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# MSH2 antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22425a

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | P43246 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit Ig |
| **Clone Names** | R03809 |
| **Calculated MW** | 104743 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 4436 |
| **Other Names** | DNA mismatch repair protein Msh2, hMSH2, MutS protein homolog 2, MSH2 |
| **Target/Specificity** | This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human. |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Format** | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. 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** | MSH2 antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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|---|---|
| **Name** | MSH2 |
| **Function** | Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). Forms two different heterodimers: MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6 heterodimer) and MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3 heterodimer) which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, heterodimers bend the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs. MutS alpha recognizes single base mismatches and dinucleotide insertion-deletion loops (IDL) in the DNA. MutS beta recognizes larger insertion-deletion loops up to 13 nucleotides long. |

After mismatch binding, MutS alpha or beta forms a ternary complex with the MutL alpha heterodimer, which is thought to be responsible for directing the downstream MMR events, including strand discrimination, excision, and resynthesis. Recruits DNA helicase MCM9 to chromatin which unwinds the mismatch containing DNA strand (PubMed:26300262). ATP binding and hydrolysis play a pivotal role in mismatch repair functions. The ATPase activity associated with MutS alpha regulates binding similar to a molecular switch: mismatched DNA provokes ADP-->ATP exchange, resulting in a discernible conformational transition that converts MutS alpha into a sliding clamp capable of hydrolysis-independent diffusion along the DNA backbone. This transition is crucial for mismatch repair. MutS alpha may also play a role in DNA homologous recombination repair. In melanocytes may modulate both UV-B-induced cell cycle regulation and apoptosis.

**Cellular Location** Nucleus. Chromosome

**Tissue Location** Ubiquitously expressed.

## Background

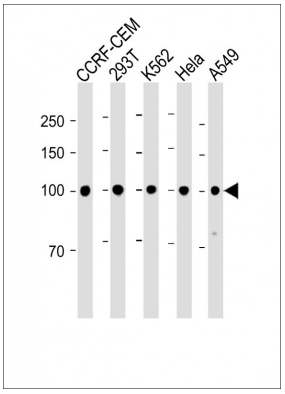
Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). Forms two different heterodimers: MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6 heterodimer) and MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3 heterodimer) which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, heterodimers bend the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs. MutS alpha recognizes single base mismatches and dinucleotide insertion-deletion loops (IDL) in the DNA. MutS beta recognizes larger insertion-deletion loops up to 13 nucleotides long. After mismatch binding, MutS alpha or beta forms a ternary complex with the MutL alpha heterodimer, which is thought to be responsible for directing the downstream MMR events, including strand discrimination, excision, and resynthesis. Recruits DNA helicase MCM9 to chromatin which unwinds the mismatch containing DNA strand (PubMed:26300262). ATP binding and hydrolysis play a pivotal role in mismatch repair functions. The ATPase activity associated with MutS alpha regulates binding similar to a molecular switch: mismatched DNA provokes ADP-->ATP exchange, resulting in a discernible conformational transition that converts MutS alpha into a sliding clamp capable of hydrolysis-independent diffusion along the DNA backbone. This transition is crucial for mismatch repair. MutS alpha may also play a role in DNA homologous recombination repair. In melanocytes may modulate both UV-B-induced cell cycle regulation and apoptosis.

## References


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## Images

All lanes: Anti-MSH2 antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: CCRF-CEM whole cell lysate Lane 2: 293T whole cell lysate Lane 3: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 4: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 5: A549 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 105 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.




Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.