

Product datasheet for **AR09325PU-N**

FEN1 / RAD2 (1-380) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	FEN1 / RAD2 (1-380) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGIQGLAKLI ADVAPSAIRE NDIKSYFGRK VAIDASMSIY QFLIAVRQGG DVLQNEEGET TSHLMGMFYR TIRMMENGIK PVYVFDGKPP QLKSGELAKR SERRAEAEKQ LQQAQAAGAE QEVEKFTKRL VKVTKQHNDK CKHLLSLMGI PYLDAPSEAE ASCAALVKAG KVYAAATEDM DCLTFGSPVL MRHLTASEAK KLPIQEFHLS RILQELGLNQ EQFV DLCILL GSDYCESIRG IGPKRAVDLI QKHKSIEEIV RRLDPNKYPV PENWLHKEAH QLFLEPEVLD PESVELKWSE PNEEELIKFM CGEKQFSEER IRSGVKRLSK SRQGSTQGRL DDFKVTGSL SSAKRKEPEP KGSTKKKAKT GAAGKFKRGK
Predicted MW:	42.5 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human FEN-1 protein was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_004102
Locus ID:	2237
UniProt ID:	P39748 , Q6FHX6
Cytogenetics:	11q12.2
Synonyms:	FEN-1; MF1; RAD2



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene removes 5' overhanging flaps in DNA repair and processes the 5' ends of Okazaki fragments in lagging strand DNA synthesis. Direct physical interaction between this protein and AP endonuclease 1 during long-patch base excision repair provides coordinated loading of the proteins onto the substrate, thus passing the substrate from one enzyme to another. The protein is a member of the XPG/RAD2 endonuclease family and is one of ten proteins essential for cell-free DNA replication. DNA secondary structure can inhibit flap processing at certain trinucleotide repeats in a length-dependent manner by concealing the 5' end of the flap that is necessary for both binding and cleavage by the protein encoded by this gene. Therefore, secondary structure can deter the protective function of this protein, leading to site-specific trinucleotide expansions. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency

Protein Pathways:

Base excision repair, DNA replication, Non-homologous end-joining

Product images: