

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11817**Specification****TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	O95551
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	41kDa KDa

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51567**Other Names**

Tyrosyl-DNA phosphodiesterase 2, Tyr-DNA phosphodiesterase 2, hTDP2, 3.1.4.-, 5'-tyrosyl-DNA phosphodiesterase, 5'-Tyr-DNA phosphodiesterase, ETS1-associated protein 2, ETS1-associated protein II, EAPII, TRAF and TNF receptor-associated protein, Tyrosyl-RNA phosphodiesterase, VPg unlinkase, TDP2, EAP2, TTRAP

Target/Specificity

Residues 11-28 (REAAEEEGEPEVKKRLL) of human EAPII

Reconstitution & Storage

+4°C or -20°C, Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) - Protein Information**Name** TDP2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27060144}**Function**

DNA repair enzyme that can remove a variety of covalent adducts from DNA through hydrolysis of a 5'-phosphodiester bond, giving rise to DNA with a free 5' phosphate. Catalyzes the hydrolysis of dead- end complexes between DNA and the topoisomerase 2 (TOP2) active site tyrosine residue. The 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity can enable the repair of TOP2-induced DNA double-strand breaks/DSBs without the need for nuclease activity, creating a 'clean' DSB with 5'-phosphate termini that are ready for ligation (PubMed:27099339, PubMed:27060144). Thereby, protects the transcription of many genes involved in neurological development and maintenance from the abortive activity of TOP2. Hydrolyzes 5'-phosphoglycolates on protruding 5' ends on DSBs

due to DNA damage by radiation and free radicals. Has preference for single-stranded DNA or duplex DNA with a 4 base pair overhang as substrate. Acts as a regulator of ribosome biogenesis following stress. Has also 3'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity, but less efficiently and much slower than TDP1. Constitutes the major if not only 5'-tyrosyl-DNA phosphodiesterase in cells. Also acts as an adapter by participating in the specific activation of MAP3K7/TAK1 in response to TGF-beta: associates with components of the TGF-beta receptor-TRAF6-TAK1 signaling module and promotes their ubiquitination dependent complex formation. Involved in non-canonical TGF-beta induced signaling routes. May also act as a negative regulator of ETS1 and may inhibit NF-kappa-B activation.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm Note=Localizes to nucleolar cavities following stress; localization to nucleolus is dependent on PML protein.

Tissue Location

Widely expressed (PubMed:10764746). Highly expressed in various brain regions, including the frontal and occipital lobes, the hippocampus, the striatum and the cerebellum (PubMed:24658003).

Volume

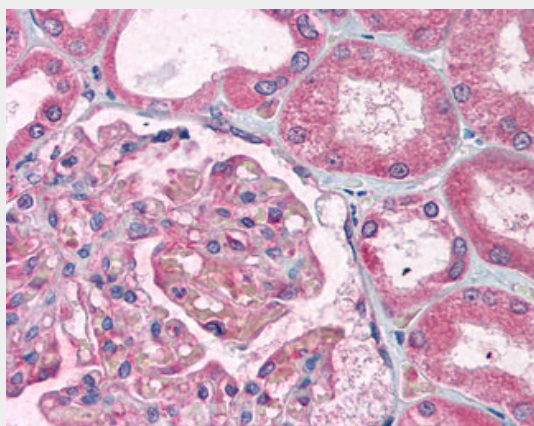
50 µl

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) - 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](#)

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) - Images



Anti-TDP2 / TTRAP antibody IHC of human kidney.

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) - Background

DNA repair enzyme that can remove a variety of covalent adducts from DNA through hydrolysis of a 5'-phosphodiester bond, giving rise to DNA with a free 5' phosphate. Catalyzes the hydrolysis of dead-end complexes between DNA and the topoisomerase 2 (TOP2) active site tyrosine residue. Hydrolyzes 5'-phosphoglycolates on protruding 5' ends on DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) due to DNA damage by radiation and free radicals. The 5'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity can enable the repair of TOP2-induced DSBs without the need for nuclease activity, creating a 'clean' DSB with 5'-phosphate termini that are ready for ligation. Has preference for single-stranded DNA or duplex DNA with a 4 base pair overhang as substrate. Has also 3'-tyrosyl DNA phosphodiesterase activity, but less efficiently and much slower than TDP1. Constitutes the major if not only 5'-tyrosyl-DNA phosphodiesterase in cells. Also acts as a 5'-tyrosyl-RNA phosphodiesterase following picornavirus infection: its activity is hijacked by picornavirus and acts by specifically cleaving the protein-RNA covalent linkage generated during the viral genomic RNA replication steps of a picornavirus infection, without impairing the integrity of viral RNA. Also acts as an adapter by participating in the specific activation of MAP3K7/TAK1 in response to TGF-beta: associates with components of the TGF-beta receptor-TRAF6-TAK1 signaling module and promotes their ubiquitination dependent complex formation. Involved in non-canonical TGF-beta induced signaling routes. May also act as a negative regulator of ETS1 and may inhibit NF-kappa-B activation. Acts as a regulator of ribosome biogenesis following stress.

TDP2 / TTRAP Antibody (aa11-28) - References

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Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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