

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

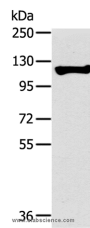
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human TERT
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

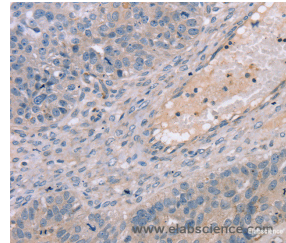
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:200-1:1000
IHC	1:25-1:100

Data



Western Blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue using TERT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200
Calculated Mw:127kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using TERT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:35

Preparation & Storage

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

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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