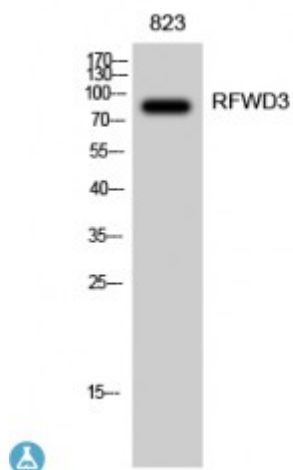


Anti-RFWD3 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to RFWD3.
Model	STJ95429
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RFWD3
Immunogen Region	350-430 aa, Internal
Gene ID	55159
Gene Symbol	RFWD3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	RFWD3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RFWD3 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RFWD3 RING finger and WD repeat domain-containing protein 3 RING finger protein 201
Molecular Weight	85 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:25539OMIM:614151
Alternative Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RFW3 RING finger and WD repeat domain-containing protein 3 RING finger protein 201
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates the ubiquitination of p53/TP53 in the late response to DNA damage, and acts as a positive regulator of p53/TP53 stability, thereby regulating the G1/S DNA damage checkpoint. May act by catalyzing the formation of short polyubiquitin chains on p53/TP53 that are not targeted to the proteasome. In response to ionizing radiation, interacts with MDM2 and enhances p53/TP53 ubiquitination, possibly by restricting MDM2 from extending polyubiquitin chains on ubiquitinated p53/TP53. Plays a role in RPA-mediated DNA damage signaling and repair.
Sequence and Domain Family	The coiled coil domain may be involved in RPA2-binding.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Cytoplasm. In undamaged cells, found both in the cytoplasm and in the nucleus, partially associated with PML nuclear bodies. In response to replication block, such as that caused by hydroxyurea treatment, or to DNA damage caused by ionizing radiations or doxorubicin, recruited to the nucleus, to stalled replication forks or to sites of DNA repair. This recruitment depends upon RPA2.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated at Ser-46 and Ser-63 upon DNA damage by ATM or ATR. ATM phosphorylation occurs at early times upon DNA damage, while ATR is the major kinase at later times. Phosphorylation by ATM and ATR is required to stabilize p53/TP53. Part of the phosphorylation depends upon RPA2 presence.