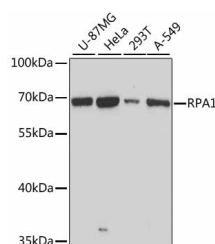


RPA1 Polyclonal Antibody

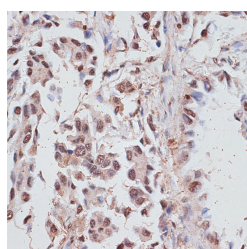
Catalog No.	E-AB-64035	Reactivity	H
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	Host	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC	Isotype	IgG

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

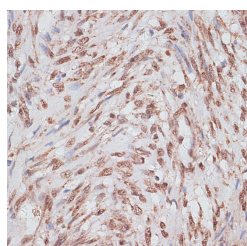
Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using RPA1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using RPA1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human uterus using RPA1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human RPA1 (NP_002936.1).
GeneID	6117
Swissprot	P27694
Synonyms	RPA1,HSSB,MST075,REPA1,RF-A,RP-A,RPA70

Product Information

Calculated MW	68kDa
Observed MW	70kDa
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Purify	Affinity purification
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:100

Background

This gene encodes the largest subunit of the heterotrimeric Replication Protein A (RPA) complex, which binds to single-stranded DNA (ssDNA), forming a nucleoprotein complex that plays an important role in DNA metabolism, being involved in DNA replication, repair, recombination, telomere maintenance, and co-ordinating the cellular response to DNA damage through activation of the ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3-related protein (ATR) kinase. The nucleoprotein complex protects the single-stranded DNA from nucleases, prevents formation of secondary structures that would interfere with repair, and co-ordinates the recruitment and departure of different genome maintenance factors. This subunit contains four oligonucleotide/oligosaccharide-binding (OB) domains, though the majority of ssDNA binding occurs in two of these domains. The heterotrimeric complex has two different modes of ssDNA binding, a low-affinity and high-affinity mode, determined by which ssDNA binding domains are utilized. The different binding modes differ in the length of DNA bound and in the proteins with which it interacts, thereby playing a role in regulating different genomic maintenance pathways.

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Applications:WB-Western Blot IHC-Immunohistochemistry IF-Immunofluorescence IP-Immunoprecipitation FC-Flow cytometry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Reactivity: H-Human R-Rat M-Mouse Mk-Monkey Dg-Dog Ch-Chicken Hm-Hamster Rb-Rabbit Sh-Sheep Pg-Pig Z-Zebrafish X-Xenopus C-Cow.