Polyclonal Anti-Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase, *TDT*

**Catalogue No.** PA1227

**Lot No.** 09C01

**Ig type** rabbit IgG

**Size** 100µg/vial

**Specificity**
Human.
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Recommended application**
*Western blot*

**Immunogen**
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human TDT, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

**Purity**
Immunogen affinity purified.

**Application**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Tested Species</th>
<th>Concluded Species</th>
<th>Antigen Retrieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>1µg/ml</td>
<td>Hu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>IHC-F</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
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</table>

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

**Contents**
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

**Reconstitution**
0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

**Storage**
At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

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email: Info@antageneinc.com

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BACKGROUND

Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase, also known as TdT and terminal transferase, is a unique DNA polymerase without template direction catalyzes the addition of deoxyribonucleotides onto the 3-prime-hydroxyl end of DNA primers.\(^1\) Its gene is mapped to the region 10q23-q24.\(^2\) And TDT cDNA contains an open reading frame of 1,530 basepairs corresponding to a protein containing 510 amino acids.\(^3\) TDT may be responsible for inserting nucleotides (N regions) at the V(H)-D and D-J(H) junctions of immunoglobulin genes. The enzyme is present in immature thymocytes, some bone marrow cells, transformed pre-B and pre-T cell lines, and leukemia cells. Additionally, TdT catalyses the addition of nucleotides to the 3' terminus of a DNA molecule. Unlike most DNA polymerases it does not require a template. The preferred substrate of this enzyme is a 3'-overhang, but it can also add nucleotides to blunt or recessed 3' ends. Cobalt is a necessary cofactor.

REFERENCE