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Rabbit Anti-TET2 antibody

SL9449R

Product Name:	TET2
Chinese Name:	甲基双加氧酶TET2抗体
Alias:	Tet oncogene family member 2; Methylcytosine dioxygenase TET2; Probable methylcytosine dioxygenase TET2; Protein Ayu17 449; Tet 2; Tet oncogene 2; Tet oncogene family member 2; TET2; TET2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	224kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membraneExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TET2:1101-1300/2002
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	TET2 is a 2,002 amino acid protein that is expressed in a variety of tissues, including brain, kidney, heart, lung, muscle and stomach, and exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms. Murine TET2 is also known as protein Ayu17-449 and is thought to play a role in proper kidney development and overall kidney function, as well as in hormone secretion throughout the body. The gene encoding human TET2 maps to chromosome 4

and the gene encoding mouse TET2 maps to chromosome 3. Chromosome 4 encodes nearly 6% of the human genome and has the largest gene deserts (regions of the genome with no protein encoding genes) of all of the human chromosomes. Defects in some of the genes located on chromosome 4 are associated with Huntington's disease, Ellis-van Creveld syndrome, methylmalonic acidemia and polycystic kidney disease. Murine chromosome 3 houses over 1,300 genes, some of which express alcohol dehydrogenases (ADHs), sodium channel modifiers (SCNMs), interleukins (ILs) and Insulin receptor-related (IRR) proteins. Defects in chromosome 3-localized genes are associated with hereditary congenital facial paresis (HCFP), increased susceptibility to spontaneous colitis, HIV-1-associated nephropathy, decreased renal vascular health and malignant sporadic pancreatic endocrine tumors.

Function:
Catalyzes the conversion of methylcytosine (5mC) to 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (hmC). Plays an important role in myelopoiesis. The clear function of 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (hmC) is still unclear but it may influence chromatin structure and recruit specific factors or may constitute an intermediate component in cytosine demethylation.

Tissue Specificity:
Broadly expressed. Highly expressed in hematopoietic cells; highest expression observed in granulocytes. Expression is reduced in granulocytes from peripheral blood of patients affected by myelodysplastic syndromes.

DISEASE:
Note=TET2 is frequently mutated in myeloproliferative disorders (MPD). These constitute a heterogeneous group of disorders, also known as myeloproliferative diseases or myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN), characterized by cellular proliferation of one or more hematologic cell lines in the peripheral blood, distinct from acute leukemia. Included diseases are: essential thrombocythemia, polycythemia vera, primary myelofibrosis (chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis). Bone marrow samples from patients display uniformly low levels of hmC in genomic DNA compared to bone marrow samples from healthy controls as well as hypomethylation relative to controls at the majority of differentially methylated CpG sites.
Defects in TET2 are a cause of polycythemia vera (PV) [MIM:263300]. A myeloproliferative disorder characterized by abnormal proliferation of all hematopoietic bone marrow elements, erythroid hyperplasia, an absolute increase in total blood volume, but also by myeloid leukocytosis, thrombocytosis and splenomegaly.
Note=TET2 is frequently mutated in systemic mastocytosis; also known as systemic mast cell disease. A condition with features in common with myeloproliferative diseases. It is a clonal disorder of the mast cell and its precursor cells. The clinical symptoms and signs of systemic mastocytosis are due to accumulation of clonally derived mast cells in different tissues, including bone marrow, skin, the gastrointestinal tract, the liver, and the spleen.
Defects in TET2 are a cause of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) [MIM:614286]. A heterogeneous group of closely related clonal hematopoietic disorders. All are characterized by a hypercellular or hypocellular bone marrow with impaired

	morphology and maturation, dysplasia of the myeloid, megakaryocytic and/or erythroid lineages, and peripheral blood cytopenias resulting from ineffective blood cell production. Included diseases are: refractory anemia (RA), refractory anemia with ringed sideroblasts (RARS), refractory anemia with excess blasts (RAEB), refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia and ringed sideroblasts (RCMD-RS). Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) is a myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative disease. Myelodysplastic syndromes are considered a premalignant condition in a subgroup of patients that often progresses to acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Note=Bone marrow samples from patients display uniformly low levels of hmC in genomic DNA compared to bone marrow samples from healthy controls as well as hypomethylation relative to controls at the majority of differentially methylated CpG sites. **Similarity:** Belongs to the TET family. **SWISS:** Q6N021 **Gene ID:** 54790 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 54790Human Entrez Gene: 214133Mouse Omim: 612839Human SwissProt: Q6N021Human SwissProt: Q4JK59Mouse Unigene: 367639Human Unigene: 347816Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.