

Anti-MAD2L2 (RABBIT) Antibody
MAD2L2 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5246

Specification

Anti-MAD2L2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, immunohistochemistry and western blot. For western blotting HeLa whole cell lysates and nuclear extracts are suggested. Reactivity in other immunoassays is unknown. Antibody activity can be blocked using a control peptide (000-001-470).
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an N-terminus region of Human MAD2L2.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-MAD2L2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10459

Other Names
187960072

Purity

This is an affinity purified antibody produced by immunoaffinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide after immobilization to a solid phase.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-MAD2L2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name MAD2L2

Synonyms MAD2B, REV7

Function

Adapter protein able to interact with different proteins and involved in different biological processes (PubMed: [11459825](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459825)), PubMed: [11459826](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459826)), PubMed: [17296730](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17296730)), PubMed: [17719540](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17719540)), PubMed: [19443654](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443654)), PubMed: [29656893](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893)). 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: [20164194](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20164194)). Translesion DNA synthesis releases the replication blockade of replicative polymerases, stalled in presence of DNA lesions (PubMed: [20164194](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20164194)). Component of the shieldin complex, which plays an important role in repair of DNA double-stranded breaks (DSBs) (PubMed: [29656893](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893)). 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: [29656893](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893)). Mediates various NHEJ-dependent processes including immunoglobulin class-switch recombination, and fusion of unprotected telomeres (PubMed: [29656893](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893)). 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: [17296730](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17296730)). Inhibits the FZR1- and probably CDC20-mediated activation of the anaphase promoting complex APC thereby regulating progression through the cell cycle (PubMed: [11459825](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459825)), PubMed: [17719540](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17719540)). Regulates TCF7L2-mediated gene transcription and may play a role in epithelial-mesenchymal transdifferentiation (PubMed: [19443654](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443654)).

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.

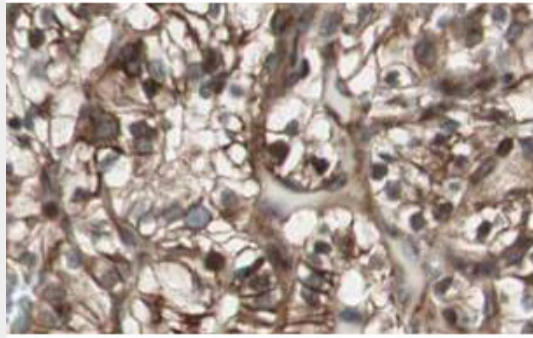
Anti-MAD2L2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-MAD2L2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Rockland's Affinity Purified anti-MAD2L2 antibody shows strong nuclear and cytoplasmic staining of tumor cells in cancerous human kidney tissue. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Brown color indicates presence of protein, blue color shows cell nuclei. Personal Communication, Kenneth Wester, www.proteinatlas.org, Uppsala, Sweden.

Anti-MAD2L2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

MAD2L2 is also known as MAD2B, REV7 and mitotic arrest deficient-like 2 protein. MAD2L2 is a component of the mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint that prevents the onset of anaphase until all chromosomes are properly aligned at the metaphase plate. MAD2L2 is a homolog of MAD2L1.