



MSH2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP74908

Product Information

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionP43246ReactivityHuman, RatHostRabbit

Clonality Monoclonal Antibody

Calculated MW 104743

Additional Information

Gene ID 4436

Other Names MSH2

Dilution WB~~1/500-1/1000

Format Liquid

Protein Information

Name MSH2

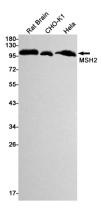
Function Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR).

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

Images



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