# **TERT Antibody**

Catalog No: #31222

Package Size: #31222-1 50ul #31222-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

## Description

Product Name	TERT Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	E WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total TERT protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region derived from 1120-1132 amino acids of human telomerase
	reverse transcriptase
Target Name	TERT
Other Names	telomerase reverse transcriptase, TP2, TRT, EST2, TCS1, hTRT, DKCA2, DKCB4, hEST2, PFBMFT1
Accession No.	Genbank No.: NP_937983
Formulation	Supplied at 1.2mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.3, 0.05% sodium azide
	and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

# Application Details

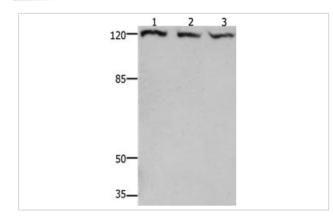
Predicted MW: 120kd

ELISA: 1:1000-1:5000

Western blotting: 1:500-1:2000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:200

#### **Images**



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE

Lane1:Human mucinous soft sarcoma tissue lysate

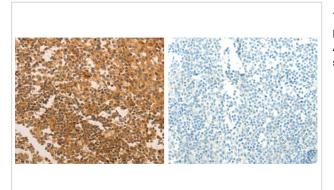
Lane2:Human gliomas tissue lysate

Lane3: HT-29 cell lysate Lysates: 40 ug per lane Primary antibody: 1/600 dilution

Secondary antibody: Goat anti Rabbit IgG - H&L (HRP) at

1/10000 dilution

Exposure time: 40 seconds



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using 31222 (TERT Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with the synthetic peptide.

## 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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.