

**MutS Protein Homolog 2(MSH2) (ABT-MSH2) mouse mAb (Ready to Use)**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM6750R
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC
<b>Target :</b>	MSH2
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Platinum drug resistance;>>Mismatch repair;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Colorectal cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	MSH2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	MutS Protein Homolog 2(MSH2)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	4436
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P43246
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human MutS Protein Homolog 2(MSH2) AA range: 600-700
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MSH2 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
<b>Source :</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	Ready to use for IHC
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	2°C to 8°C/1 year
<b>Background :</b>	This locus is frequently mutated in hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC). When cloned, it was discovered to be a human homolog of the E. coli

mismatch repair gene mutS, consistent with the characteristic alterations in microsatellite sequences (RER+ phenotype) found in HNPCC. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012],

**Function :**

disease:Defects in MSH2 are a cause of Muir-Torre syndrome (MTS) [MIM:158320]. MTS is a rare autosomal dominant disorder characterized by sebaceous neoplasms and visceral malignancy.,disease:Defects in MSH2 are a cause of susceptibility to endometrial cancer [MIM:608089].,disease:Defects in MSH2 are the cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 1 (HNPCC1) [MIM:120435]. Mutations in more than one gene locus can be involved alone or in combination in the production of the HNPCC phenotype (also called Lynch syndrome). Most families with clinically recognized HNPCC have mutations in either MLH1 or MSH2 genes. HNPCC is an autosomal, dominantly inherited disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early onset colorectal carcinoma (CRC) and extra-colonic cancers of the gastrointestinal, urological and femal

**Subcellular Location :**

Nuclear

**Expression :**

Ubiquitously expressed.

**Tag :**

hot

**Sort :**

10409

**No4 :**

1

**Speciality :**

IHC antibodies

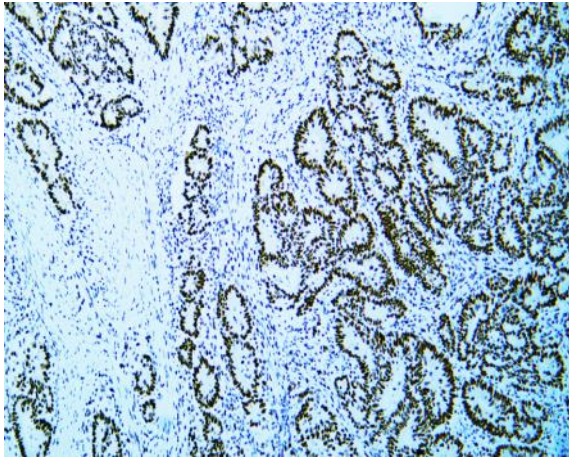
**Host :**

Mouse

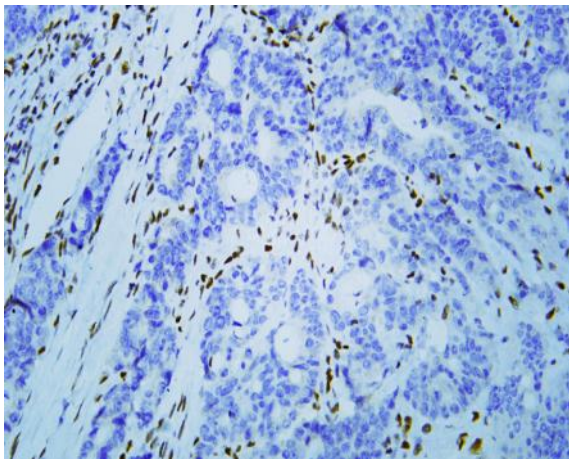
**Modifications :**

Unmodified

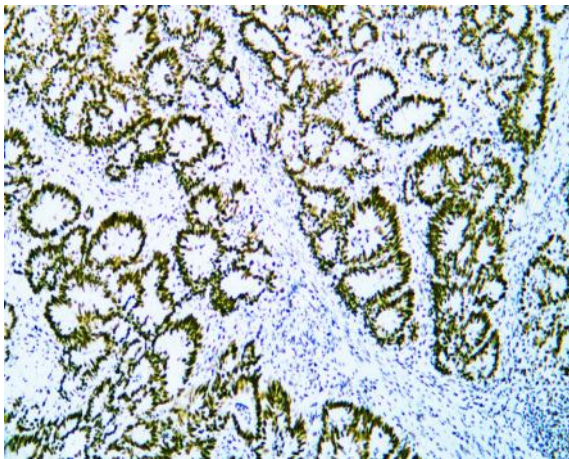
## Products Images



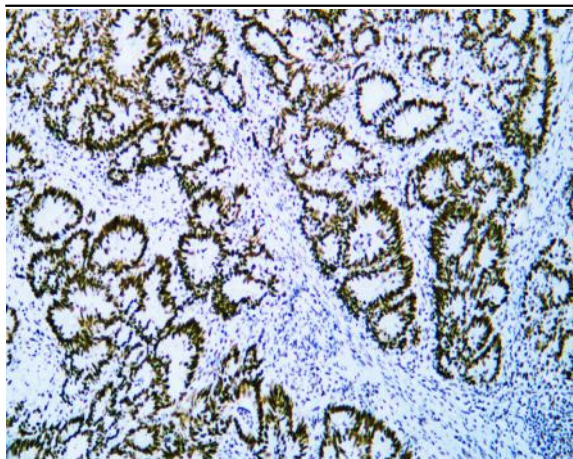
Human colon carcinoma with mSH2 expression tissue was stained with Anti-MSH2 (ABT-MSH2) Antibody



Human colon carcinoma with loss of mSH2 expression tissue was stained with Anti-MSH2 (ABT-MSH2) Antibody



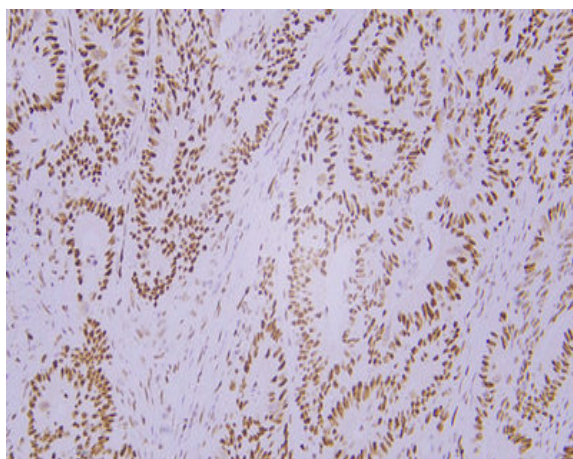
Human colon carcinoma with mSH2 expression tissue was stained with Anti-MSH2 (ABT-MSH2) Antibody



Human colon carcinoma with mSH2 expression tissue was stained with Anti-MSH2 (ABT-MSH2) Antibody



Human colon carcinoma with mSH2 expression tissue was stained with Anti-MSH2 (ABT-MSH2) Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Colon carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, TRIS-EDTA of pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).