

Product datasheet

Anti-Artemis antibody ab82875

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Artemis antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Artemis
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, ELISA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to internal sequence amino acids 396-445 (SQSPKLFSDS DGESTHISSQ NSSQSTHITE QGSQGWDSQS DTVLLSSQER) of human Artemis (NP_001029029). Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI
Positive control	293T cell lysate.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: 2% Sucrose, PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab82875** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 78 kDa. Good results were obtained when blocked with 5% non-fat dry milk in 0.05% PBS-T.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ELISA titre using peptide based assay: 1.77777778.

Target

Function

Required for V(D)J recombination, the process by which exons encoding the antigen-binding domains of immunoglobulins and T-cell receptor proteins are assembled from individual V, (D), and J gene segments. V(D)J recombination is initiated by the lymphoid specific RAG endonuclease complex, which generates site specific DNA double strand breaks (DSBs). These DSBs present two types of DNA end structures: hairpin sealed coding ends and phosphorylated blunt signal ends. These ends are independently repaired by the non homologous end joining (NHEJ) pathway to form coding and signal joints respectively. This protein exhibits single-strand specific 5'-3' exonuclease activity in isolation and acquires endonucleolytic activity on 5' and 3' hairpins and overhangs when in a complex with PRKDC. The latter activity is required specifically for the resolution of closed hairpins prior to the formation of the coding joint. May also be required for the repair of complex DSBs induced by ionizing radiation, which require substantial end-processing prior to religation by NHEJ.

Tissue specificity

Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in the kidney, lung, pancreas and placenta (at the mRNA level). Expression is not increased in thymus or bone marrow, sites of V(D)J recombination.

Involvement in disease

Defects in DCLRE1C are a cause of severe combined immunodeficiency autosomal recessive T-cell-negative/B-cell-negative/NK-cell-positive with sensitivity to ionizing radiation (RSSCID) [MIM:602450]. SCID refers to a genetically and clinically heterogeneous group of rare congenital disorders characterized by impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia, and low or absent antibody levels. Patients with SCID present in infancy with recurrent, persistent infections by opportunistic organisms. The common characteristic of all types of SCID is absence of T-cell-mediated cellular immunity due to a defect in T-cell development. Individuals affected by RS-SCID show defects in the DNA repair machinery necessary for coding joint formation and the completion of V(D)J recombination. A subset of cells from such patients show increased radiosensitivity.

Defects in DCLRE1C are the cause of severe combined immunodeficiency Athabaskan type (SCIDA) [MIM:602450]. SCIDA is a variety of RS-SCID caused by a founder mutation in Athabaskan-speaking native Americans, being inherited as an autosomal recessive trait with an estimated gene frequency of 2.1% in the Navajo population. Affected individuals exhibit clinical symptoms and defects in DNA repair comparable to those seen in RS-SCID.

Defects in DCLRE1C are a cause of Omenn syndrome (OS) [MIM:603554]. OS is characterized by severe combined immunodeficiency associated with erythrodermia, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and alopecia. Affected individuals have elevated T-lymphocyte counts with a restricted T-cell receptor (TCR) repertoire. They also generally lack B-lymphocytes, but have normal natural killer (NK) cell function (T+ B- NK+).

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the DNA repair metallo-beta-lactamase (DRMBL) family.

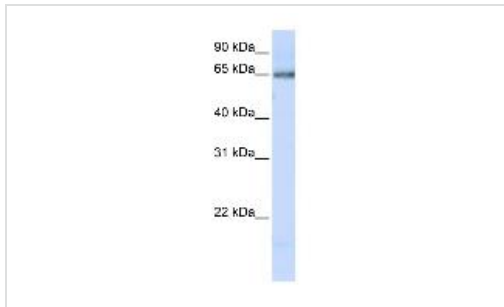
Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylation on undefined residues by PRKDC may stimulate endonucleolytic activity on 5' and 3' hairpins and overhangs. PRKDC must remain present, even after phosphorylation, for efficient hairpin opening. Also phosphorylated by ATM in response to ionizing radiation (IR) and by ATR in response to ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

Cellular localization

Nucleus.

Images



Western blot - Anti-Artemis antibody (ab82875)

Anti-Artemis antibody (ab82875) at 1 µg/ml +
293T cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/50000
dilution

Predicted band size: 78 kDa

Observed band size: 65 kDa

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