

TERF2IP Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8547b**Specification**

TERF2IP Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O9NYB0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Calculated MW	44260

TERF2IP Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 54386**Other Names**

Telomeric repeat-binding factor 2-interacting protein 1, TERF2-interacting telomeric protein 1, TRF2-interacting telomeric protein 1, Dopamine receptor-interacting protein 5, Repressor/activator protein 1 homolog, RAP1 homolog, hRap1, TERF2IP, DRIP5, RAP1

Target/Specificity

This TERF2IP antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein from human TERF2IP.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000
FC~~1:25
IHC-P~~1:25
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TERF2IP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TERF2IP Antibody - Protein Information**Name** TERF2IP

Synonyms DRIP5, RAP1

Function Acts both as a regulator of telomere function and as a transcription regulator. Involved in the regulation of telomere length and protection as a component of the shelterin complex (telosome). In contrast to other components of the shelterin complex, it is dispensible for telomere capping and does not participate in the protection of telomeres against non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ)- mediated repair. Instead, it is required to negatively regulate telomere recombination and is essential for repressing homology- directed repair (HDR), which can affect telomere length. Does not bind DNA directly: recruited to telomeric double-stranded 5'-TTAGGG-3' repeats via its interaction with TERF2. Independently of its function in telomeres, also acts as a transcription regulator: recruited to extratelomeric 5'-TTAGGG-3' sites via its association with TERF2 or other factors, and regulates gene expression. When cytoplasmic, associates with the I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) complex and acts as a regulator of the NF-kappa-B signaling by promoting IKK-mediated phosphorylation of RELA/p65, leading to activate expression of NF- kappa-B target genes.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91VL8}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91VL8}. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91VL8}. Chromosome, telomere {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91VL8}. Note=Associates with chromosomes, both at telomeres and in extratelomeric sites. Also exists as a cytoplasmic form, where it associates with the IKK complex {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91VL8}

Tissue Location

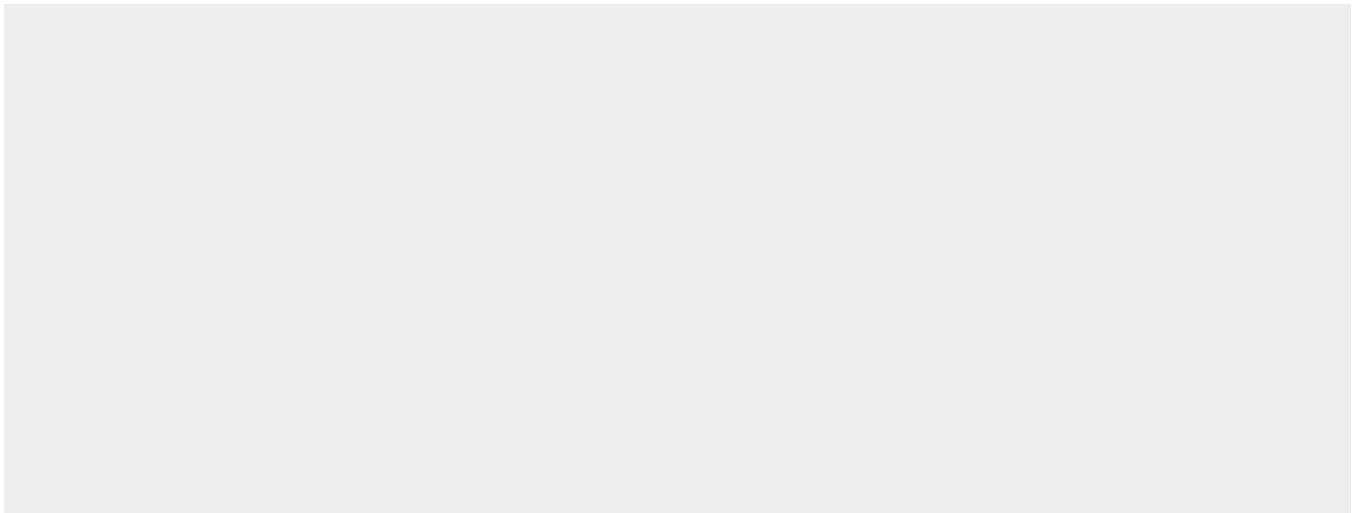
Ubiquitous. Highly expressed.

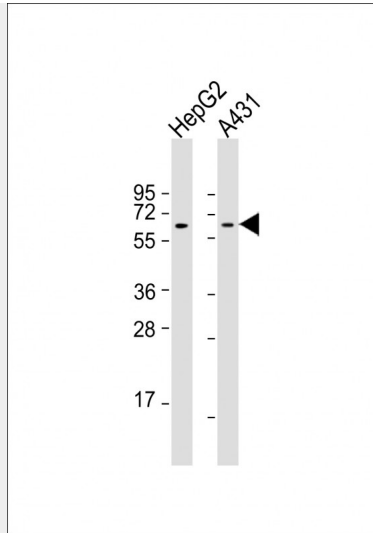
TERF2IP Antibody - Protocols

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

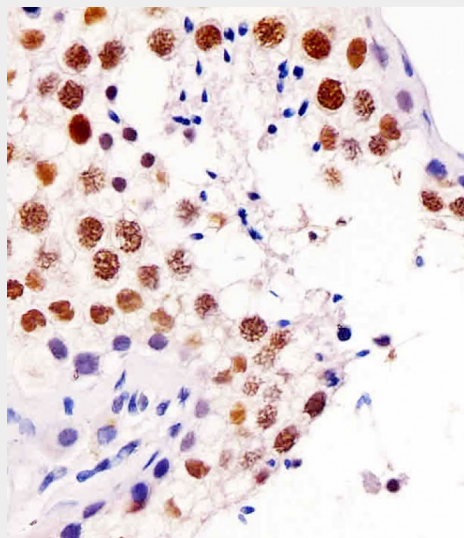
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TERF2IP Antibody - Images

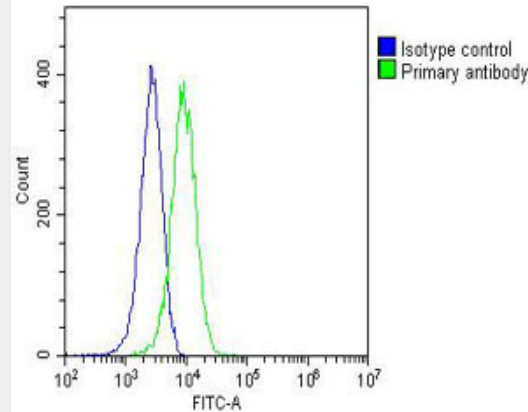




All lanes : Anti-TERF2IP Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 44 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



AM8547b staining TE2IP in human testis tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AM8547b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AM8547b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Mouse IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OJ192088) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was mouse IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

TERF2IP Antibody - Background

Acts both as a regulator of telomere function and as a transcription regulator. Involved in the regulation of telomere length and protection as a component of the shelterin complex (telosome). In contrast to other components of the shelterin complex, it is dispensible for telomere capping and does not participate in the protection of telomeres against non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ)-mediated repair. Instead, it is required to negatively regulate telomere recombination and is essential for repressing homology-directed repair (HDR), which can affect telomere length. Does not bind DNA directly: recruited to telomeric double-stranded 5'-TTAGGG-3' repeats via its interaction with TERF2. Independently of its function in telomeres, also acts as a transcription regulator: recruited to extratelomeric 5'-TTAGGG-3' sites via its association with TERF2 or other factors, and regulates gene expression. When cytoplasmic, associates with the I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) complex and acts as a regulator of the NF-kappa-B signaling by promoting IKK-mediated phosphorylation of RELA/p65, leading to activate expression of NF-kappa-B target genes.

TERF2IP Antibody - References

- Li B., et al. Cell 101:471-483(2000).
- Lafuente M.J., et al. Submitted (MAR-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Wan D., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101:15724-15729(2004).
- Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
- Martin J., et al. Nature 432:988-994(2004).