



Artemis (phospho Ser516) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13849
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	DCLRE1C
Protein Name	Protein artemis
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Artemis around the phosphorylation site of Ser516. AA range:482-531
Specificity	Phospho-Artemis (S516) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Artemis protein only when phosphorylated at S516.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	DCLRE1C; ARTEMIS; ASCID; SCIDA; SNM1C; Protein artemis; DNA cross-link repair 1C protein; Protein A-SCID; SNM1 homolog C; hSNM1C; SNM1-like protein
Observed Band	78kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
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.
Function	disease: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+).,disease:Defects in DCLRE1C are a cause of severe combined immunodeficiency autosomal

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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, persi

Background

This gene encodes a nuclear protein that is involved in V(D)J recombination and DNA repair. The encoded protein has single-strand-specific 5'→3' exonuclease activity; it also exhibits endonuclease activity on 5'→3' overhangs and hairpins. The protein also functions in the regulation of the cell cycle in response to DNA damage. Mutations in this gene can cause Athabaskan-type severe combined immunodeficiency (SCIDA) and Omenn syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014],

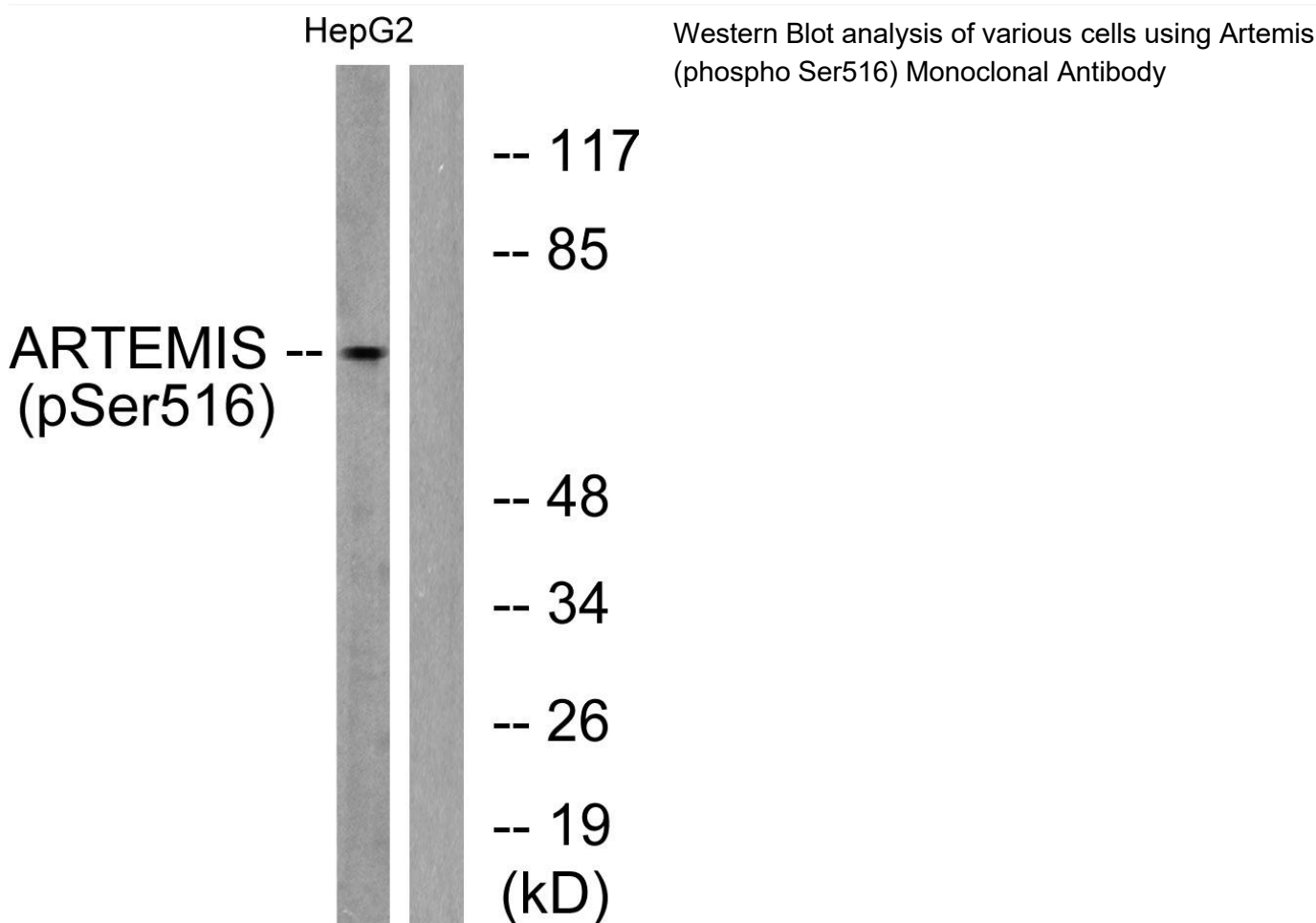
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



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