

## FEN1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002237-K      Size 100 ug x up to 3

### Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human FEN1 peptide using ARM Technology.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human FEN1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Library Construction</b>	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
<b>Expression</b>	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Antibody reactive against human FEN1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Deliverable</b>	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
<b>Note</b>	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) <sub>2</sub> , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

### Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — FEN1

Entrez GeneID [2237](#)

GeneBank Accession# [FEN1](#)

Gene Name FEN1

Gene Alias FEN-1, MF1, RAD2

Gene Description flap structure-specific endonuclease 1

Omim ID [600393](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

**Gene Summary**

The protein encoded by this gene removes 5' overhanging flaps in DNA repair and processes the 5' ends of Okazaki fragments in lagging strand DNA synthesis. Direct physical interaction between this protein and AP endonuclease 1 during long-patch base excision repair provides coordinated loading of the proteins onto the substrate, thus passing the substrate from one enzyme to another. The protein is a member of the XPG/RAD2 endonuclease family and is one of ten proteins essential for cell-free DNA replication. DNA secondary structure can inhibit flap processing at certain trinucleotide repeats in a length-dependent manner by concealing the 5' end of the flap that is necessary for both binding and cleavage by the protein encoded by this gene. Therefore, secondary structure can deter the protective function of this protein, leading to site-specific trinucleotide expansions. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations DNase IV|maturation factor-1

## Pathway

- [Base excision repair](#)
- [DNA replication](#)
- [Non-homologous end-joining](#)

## Disease

- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)

- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Huntington disease](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)