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TERT Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2069a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, E
Primary Accession	O14746
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	3H2C12
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	126997
Description	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.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human TERT (AA: 1029-1132) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	7015
Other Names	Telomerase reverse transcriptase, 2.7.7.49, HEST2, Telomerase catalytic subunit, Telomerase-associated protein 2, TP2, TERT, EST2, TCS1, TRT
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TERT Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TERT
Synonyms	EST2, TCS1, TRT
Function	Telomerase is a ribonucleoprotein enzyme essential for the replication of chromosome termini in most eukaryotes. Active in progenitor and cancer cells. Inactive, or very low activity, in normal somatic cells. Catalytic component of the teleromerase holoenzyme complex whose main activity is the elongation of telomeres by acting as a reverse transcriptase that adds simple sequence repeats to chromosome ends by copying a template sequence within the RNA component of the enzyme. Catalyzes the RNA-dependent extension of 3'-chromosomal termini with the 6-nucleotide telomeric repeat unit, 5'-TTAGGG-3'. The catalytic cycle involves primer binding, primer extension and release of product once the template boundary has been reached or nascent product translocation followed by further extension. More active on substrates containing 2 or 3 telomeric repeats. Telomerase activity is regulated by a number of factors including telomerase complex- associated proteins, chaperones and polypeptide modifiers. Modulates Wnt signaling. Plays important roles in aging and antiapoptosis.
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus. Chromosome, telomere. Cytoplasm Nucleus, PML body. Note=Shuttling between nuclear and cytoplasm depends on cell cycle, phosphorylation states, transformation and DNA damage Diffuse localization in the nucleoplasm. Enriched in nucleoli of certain cell types. Translocated to the cytoplasm via nuclear pores in a CRM1/RAN-dependent manner involving oxidative stress-mediated phosphorylation at Tyr-707. Dephosphorylation at this site by SHP2 retains TERT in the nucleus. Translocated to the nucleus by phosphorylation by AKT
Tissue Location	Expressed at a high level in thymocyte subpopulations, at an intermediate level in tonsil T-lymphocytes, and at a low to undetectable level in peripheral blood T-lymphocytes

References

1.Cancer Res. 2013 Dec 15;73(24):7162-7.2.PLoS One. 2013 Sep 25;8(9):e75253.

Images

