DNAxPAb | Hard-to-Find Antibody

RFC2 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00005982-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human RFC2 DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MEVEAVCGGAGEVEAQDSDPAPAFSKAPGSAGHYELPWVEKYRPVKLNEIVGNEDTVSRLEVF AREGNVPNIIIAGPPGTGKTTSILCLARALLGPALKDAMLELNASNDSMTDGAQQALRRTMEIYSKT TRFALACNASDKIIEPIQSRCAVLRYTKLTDAQILTRLMNVIEKERVPYTDDGLEAIIFTAQGDMRQAL NNLQSTFSGFGFINSENVFKVCDEPHPLLVKEMIQHCVNANIDEAYKILAHLWHLGYSPEDIIGNIFR VCKTFQMAEYLKLEFIKEIGYTHMKIAEGVNSLLQMAGLLARLCQKTMAPVAS
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — RFC2

Entrez GeneID	5982
GeneBank Accession#	NM_002914.3
Protein Accession#	NP_002905.2
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