abcam

ab203457

Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-PMS2 antibody [EPR3947]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 555
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 555nm, Em: 565nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR3947
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Dissociation constant	1.5 x 10^{-10} M
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PMS2

Function

Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR) (PubMed:30653781, PubMed:35189042). Heterodimerizes with MLH1 to form MutL alpha. DNA repair is initiated by MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6) or MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3) binding to a dsDNA mismatch, then MutL alpha is recruited to the heteroduplex. Assembly of the MutL-MutS-heteroduplex ternary complex in presence of RFC and PCNA is sufficient to activate endonuclease activity of PMS2. It introduces single-strand breaks near the mismatch and thus generates new entry points for the exonuclease EXO1 to degrade the strand containing the mismatch. DNA methylation would prevent cleavage and therefore assure that only the newly mutated DNA strand is going to be corrected. MutL alpha (MLH1-PMS2) interacts physically with the clamp loader subunits of DNA polymerase III, suggesting that it may play a role to recruit the DNA polymerase III to the site of the MMR. Also implicated in DNA damage signaling, a process which induces cell cycle arrest and can lead to apoptosis in case of major DNA damages. Possesses an ATPase activity, but in the absence of gross structural changes, ATP hydrolysis may not be necessary for proficient mismatch repair (PubMed:35189042).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

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Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	PMS2 also known as Postmeiotic Segregation Increased 2 or PMS2 MutL homolog is a protein that participates in DNA mismatch repair. It weighs approximately 96 kDa and often identifies as a member of the MutL protein family. PMS2 is ubiquitously expressed in the body with higher abundances in tissues that undergo rapid proliferation or possess a high mitotic index.
Biological function summary	PMS2 operates as part of the DNA mismatch repair (MMR) complex. It collaborates with other MutL homologs including MLH1 to form a heterodimer which is essential for repairing DNA replication errors. It safeguards genomic integrity and prevents mutations from accumulating in dividing cells serving important functions in cellular viability and genetic stability.
Pathways	PMS2 is involved in the DNA damage response and cell cycle regulation. The protein plays a vital role in the mismatch repair (MMR) pathway. PMS2 partners primarily with MLH1 within this pathway and both proteins work in conjunction to recognize and initiate repair on erroneous DNA sequences that emerge during replication preventing illegitimate recombination and chromosomal rearrangements.
Associated diseases and disorders	PMS2 mutations occur frequently in Lynch syndrome an inherited cancer predisposition disorder and Turcot syndrome a condition associated with colorectal cancer and brain tumors. MLH1 frequently associates with PMS2 in these disorders as defects in either protein can impair mismatch repair leading to an increased risk of cancer.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

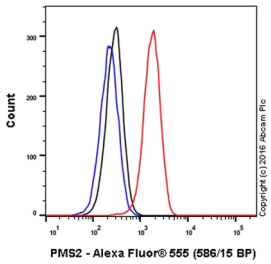
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

1 product image



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-PMS2 antibody [EPR3947] (ab203457)

PMS2 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-PMS2 antibody

Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab203457 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 15 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab203457, 1/50 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C.
Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) Alexa Fluor® 555 (ab208569) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.

Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 50 mW Yellow/Green laser (561nm) and 586/15 bandpass filter.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.