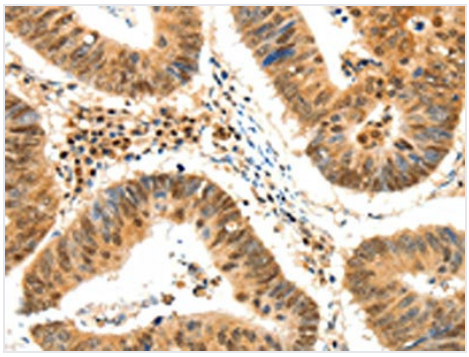
TERF2 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	TERF2, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	TERF2 Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-TERF2 antibody
Product Synonym Names	telomeric repeat binding factor 2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Liquid; In Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.4, 0.05% NaN3, and 40% Glycerol
Purity/Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Preparation and Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Molecular Weight	500
OMIM	602027
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q15554
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human TERF2
Immunogen Species	Human
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Product Categories/Family for anti-TERF2 antibody	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-TERF2 antibody	ELISA (EIA), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-TERF2 antibody	ELISA: 1:2000-1:5000 IHC: 1:50-1:200
Related Product Information for anti-TERF2 antibody	MBS7127740 is an antibody targeting TERF2. Also known as TERF2 Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-TERF2 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC)-Paraffin of anti-TERF2 antibody
The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using MBS7127740(TERF2 Antibody) at dilution 1/50, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for TERF2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	613504836
NCBI GeneID	7014
NCBI Accession #	Q15554.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q15554
UniProt Related Accession #	Q15554
NCBI Official Full Name	Telomeric repeat-binding factor 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	telomeric repeat binding factor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	TERF2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TRF2; TRBF2
UniProt Protein Name	Telomeric repeat-binding factor 2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	TTAGGG repeat-binding factor 2; Telomeric DNA-binding protein
Protein Family	Telomeric repeat-binding factor
UniProt Gene Name	TERF2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TRBF2; TRF2
UniProt Entry Name	TERF2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	telomeric repeat-binding factor 2; telomeric DNA-binding protein; TTAGGG repeat-binding factor 2; telomeric repeat binding protein 2
NCBI Summary for TERF2	This gene encodes a telomere specific protein, TERF2, which is a component of the telomere nucleoprotein complex. This protein is present at telomeres in metaphase of the cell cycle, is a second negative regulator of telomere length and plays a key role in the protective activity of telomeres. While having similar telomere binding activity and domain organization, TERF2 differs from TERF1 in that its N terminus is basic rather than acidic. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for TERF2	TRF2: Binds the telomeric double-stranded 5'-TTAGGG-3' repeat and plays a central role in telomere maintenance and protection against end-to-end fusion of chromosomes. In addition to its telomeric DNA-binding role, required to recruit a number of factors and enzymes required for telomere protection, including the shelterin complex, TERF2IP/RAP1 and DCLRE1B/Apollo. Component of the shelterin complex (telosome) that is involved in the regulation of telomere length and protection. Shelterin associates with arrays of double-stranded 5'-TTAGGG-3' repeats added by telomerase and protects chromosome ends; without its protective activity, telomeres are no longer hidden from the DNA damage surveillance and chromosome ends are inappropriately processed by DNA repair pathways. Together with DCLRE1B/Apollo, plays a key role in telomeric loop (T loop) formation by generating 3' single- stranded overhang at the leading end telomeres: T loops have been proposed to protect chromosome ends from degradation and repair. Required both to recruit DCLRE1B/Apollo to telomeres and activate the exonuclease activity of DCLRE1B/Apollo. Preferentially binds to positive supercoiled DNA. Together with DCLRE1B/Apollo, required to control the amount of DNA topoisomerase (TOP1, TOP2A and TOP2B) needed for telomere replication during fork passage and prevent aberrant telomere topology. Recruits TERF2IP/RAP1 to telomeres, thereby participating in to repressing homology- directed repair (HDR), which can affect telomere length. Homodimer. Component of the shelterin complex (telosome) composed of TERF1, TERF2, TINF2, TERF2IP/RAP1, ACD and POT1. Interacts with TERF2IP. Interacts with NBN. Interacts with SLX4/BTBD12. Interacts with DCLRE1B/Apollo and TERF2IP/RAP1; the interaction is direct. Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, prostate, uterus, testis, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: DNA-binding; DNA repair, damage Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 16q22.1 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; male germ cell nucleus; Golgi apparatus; chromosome, telomeric region; nuclear telomere cap complex; Mre11 complex; nuclear chromosome, telomeric region; cytoplasm; nucleus Molecular Function: protein C-terminus binding; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; telomeric DNA binding; double-stranded telomeric DNA binding; chromatin binding Biological Process: negative regulation of telomere maintenance; telomere capping; negative regulation of telomere maintenance via semi-conservative replication; in utero embryonic development; telomeric loop formation; positive regulation of nitric-oxide synthase activity; positive regulation of telomere maintenance; telomere maintenance via telomerase; cell cycle; age-dependent telomere shortening; telomere maintenance; protection from non-homologous end joining at telomere
Research Articles on TERF2	**1.** these results suggest that the altered nuclear staining of methylated TRF2 may represent nuclear structural alteration associated with cellular senescence.
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