

**PMS2-FC recombinant protein**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YD3031
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;
<b>Purity :</b>	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Gene Name :</b>	PMS2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Mismatch repair endonuclease PMS2 (EC 3.1.-.-) (DNA mismatch repair protein PMS2) (PMS1 protein homolog 2)
<b>Sequence :</b>	Amino acid:391-440,with FC tag.
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5395
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P54278
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Mammalian cells
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Function :</b>	<p>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 t</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Nucleus .

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