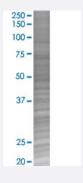


# RFC4 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

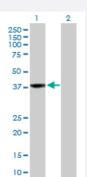
Catalog # H00005984-T02 Size 100 uL

## **Applications**



### SDS-PAGE Gel

RFC4 transfected lysate.



### Western Blot

Lane 1: RFC4 transfected lysate (39.70 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification	
Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-RFC4 full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	39.7
Quality Control Testing	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-RFC4 antibody (H00005984-D01P) by We stern Blots.  SDS-PAGE Gel  RFC4 transfected lysate.  Western Blot  Lane 1: RFC4 transfected lysate (39.70 KDa)  Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



### **Product Information**

Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bro mophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## **Applications**

Western Blot

Gene Info — RFC4	
Entrez GenelD	<u>5984</u>
GeneBank Accession#	NM_002916
Protein Accession#	NP_002907.1
Gene Name	RFC4
Gene Alias	A1, MGC27291, RFC37
Gene Description	replication factor C (activator 1) 4, 37kDa
Omim ID	102577
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	The elongation of primed DNA templates by DNA polymerase delta and DNA polymerase epsilon requires the accessory proteins proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and replication factor C (RFC). RFC, also named activator 1, is a protein complex consisting of five distinct subunits of 14 0, 40, 38, 37, and 36 kD. This gene encodes the 37 kD subunit. This subunit forms a core comple x with the 36 and 40 kDa subunits. The core complex possesses DNA-dependent ATPase activit y, which was found to be stimulated by PCNA in an in vitro system. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been reported. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	A1 37 kDa subunit RFC 37 kDa subunit activator 1 37 kDa subunit replication factor C (activator 1 ) 4 (37kD) replication factor C 4

# Pathway

- DNA replication
- Mismatch repair



Nucleotide excision repair

### Disease

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