

**MAD2L2 Blocking Peptide (C-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP20654c****Specification****MAD2L2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9UI95](#)**MAD2L2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10459**Other Names**Mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint protein  
MAD2B, Mitotic arrest deficient 2-like  
protein 2, MAD2-like protein 2, REV7  
homolog, hREV7, MAD2L2, MAD2B, REV7**Target/Specificity**The synthetic peptide sequence is selected  
from aa 198-211 of HUMAN MAD2L2**Format**Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder  
format. Peptides can be reconstituted in  
solution using the appropriate buffer as  
needed.**Storage**Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6  
months. For long term storage store at  
-20°C.**Precautions**This product is for research use only. Not  
for use in diagnostic or therapeutic  
procedures.**MAD2L2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** MAD2L2**Synonyms** MAD2B, REV7**Function**Adapter protein able to interact with  
different proteins and involved in different**MAD2L2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background**

Adapter protein able to interact with different proteins and involved in different biological processes. Mediates the interaction between the error-prone DNA polymerase zeta catalytic subunit REV3L and the inserter polymerase REV1, thereby mediating the second polymerase switching in translesion DNA synthesis. Translesion DNA synthesis releases the replication blockade of replicative polymerases, stalled in presence of DNA lesions. May also regulate another aspect of cellular response to DNA damage through regulation of the JNK-mediated phosphorylation and activation of the transcriptional activator ELK1. Inhibits the FZR1- and probably CDC20-mediated activation of the anaphase promoting complex APC thereby regulating progression through the cell cycle. Regulates TCF7L2-mediated gene transcription and may play a role in epithelial-mesenchymal transdifferentiation.

**MAD2L2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References**

Nelson K.K., et al. Biochem. J. 343:673-680(1999).  
Hirota T., et al. Submitted (DEC-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Cahill D.P., et al. Genomics 58:181-187(1999).  
Murakumo Y., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 275:4391-4397(2000).  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

biological processes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459825" target="\_blank">11459825</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459826" target="\_blank">11459826</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17719540" target="\_blank">17719540</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17296730" target="\_blank">17296730</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443654" target="\_blank">19443654</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). Mediates the interaction between the error-prone DNA polymerase zeta catalytic subunit REV3L and the inserter polymerase REV1, thereby mediating the second polymerase switching in translesion DNA synthesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20164194" target="\_blank">20164194</a>). Translesion DNA synthesis releases the replication blockade of replicative polymerases, stalled in presence of DNA lesions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20164194" target="\_blank">20164194</a>). Component of the shieldin complex, which plays an important role in repair of DNA double-stranded breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). During G1 and S phase of the cell cycle, the complex functions downstream of TP53BP1 to promote non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) and suppress DNA end resection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). Mediates various NHEJ-dependent processes including immunoglobulin class-switch recombination, and fusion of unprotected telomeres (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29656893" target="\_blank">29656893</a>). May also regulate another aspect of cellular response to DNA damage through regulation of the JNK-mediated phosphorylation and activation of the transcriptional activator ELK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17296730" target="\_blank">17296730</a>). Inhibits

the FZR1- and probably CDC20-mediated activation of the anaphase promoting complex APC thereby regulating progression through the cell cycle (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11459825" target="\_blank">11459825</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17719540" target="\_blank">17719540</a>). Regulates TCF7L2-mediated gene transcription and may play a role in epithelial-mesenchymal transdifferentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19443654" target="\_blank">19443654</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Cytoplasm. Chromosome. Note=Recruited to sites of chromosomal double-stranded breaks during G1 and S phase of the cell cycle

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed.

**MAD2L2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)