

PCNA Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN005350L**

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

Description

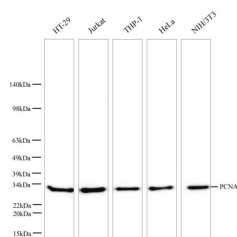
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human PCNA protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone	9C6
Purification	Protein A/G Purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications

Recommended Dilution

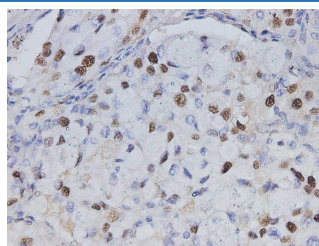
WB	1:2000-1:4000
IP	4µg/sample
IHC	1:200-1:400

Data

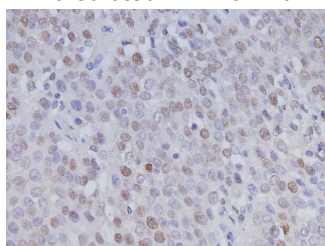


Western blot with Anti PCNA Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1:HT-29 cell lysate,Lane 2:Jurkat cell lysate, Lane 3:THP-1 cell lysate,Lane 4:HeLa cell lysate, Lane 5:NIH/3T3 cell lysate.

Observed-MW:33 kDa
Calculated-MW:29 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using PCNA Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human ovary cancer using PCNA Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

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

For Research Use Only

Auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and epsilon, is involved in the control of eukaryotic DNA replication by increasing the polymerase's processibility during elongation of the leading strand. Induces a robust stimulatory effect on the 3'-5' exonuclease and 3'-phosphodiesterase, but not apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, APEX2 activities. Has to be loaded onto DNA in order to be able to stimulate APEX2. Plays a key role in DNA damage response (DDR) by being conveniently positioned at the replication fork to coordinate DNA replication with DNA repair and DNA damage tolerance pathways. Acts as a loading platform to recruit DDR proteins that allow completion of DNA replication after DNA damage and promote postreplication repair: Monoubiquitinated PCNA leads to recruitment of translesion (TLS) polymerases, while 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of PCNA is involved in error-free pathway and employs recombination mechanisms to synthesize across the lesion.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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