PCNA Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-70004

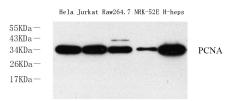


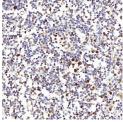
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse PCNA
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer, 1% protein
	protectant and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000-1:3000
IHC	1:300-1:800

Data

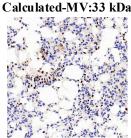




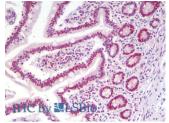
Western Blot analysis of various samples using Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of

1:2000.

Observed-MV:33 kDa



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse lung using Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300. Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human SmallIntestine using PCNA Polyclonal Antibody(Elabscience Product Detected by Lifespan).

Preparation & Storag	e
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.
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Background

For Research Use Only

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Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen, commonly known as PCNA, is a protein that acts as a processivity factor for DNA polymerase δ in eukaryotic cells. This protein is an auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and is involved in the control of eukaryotic DNA replication by increasing the polymerase's processibility during elongation of the leading strand. PCNA induces a robust stimulatory effect on the 3'-5' exonuclease and 3'-phosphodiesterase, but not apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, APEX2 activities. It has to be loaded onto DNA in order to be able to stimulate APEX2. PCNA protein is highly conserved during evolution; the deduced amino acid sequences of rat and human differ by only 4 of 261 amino acids. PCNA has been used as loading control for proliferating cells.