

**MSH2 Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP74908****Specification**

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**MSH2 Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P43246</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	104743

**MSH2 Rabbit mAb - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4436**Other Names**  
MSH2**Dilution**  
WB~~1/500-1/1000**Format**  
50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.**Storage**  
Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.**MSH2 Rabbit mAb - Protein Information****Name** MSH2**Function**

Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). Forms two different heterodimers: MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6 heterodimer) and MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3 heterodimer) which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, heterodimers bend the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs. MutS alpha recognizes single base mismatches and dinucleotide insertion-deletion loops (IDL) in the DNA. MutS beta recognizes larger insertion-deletion loops up to 13 nucleotides long. After mismatch binding, MutS alpha or beta forms a ternary complex with the MutL alpha heterodimer, which is thought to be responsible for directing the downstream MMR events, including strand discrimination, excision, and resynthesis. Recruits DNA helicase MCM9 to chromatin which unwinds the mismatch containing DNA strand (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26300262" target="\_blank">26300262</a>). ATP binding and hydrolysis play a pivotal role in mismatch repair functions. The ATPase activity associated with MutS alpha regulates binding similar to a molecular switch: mismatched DNA provokes ADP-->ATP exchange, resulting in a discernible conformational transition that converts MutS alpha into a sliding clamp capable of hydrolysis-independent diffusion along the DNA backbone. This transition is crucial for mismatch

repair. MutS alpha may also play a role in DNA homologous recombination repair. In melanocytes may modulate both UV-B-induced cell cycle regulation and apoptosis.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed.

**MSH2 Rabbit mAb - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

**MSH2 Rabbit mAb - Images**