

TERT Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-30259

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

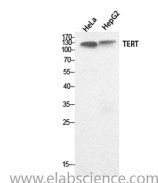
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human TERT.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

Applications Recommended Dilution

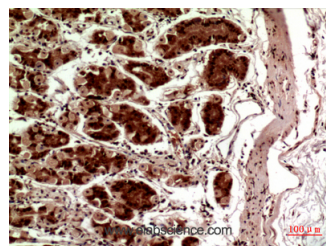
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300
ELISA	1:20000

Data

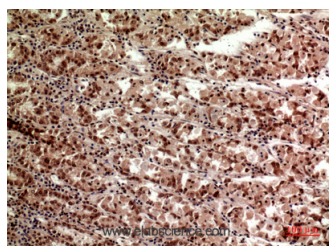


Western Blot analysis of HeLa, HepG2 cells using TERT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed Mw:130kDa
Calculated Mw:127kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human stomach tissue using TERT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human stomach tissue using TERT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

For Research Use Only

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.

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