

TdT Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP11561b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>P04053</u>
Other Accession	<u>P09838</u> , <u>NP_001017520.1</u> , <u>NP_004079.3</u>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB18827
Calculated MW	58536
Antigen Region	438-467

Additional Information

Gene ID	1791
Other Names	DNA nucleotidylexotransferase, Terminal addition enzyme, Terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase, Terminal transferase, DNTT, TDT
Target/Specificity	This TdT antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 438-467 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TdT.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TdT Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DNTT
Synonyms	TDT {ECO:0000303 PubMed:11473582}

Function Template-independent DNA polymerase which catalyzes the random addition of deoxynucleoside 5'-triphosphate to the 3'-end of a DNA initiator. One of the in vivo functions of this enzyme is the addition of nucleotides at the junction (N region) of rearranged Ig heavy chain and T-cell receptor gene segments during the maturation of B- and T-cells.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Background

This gene is a member of the DNA polymerase type-X family and encodes a template-independent DNA polymerase that catalyzes the addition of deoxynucleotides to the 3'-hydroxyl terminus of oligonucleotide primers. In vivo, the encoded protein is expressed in a restricted population of normal and malignant pre-B and pre-T lymphocytes during early differentiation, where it generates antigen receptor diversity by synthesizing non-germ line elements (N-regions) at the junctions of rearranged Ig heavy chain and T cell receptor gene segments. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms of this gene have been described.

References

Kubota, T., et al. Genes Cells 12(8):941-959(2007) O'Malley, D.P., et al. Haematologica 91(8):1139-1140(2006) Grupe, A., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 78(1):78-88(2006) Thai, T.H., et al. J. Immunol. 173(6):4009-4019(2004) Liu, L., et al. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 121(6):810-815(2004)

Images



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