Recombinant Human PCNA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH030898

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

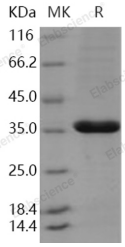
Description

Synonyms	ATLD2
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Ser 261
Accession	P12004
Calculated Molecular Weight	31.0 kDa
Observed molecular weight	36 kDa
Tag	N-His

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Na3PO4, 300mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.0, 2mM DTT Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen (PCNA) is a protein only expresse in nomal proliferate cells and cancer cells. It is central to both DNA replication and repair. One of the well-established functions for PCNA is its role as the processivity factor for DNA polymerase delta and epsilon. PCNA tethers the polymerase catalytic unit to the DNA template for rapid and processive DNA synthesis. Two forms of PCNA exist in cells: (i) a detergent-insoluble trimeric form stably associated with the replicating forks during S phase and (ii) a soluble form in quiescent cells in G1 and G2 phases. PCNA forms a toroidal trimer in S phase with replication factor-C (RF-C) and DNA in an ATP-dependent manner and enables the loading of DNA polymerase delta and epsilon onto the complex. The close association of PCNA with kinase

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complexes involved in cell cycle machinery indicates that PCNA has a regulatory role in cell cycle progression. PCNA also participates in the processing of branched intermediates that arise during the lagging strand DNA synthesis.

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