

EXD2 RABBIT PAB

货号: S218888

产品全名: EXD2 兔多抗

基因符号: EXDL2; C14orf114

UNIPROT ID: Q9NVH0 (Gene Accession - BC001962)

背景: Exonuclease required for double-strand breaks resection and efficient homologous recombination. Plays a key role in controlling the initial steps of chromosomal break repair, it is recruited to chromatin in a damage-dependent manner and functionally interacts with the MRN complex to accelerate resection through its 3'-5' exonuclease activity, which efficiently processes double-stranded DNA substrates containing nicks.

抗原: Fusion protein of human EXD2

经过测试的应用: ELISA, WB, IHC

推荐稀释比: IHC: 40-200;WB: 500-2000;ELISA: 5000-10000

种属反应性: Rabbit

克隆性: Rabbit Polyclonal

亚型: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

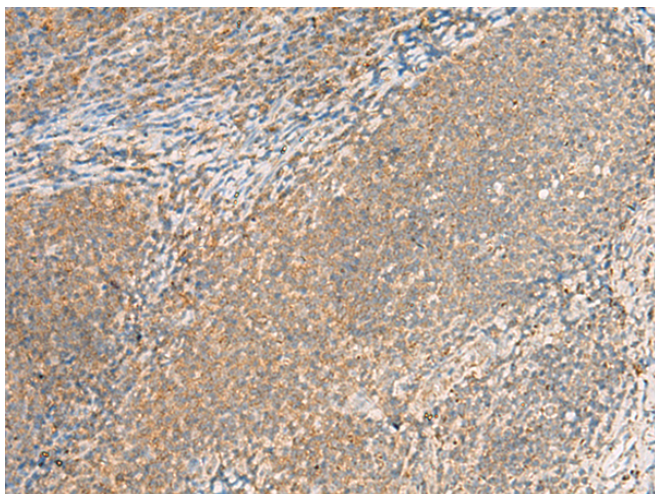
纯化: Antigen affinity purification

种属反应性: Human, Mouse

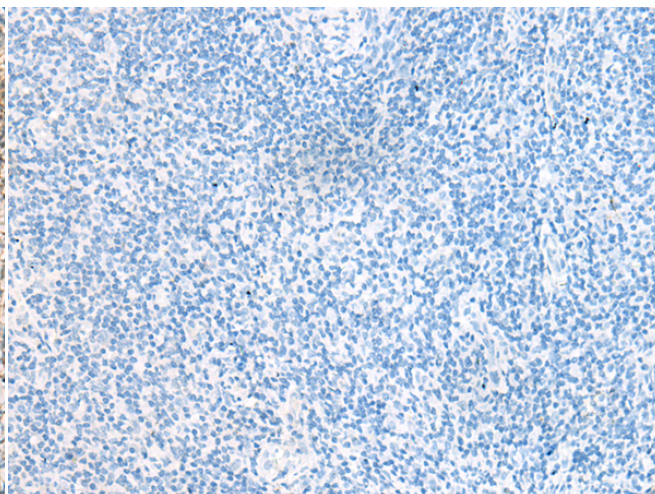
成分: PBS (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

研究领域: Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling

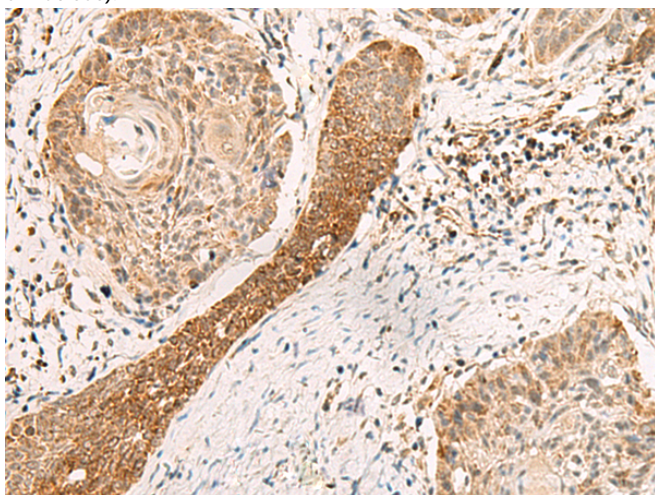
储存和运输: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



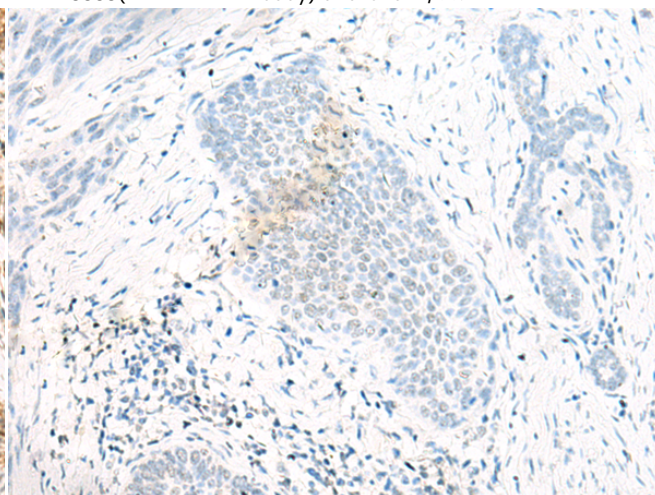
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human tonsil tissue using 218888(EXD2 Antibody) at a dilution of 1/55 (Cytoplasm or Nucleus).



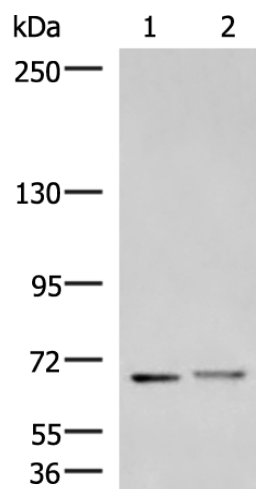
In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue is first treated with the fusion protein and then with 218888(Anti-EXD2 Antibody) at dilution 1/55.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using 218888(Anti-EXD2 Antibody) at a dilution of 1/55.



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue is first treated with fusion protein and then with D225443(Anti-EXD2 Antibody) at dilution 1/55.



Gel: 6%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 µg;
 Lane 1-2: Mouse brain tissue and Human cerebrum tissue lysates;
 Primary antibody: 218888(EXD2 Antibody) at dilution 1/700;
 Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/5000 dilution;
 Exposure time: 3 minutes



Product Description

Pioneering GTPase and Oncogene Product Development since 2010
