Product Name: TIN2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab18956

Summary

Production Name	TIN2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	TINF2
Alternative Names	TINF2; TIN2; TERF1-interacting nuclear factor 2; TRF1-interacting nuclear protein 2
Gene ID	26277.0
SwissProt ID	Q9BSI4.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TINF2. AA range:71-120

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000
Molecular Weight	53kD

Background

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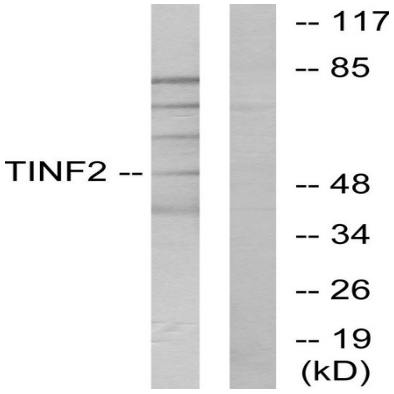
This gene encodes one of the proteins of the shelterin, or telosome, complex which protects telomeres by allowing the cell to distinguish between telomeres and regions of DNA damage. The protein encoded by this gene is a critical part of shelterin; it interacts with the three DNA-binding proteins of the shelterin complex, and it is important for assembly of the complex. Mutations in this gene cause dyskeratosis congenita (DKC), an inherited bone marrow failure syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010],alternative products:Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in TINF2 are a cause of dyskeratosis congenita autosomal dominant (ADDKC) [MIM:127550]; also known as dyskeratosis congenita Scoggins type. ADDKC is a rare, progressive bone marrow failure syndrome characterized by the triad of reticulated skin hyperpigmentation, nail dystrophy, and mucosal leukoplakia. Early mortality is often associated with bone marrow failure, infections, fatal pulmonary complications, or malignancy.,disease:Defects in TINF2 are a cause of retinopathy exudative with bone marrow failure (ERBMF) [MIM:268130]; also known as Revesz syndrome. ERBMF is characterized by bilateral exudative retinopathy, bone marrow hypoplasia, nail dystrophy, fine hair, cerebellar hypoplasia, and growth retardation.,function:Component of the shelterin complex (telosome) that is involved in the regulation of telomere length and protection. Shelterin associates with arrays of double-stranded TTAGGG repeats added by telomerase and protects chromosome ends; without its protective activity, telomeres are no longer hidden from the DNA damage surveillance and chromosome ends are inappropriately processed by DNA repair pathways. Plays a role in shelterin complex assembly.,subcellular location:Associated with telomeres.,subunit:Monomer. Found in a complex with POT1; TERF1 and TNKS1. Component of the shelterin complex (telosome) composed of TERF1, TERF2, TINF2, TERF2IP ACD and POT1. Binds to TERF1 and ACD.,tissue specificity:Detected in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.,

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells, using TINF2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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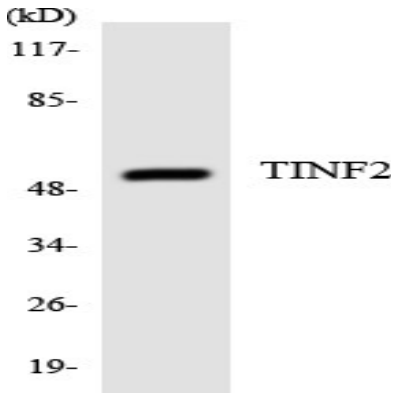

Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using TINF2 antibody.

Note

For research use only.