

FEN1 Antibody

Catalog No: #32204

Package Size: #32204-1 50ul #32204-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

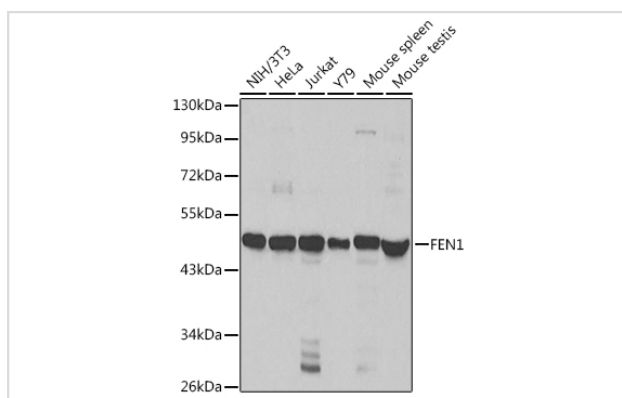
Description

Product Name	FEN1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total FEN1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human FEN1.
Target Name	FEN1
Other Names	FEN1; FEN-1; MF1; RAD2;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P39748NCBI Gene ID:2237
Uniprot	P39748
GeneID	2237;
SDS-PAGE MW	43KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

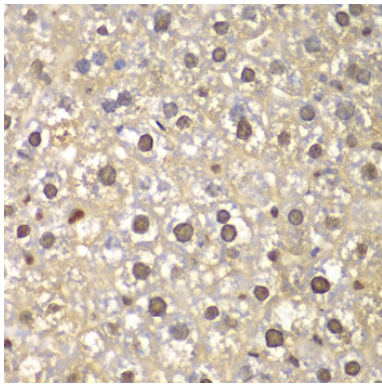
Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:10 - 1:100 IP 1:50 - 1:200

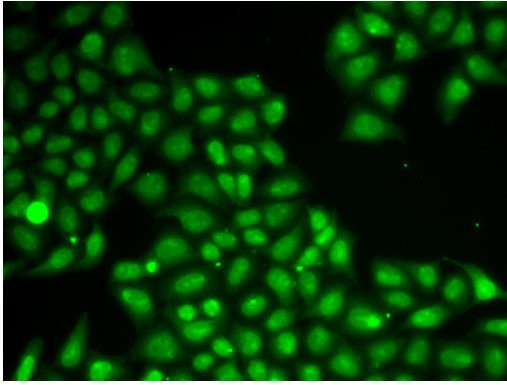
Images



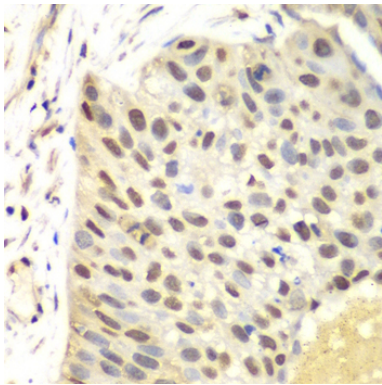
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using FEN1 at 1:1000 dilution.



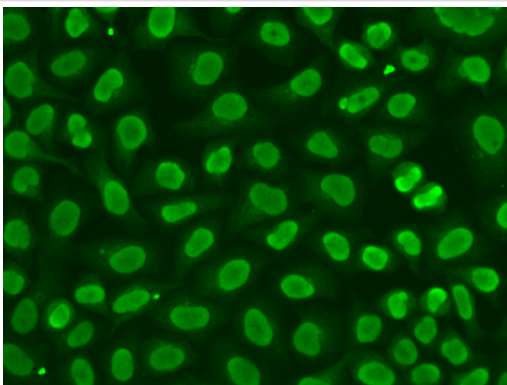
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse liver using FEN1 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using FEN1 .



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer using FEN1 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using FEN1 .

Background

Flap endonuclease-1 (FEN-1) is a structure-specific nuclease with multiple functions in DNA processing pathways (1,2). The replication and DNA repair activities of FEN-1 are critical for genomic stability in the eukaryotic cell. Through interaction with proliferation cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), FEN-1 helps coordinate Okazaki fragment maturation by removing RNA-DNA primers (3). FEN-1 is also required for non-homologous end joining of double stranded DNA breaks in long patch base excision repair (4,5). The multi-functional activities of FEN-1 are regulated by various mechanisms, including protein partner interactions (6,7), post-translational modifications (8,9), and subcellular re-localization in response to cell cycle or DNA damage (10).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only