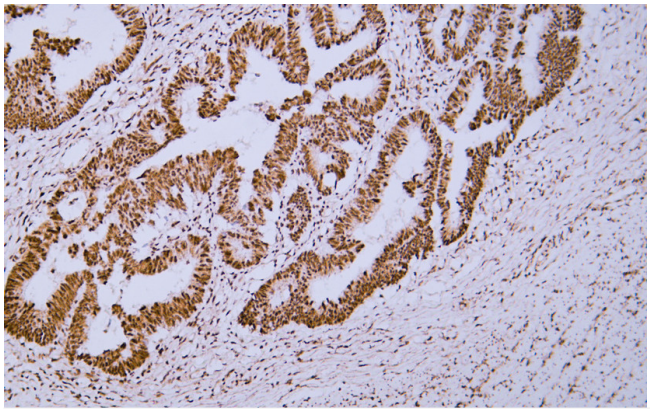
Postmeiotic Segregation Increased 2(PMS2) mouse mAb(PT2116)

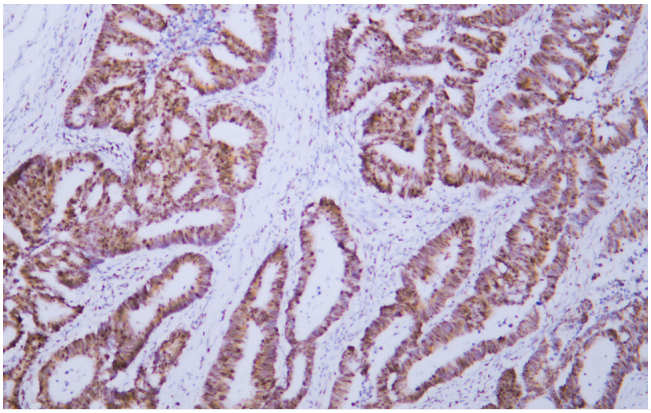
Catalog No	BYab-15095
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC,WB
Gene Name	PMS2 PMSL2
Protein Name	Postmeiotic Segregation Increased 2(PMS2)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Postmeiotic Segregation Increased 2(PMS2)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Postmeiotic Segregation Increased 2(PMS2) at Human
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.151% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse,Monoclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Mismatch repair endonuclease PMS2 (EC 3.1.-.-;DNA mismatch repair protein PMS2;PMS1 protein homolog 2)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Amygdala,Brain,Endometrial tumor,Epithelium,Human endometri
Function	disease:Defects in PMS2 are a cause of mismatch repair cancer syndrome (MMRCS) [MIM:276300]; also known as Turcot syndrome and brain tumor-polyposis syndrome 1 (BTPS1). MMRCS is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by malignant tumors of the brain associated with multiple colorectal adenomas. Skin features include sebaceous cysts, hyperpigmented and cafe au lait spots.,disease:Defects in PMS2 are the cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 4 (HNPCC4) [MIM:600259]. Mutations in more than one gene locus can be involved alone or in combination in the

	production of the HNPCC phenotype (also called Lynch syndrome). Most families with clinically recognized HNPCC have mutations in either MLH1 or MSH2 genes. HNPCC is an autosomal, dominantly inherited disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to ear
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a key component of the mismatch repair system that functions to correct DNA mismatches and small insertions and deletions that can occur during DNA replication and homologous recombination. This protein forms heterodimers with the gene product of the mutL homolog 1 (MLH1) gene to form the MutL-alpha heterodimer. The MutL-alpha heterodimer possesses an endonucleolytic activity that is activated following recognition of mismatches and insertion/deletion loops by the MutS-alpha and MutS-beta heterodimers, and is necessary for removal of the mismatched DNA. There is a DQHA(X)2E(X)4E motif found at the C-terminus of the protein encoded by this gene that forms part of the active site of the nuclease. Mutations in this gene have been associated with hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC; also known as Lynch syndrome) and Turcot syndrome
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Human colon carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-PMS2 (ABT016) Antibody



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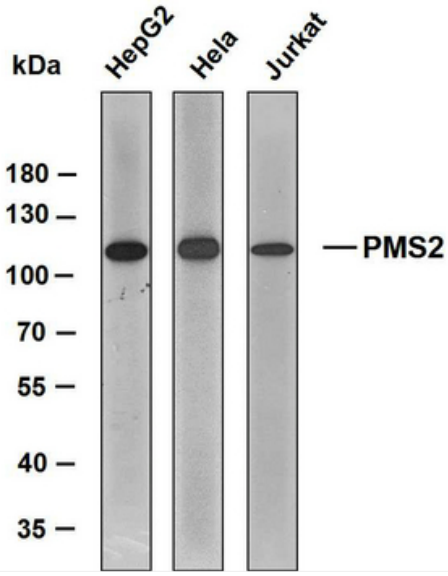

Various whole cell lysates were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-PMS2 antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 96 kDa Observed band size: 110 kDa