## FANCG Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-11217



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| _                      |   |    |
|------------------------|---|----|
| Description            |   |    |
| Reactivity             | Human   |    |
| Immunogen              | Recombinant protein of human FANCG  |    |
| Host                   | Rabbit  |    |
| Isotype                | IgG   |    |
| Purification           | Affinity purification   |    |
| Conjugation            | Unconjugated  |    |
| buffer                 | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol       | 1. |
| Applications           | Recommended Dilution  |    |
| IHC                    | 1:50-1:200  |    |
| Data                   |   |    |
| Immunohistochemistry o | paraffin-embedded Human cervical Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Humar        | 1  |
| -                      | CG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution ovarian cancer tissue using FANCG Polyclonal Antibod |    |
| 6                      | 1:50 dilution 1:50  | 5  |
| Preparation & Storage  |   |    |
| Storage                | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.                         |    |
| Shipping               | The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the           |    |
|                        | temperature recommended.  |    |
| Background             |   |    |
|                        | plementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1 (also          |    |

called BRCA2), FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCI (also called BRIP1), FANCL, FANCM and FANCN (also called PALB2). The previously defined group FANCH is the same as FANCA. Fanconi anemia is a genetically heterogeneous recessive disorder characterized by cytogenetic instability, hypersensitivity to DNA crosslinking agents, increased chromosomal breakage, and defective DNA repair. The members of the Fanconi anemia complementation group do not share sequence similarity; they are related by their assembly into a common nuclear protein complex. This gene encodes the protein for complementation group G.

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