TERT rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00007015-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human TERT peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human TERT 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 TERT peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western 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 including $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- ELISA

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- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

Gene Info — TERT

Entrez GeneID	7015
GeneBank Accession#	TERT
Gene Name	TERT
Gene Alias	EST2, TCS1, TP2, TRT, hEST2
Gene Description	telomerase reverse transcriptase
Omim ID	187270 609135
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Telomerase is a ribonucleoprotein polymerase that maintains telomere ends by addition of the tel omere 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 telomer e repeat. Telomerase expression plays a role in cellular senescence, as it is normally repressed i n postnatal somatic cells resulting in progressive shortening of telomeres. Deregulation of telomer ase expression in somatic cells may be involved in oncogenesis. Studies in mouse suggest that t elomerase 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 regu lation of telomerase activity. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	telomerase catalytic subunit

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Anemia
- Asthma
- Bone Marrow Diseases
- Brain Neoplasms

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- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Dyskeratosis Congenita
- Eczema
- Edema
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genomic Instability
- Glioblastoma
- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Hepatitis
- Hypersensitivity
- Leukemia
- Lung Neoplasms
- Melanoma
- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Myocardial Infarction
- Neoplasm Metastasis

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- Neoplasms
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Pulmonary Disease
- Pulmonary Fibrosis
- Rhinitis
- Skin Neoplasms
- Syndrome
- Testicular Neoplasms
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Virus Diseases
- Werner syndrome

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