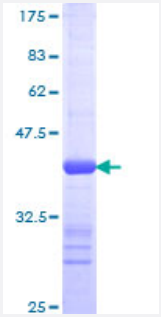
RFC2 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00005982-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human RFC2 partial ORF (NP_852136, 245 a.a. - 353 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	FINSENVFKVCDEPHPLLVKEMIQHCVNANIDEAYKILAHLWHLGYSPEDIIGNIFRVCKTFQMAEYL KLEFIKEIGYTHMKIAEGVNSLLQMAGLLARLCQKTMAPVA
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	37.73
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (95); Rat (95)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — RFC2

Entrez GeneID	5982
GeneBank Accession#	NM_181471
Protein Accession#	NP_852136
Gene Name	RFC2
Gene Alias	A1, MGC3665, RFC40
Gene Description	replication factor C (activator 1) 2, 40kDa
Omim ID	600404
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The elongation of primed DNA templates by DNA polymerase delta and epsilon requires the acti on of the accessory proteins, proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and replication factor C (R FC). RFC, also called activator 1, is a protein complex consisting of five distinct subunits of 145, 40, 38, 37, and 36.5 kD. This gene encodes the 40 kD subunit, which has been shown to be resp onsible for binding ATP. Deletion of this gene has been associated with Williams syndrome. Alter natively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	activator 1|replication factor C 2

Pathway

- DNA replication
- Mismatch repair

- Nucleotide excision repair

Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Graft vs Host Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms