

Product datasheet for **TP500389**

Pold4 (NM_027196) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse polymerase (DNA-directed), delta 4 (Pold4), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence from Mouse cDNA ORF Clone, MR200389, encoding Mouse full-length Pold4.
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	12.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_081472
Locus ID:	69745
UniProt ID:	Q9CWP8 , Q547B4
RefSeq Size:	933
Cytogenetics:	19 A
RefSeq ORF:	321
Synonyms:	2410012M21Rik; AI463381; AW060307; p12; Polds



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Summary:

As a component of the tetrameric DNA polymerase delta complex (Pol-delta4), plays a role in high fidelity genome replication and repair. Within this complex, increases the rate of DNA synthesis and decreases fidelity by regulating POLD1 polymerase and proofreading 3' to 5' exonuclease activity. Pol-delta4 participates in Okazaki fragment processing, through both the short flap pathway, as well as a nick translation system. Under conditions of DNA replication stress, required for the repair of broken replication forks through break-induced replication (BIR), a mechanism that may induce segmental genomic duplications of up to 200 kb. Involved in Pol-delta4 translesion synthesis (TLS) of templates carrying O6-methylguanine or abasic sites. Its degradation in response to DNA damage is required for the inhibition of fork progression and cell survival.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]