndrome, a form of severe combined immunodeficiency associated with autoimmune-like symptoms. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	V(D)J recombination-activating protein 2

Pathway

- Primary immunodeficiency

Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease

- Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes
- Lymphoma
- Lymphopenia
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Multiple Myeloma
- Occupational Diseases
- Severe combined immunodeficiency
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome