

RPA2 Antibody (N-term))

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP9115a

Specification

RPA2 Antibody (N-term)) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession P15927

Other Accession Q63528, Q62193
Reactivity Human, Mouse

Predicted Rat
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW 29247
Antigen Region 66-96

RPA2 Antibody (N-term)) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6118

Other Names

Replication protein A 32 kDa subunit, RP-A p32, Replication factor A protein 2, RF-A protein 2, Replication protein A 34 kDa subunit, RP-A p34, RPA2, REPA2, RPA32, RPA34

Target/Specificity

This RPA2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 66-96 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RPA2.

Dilution

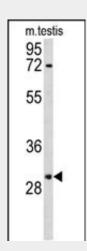
WB~~1:1000

Format

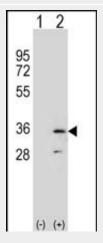
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



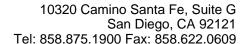
Western blot analysis of RPA2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9115a) in mouse testis tissue lysates (35ug/lane). RPA2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of RPA2 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal RPA2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9115a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the RPA2 gene.

RPA2 Antibody (N-term)) - Background

RPA2 is required for DNA recombination, repair and replication. The activity of RP-A is mediated by single-stranded DNA binding and protein interactions.





Precautions

RPA2 Antibody (N-term)) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RPA2 Antibody (N-term)) - Protein Information

Name RPA2

Synonyms REPA2, RPA32, RPA34

Function

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 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.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Redistributes to discrete nuclear foci upon DNA damage in an ATR-dependent manner

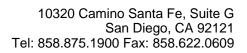
RPA2 Antibody (N-term)) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

• Western Blot

RPA2 Antibody (N-term)) - References

Umbricht, C.B., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 268 (9), 6131-6138 (1993)
Oakley, G.G., et.al., Biochemistry 48 (31), 7473-7481 (2009)





• Blocking Peptides

- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture