FEN1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-60232

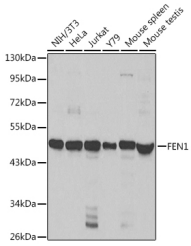
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human FEN1 (NP_004102.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:10-1:100

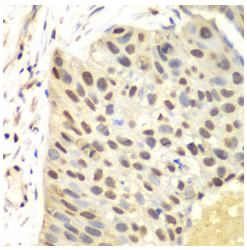
Data



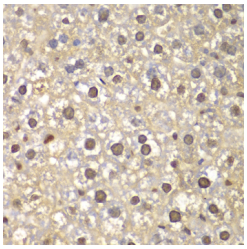
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using FEN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MW:48 kDa

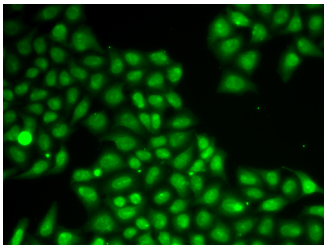
Calculated-MW:35 kDa/42 kDa



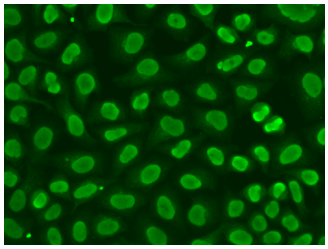
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using FEN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse liver using FEN1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using FEN1 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using FEN1 Polyclonal Antibody

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Web:www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email:techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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

The protein encoded by this gene removes 5' overhanging flaps in DNA repair and processes the 5' ends of Okazaki fragments in lagging strand DNA synthesis. Direct physical interaction between this protein and AP endonuclease 1 during long-patch base excision repair provides coordinated loading of the proteins onto the substrate, thus passing the substrate from one enzyme to another. The protein is a member of the XPG/RAD2 endonuclease family and is one of ten proteins essential for cell-free DNA replication. DNA secondary structure can inhibit flap processing at certain trinucleotide repeats in a length-dependent manner by concealing the 5' end of the flap that is necessary for both binding and cleavage by the protein encoded by this gene. Therefore, secondary structure can deter the protective function of this protein, leading to site-specific trinucleotide expansions.

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