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Immunotag™ RPA1 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITN0655
Product Description	Immunotag™ RPA1 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	RPA1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	RPA1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	POLR1A
Accession No.	O95602 O35134 O54889
Description	RNA polymerase I subunit A(POLR1A) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is the largest subunit of the RNA polymerase I complex. The encoded protein represents the catalytic subunit of the complex, which transcribes DNA into ribosomal RNA precursors. Defects in this gene are a cause of the Cincinnati type of acrofacial dysostosis. [provided by RefSeq, May 2016],

Antibody Specification

Cell Pathway/ Category	Purine metabolism,Pyrimidine metabolism,RNA polymerase,
Protein Expression	Colon,Skin,Uterus,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,nucleoplasm,nucleolus,DNA-directed RNA polymerase I complex,cytoplasm,
Protein Function	catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1).,function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic core component of RNA polymerase I which synthesizes ribosomal RNA precursors. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. A single stranded DNA template strand of the promoter is positioned within the central active site cleft of Pol I. A bridging helix emanates from RPA1 and crosses the cleft near the catalytic site and is thought to promote translocation of Pol I by acting as a ratchet that moves the RNA-DNA hybrid through the active site by switching from straight to bent conformations at each step of nucleotide addition.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the RNA polymerase beta' chain family.,subunit:Component of the RNA polymerase I (Pol I) complex consisting of at least 13 subunits. Interacts with MYO1C.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.