

Product datasheet for TA326972S

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FEN1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC, IP, WB

Recommended Dilution: WB,1:500 - 1:2000

IHC-P,1:50 - 1:200 IF/ICC,1:10 - 1:100

IP,0.5μg-4μg antibody for 200μg-400μg extracts of whole cells

ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration

based on your specific assay requirements.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Host: Rabbit Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Formulation: Store at -20C or -80C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50%

glycerol, pH7.3

Concentration: lot specific

Purification: Affinity purification

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Predicted Protein Size: 43kDa

Gene Name: flap structure-specific endonuclease 1

Database Link: NP 004102

Entrez Gene 14156 MouseEntrez Gene 2237 Human

P39748



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Background: 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.

Synonyms: FEN-1; MF1; RAD2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency

Protein Pathways: Base excision repair, DNA replication, Non-homologous end-joining