

RPA2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-60671

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

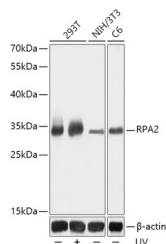
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human RPA2
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200

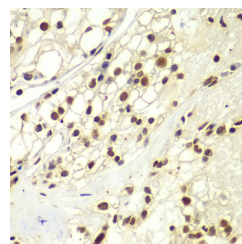
Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using RPA2 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution. 293T cells were treated by UV at room temperature for 15-30 minutes.

Observed Mw:32kDa

Calculated Mw:29kDa/30kDa/38kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney cancer using RPA2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Perform microwave antigen retrieval with 10 mM PBS buffer pH 7.2 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

As part of the heterotrimeric replication protein A complex (RPA/RP-A, binds and stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates, that form during DNA replication or upon DNA stress. It prevents their reannealing and in parallel, recruits and activates different proteins and complexes involved in DNA metabolism. Thereby, it plays an essential role both in DNA replication and the cellular response to DNA damage. In the cellular response to DNA damage, the RPA complex controls DNA repair and DNA damage checkpoint activation. Through recruitment of ATRIP activates the ATR kinase a master regulator of the DNA damage response. It is required for the recruitment of the DNA double-strand break repair factors RAD51 and RAD52 to chromatin in response to DNA damage. Also recruits to sites of DNA damage proteins like XPA and XPG that are involved in nucleotide excision repair and is required for this mechanism of DNA repair. Plays

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also a role in base excision repair (BER probably through interaction with UNG. Also recruits SMARCAL1/HARP, which is involved in replication fork restart, to sites of DNA damage. May also play a role in telomere maintenance.