

**KD-Validated Anti-Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2 Like 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Rabbit monoclonal antibody**  
**Catalog # AGI1870****Specification****KD-Validated Anti-Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2 Like 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UI95</a>
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 24 kDa, observed, 24 kDa kDa
Gene Name	MAD2L2
Aliases	MAD2L2; Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2 Like 2; MAD2B; REV7; POLZ2; FANCV; MAD2 (Mitotic Arrest Deficient, Yeast, Homolog)-Like 2; Polymerase (DNA-Directed), Zeta 2, Accessory Subunit; Mitotic Spindle Assembly Checkpoint Protein MAD2B; Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2-Like Protein 2; Mitotic Arrest Deficient Homolog-Like 2; MAD2-Like Protein 2; REV7 Homolog; hREV7; MAD2 Mitotic Arrest Deficient-Like 2
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Mad2L2

**KD-Validated Anti-Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2 Like 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	10459
<b>Other Names</b>	
Mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint protein MAD2B, Mitotic arrest deficient 2-like protein 2, MAD2-like protein 2, REV7 homolog, hREV7, MAD2L2, MAD2B, REV7	

**KD-Validated Anti-Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2 Like 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** MAD2L2**Synonyms** MAD2B, REV7**Function**

Adapter protein able to interact with different proteins and involved in different biological processes (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459825> target="\_blank">11459825</a>, PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459826> target="\_blank">11459826</a>, PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17296730>)

target="\_blank">17296730</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17719540" target="\_blank">17719540</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443654" target="\_blank">19443654</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). Mediates the interaction between the error-prone DNA polymerase zeta catalytic subunit REV3L and the inserter polymerase REV1, thereby mediating the second polymerase switching in translesion DNA synthesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20164194" target="\_blank">20164194</a>). Translesion DNA synthesis releases the replication blockade of replicative polymerases, stalled in presence of DNA lesions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20164194" target="\_blank">20164194</a>). Component of the shieldin complex, which plays an important role in repair of DNA double-stranded breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). During G1 and S phase of the cell cycle, the complex functions downstream of TP53BP1 to promote non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) and suppress DNA end resection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). Mediates various NHEJ-dependent processes including immunoglobulin class-switch recombination, and fusion of unprotected telomeres (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). May also regulate another aspect of cellular response to DNA damage through regulation of the JNK-mediated phosphorylation and activation of the transcriptional activator ELK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17296730" target="\_blank">17296730</a>). Inhibits the FZR1- and probably CDC20-mediated activation of the anaphase promoting complex APC thereby regulating progression through the cell cycle (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459825" target="\_blank">11459825</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17719540" target="\_blank">17719540</a>). Regulates TCF7L2-mediated gene transcription and may play a role in epithelial-mesenchymal transdifferentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443654" target="\_blank">19443654</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Cytoplasm. Chromosome. Note=Recruited to sites of chromosomal double-stranded breaks during G1 and S phase of the cell cycle

#### **Tissue Location**

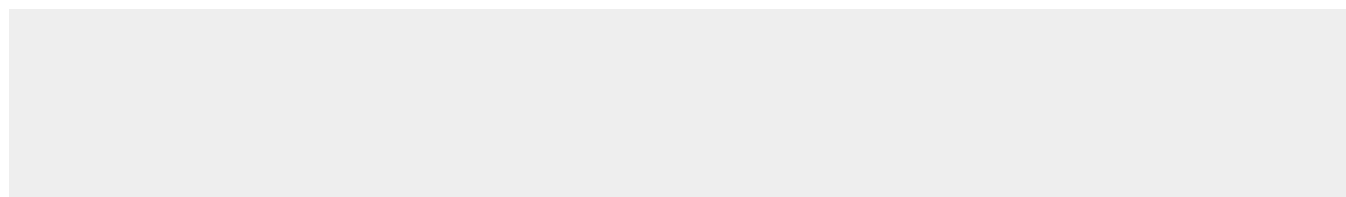
Ubiquitously expressed.

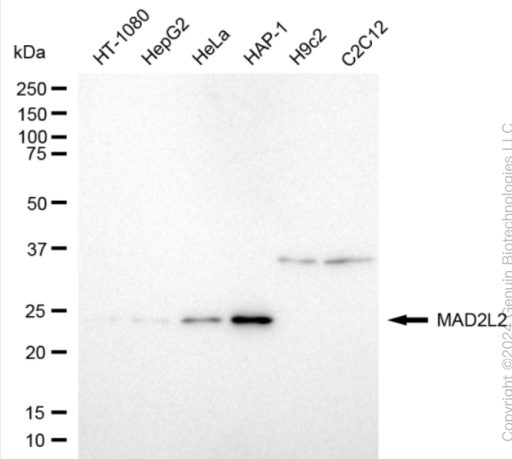
#### **KD-Validated Anti-Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2 Like 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

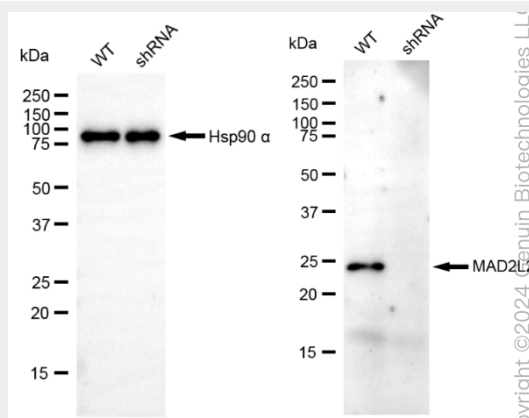
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **KD-Validated Anti-Mitotic Arrest Deficient 2 Like 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images**

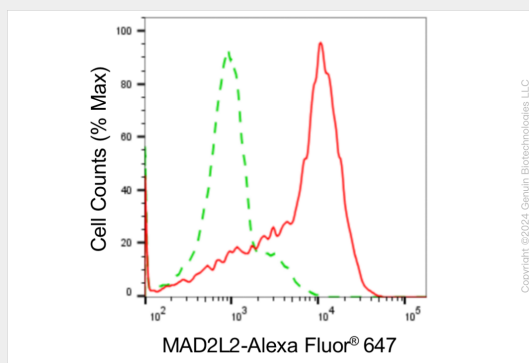




Western blotting analysis using anti-MAD2L2 antibody (Cat#AGI1870). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-MAD2L2 antibody (Cat#AGI1870, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-MAD2L2 antibody (Cat#AGI1870). MAD2L2 expression in wild-type (WT) and MAD2L2 shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-MAD2L2 antibody (Cat#AGI1870, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of MAD2L2 expression in HAP-1 cells using anti-MAD2L2 antibody (Cat#AGI1870, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, MAD2L2.