

Rabbit anti-Human RRM2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-RRM2 antibody

Anti-RRM2 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

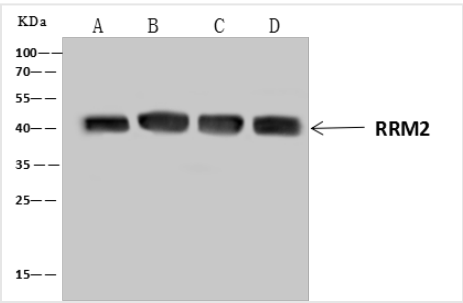
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA258535	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

RRM2; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-RRM2 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; RRM2 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-R2 Antibody; Anti-RR2 Antibody; Anti-RR2M Antibody; ribonucleotide reductase regulatory subunit M2; anti-RRM2 antibody

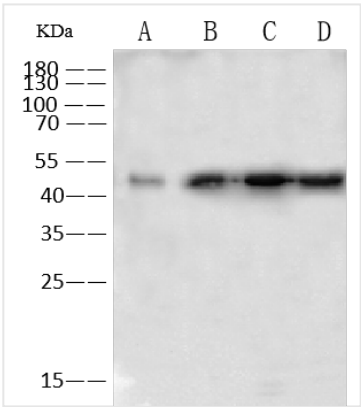
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human RRM2
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-RRM2 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human RRM2 fragment
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human RRM2 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2 degree C-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

RRM2 was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B:0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate Lane C:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate Lane D:0.5 mg H1299 Whole Cell Lysate 4 uL anti- RRM2 rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti- RRM2 rabbit polyclonal antibody,at 1:100 dilution Secondary antibody: Clean-Blot IP Detection Reagent (HRP) at 1:1000dilution Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 45kDa Observed band size :45 kDa



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-RRM2 rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: Hela Whole Cell Lysate Lane C: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate Lane D: H1299 Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size:45 kDa Observed band size:45 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-RRM2 antibody	Ribonucleotide reductase M2 (RRM2) is one of the two subunits that comprise ribonucleotide reductase (RR), the enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of ribonucleotide 5'γdiphosphates into 2'γdeoxyribonucleotides, which are required for DNA synthesis. RRM2 is a stress response factor important for the development of several tumors. RRM2 may be involved in the proliferation and apoptosis of MM cells via the Wnt/betaγcatenin signaling pathway, suggesting that RRM2 may represent a novel therapeutic target for MM. RRM2 plays vital roles in many cellular processes such as cell proliferation, invasiveness, migration, angiogenesis, senescence, and tumorigenesis. RRM2 is essential for DNA synthesis and DNA repair by producing dNTPs. It is frequently overexpressed in cancers, but very little is known about its function in prostate cancer.
References	Yang Y, et al. (2019) Rrm2 regulated by linc00667/mir-143-3p signal is responsible for non-small cell lung cancer cell progression. Onco Targets Ther 12 9927-9939.Mazzu YZ, et al. (2019) A novel mechanism driving poor-prognosis prostate cancer: Overexpression of the DNA repair gene, ribonucleotide reductase small subunit m2 (rrm2). Clin Cancer Res 25 (14): 4480-4492.Liu X, et al. (2019) Silencing rrm2 inhibits multiple myeloma by targeting the wnt/betaγcatenin signaling pathway. Mol Med Rep 20 (3): 2159-2166.Chen WX, et al. (2019) Bioinformatics analysis revealing prognostic significance of rrm2 gene in breast cancer. Biosci Rep 39 (4): BSR20182062.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.