9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St.,Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

TERT monoclonal antibody, clone 3H2C12

Catalog Number: MAB16720

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human TERT.

Clone Name: 3H2C12

Immunogen: Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acid 1029-1132 of human TERT from *E. coli*.

Host: Mouse

Theoretical MW (kDa): 127

Reactivity: Human

Applications: ELISA, Flow Cyt, IHC-P, WB-Tr
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Isotype: IgG1

Recommend Usage: ELISA (1:10000)
Western Blot (1:500-1:2000)
Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000)
Immunocytochemistry
Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 7015

Gene Symbol: TERT

Gene Alias: EST2, TCS1, TP2, TRT, hEST2

Gene Summary: 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]