

PCNA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-70004

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

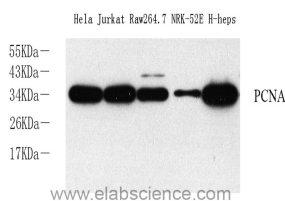
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse PCNA
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

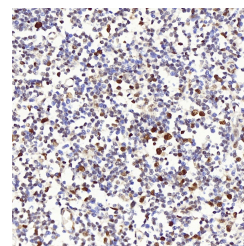
WB	1:1000-1:3000
IHC	1:300-1:800

Data

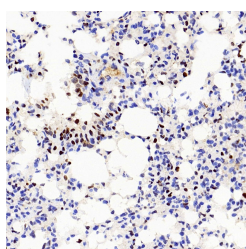


Western Blot analysis of various samples using Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

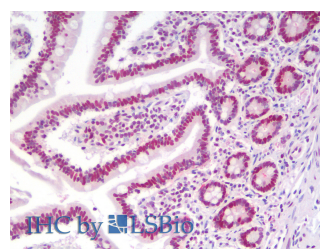
Observed Mw:33kDa
Calculated Mw:33kDa



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse lung using Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Small Intestine using PCNA Polyclonal Antibody (Elabscience® Product Detected by Lifespan).

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

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

Background

Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen, commonly known as PCNA, is a protein that acts as a processivity factor for DNA polymerase δ in eukaryotic cells. This protein is an auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and is involved in the control of eukaryotic DNA replication by increasing the polymerase's processibility during elongation of the leading strand. PCNA induces a robust stimulatory effect on the 3'-5' exonuclease and 3'-phosphodiesterase, but not apurinic-aprimidinic (AP) endonuclease, APEX2 activities. It has to be loaded onto DNA in order to be able to stimulate APEX2. PCNA protein is highly conserved during evolution; the deduced amino acid sequences of rat and human differ by only 4 of 261 amino acids. PCNA has been used as loading control for proliferating cells.