Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-Mouse TREX1

Product Information

Material Number: 611986 Size: 50 μg 250 μg/ml Concentration: 29/TREX1 Clone:

Mouse TREX1 aa. 82-179 Immunogen:

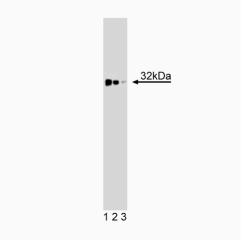
Isotype: Mouse IgG1 Reactivity: QC Testing: Mouse

Target MW:

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium

Description

DNA replication, repair, and recombination requires the excision of nucleotides from the DNA 3' termini. Many 3' to 5' exonucleases have been identified which catalyze the excision of monophosphates from the 3' termini of DNA. TREX1 and TREX2 are 3' to 5' exonucleases that contain three conserved exonuclease active site motifs (EASM) that may produce exonuclease activity. TREX1 and TREX2 are most closely related to the proofreading exonucleases of the bacterial replicative DNA polymerases and the RNase T enzymes. Recombinant expression of TREX1 and TREX2 demonstrates that they have exonuclease activity when oligonucleotide is present. TREX1 shows the greatest exonuclease activity with partial duplex DNA, and no activity with single-stranded RNA or an RNA-DNA partial duplex. In addition, reconstitution of TREX1 with DNA polymerase β and DNA ligase III-XRCC1 facilitates accurate rejoining of a 3' mismatched base residue at a single-strand break. Thus, TREX1 and TREX2 are 3' to 5' exonucleases that may be important for excision of nucleotides during DNA replication, repair, and recombination



Western blot analysis of TREX1 on a BC3H1 cell lysate (Mouse brain smooth muscle-like cells; ATCC CRL-1443). Lane 1: 1:2500, lane 2: 1:5000, lane 3: 1: 10,000 dilution of the mouse anti-mouse TREX1 antibody.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20°C.

Application Notes

Application

P	Application			
	Western blot	Routinely Tested		
	Immunofluorescence	Not Recommended		

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Western blot: Please refer to http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western_Blotting.shtml

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

United States Canada Asia Pacific Latin America/Caribbean Europe Japan 877.232.8995 888.259.0187 32.53.720.550 0120.8555.90 65.6861.0633

For country-specific contact information, visit bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.

BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD



611986 Rev. 1

Product Notices

- Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 1.
- Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols. 2.
- Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

References

Hoss M, Robins P, Naven TJ, Pappin DJ, Sgouros J, Lindahl T. A human DNA editing enzyme homologous to the Escherichia coli DnaQ/MutD protein. EMBO J.

1999; 18(13):3868-3875.(Biology)

Mazur DJ, Perrino FW. Identification and expression of the TREX1 and TREX2 cDNA sequences encoding mammalian 3'->5' exonucleases. *J Biol Chem.* 1999; 274(28):19655-19660.(Biology)

Page 2 of 2 611986 Rev. 1