

Product datasheet for TP509516

Rpa1 (NM_026653) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse replication protein A1 (Rpa1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR209516 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MVGHLSEGAIEVMIQQENTSIKPIQVINIRPISTGNRSPRYRLMSDGLNTLSSFMLATQLNTLVEGGQ LASNCVCQVHKFIVNTLKDGRKVVVLMDEVMKSAEDVGLKIGNPVYPYNEGYGQQQQQQQQQQQAV PSP ASAATPPASKPQPQNGSLGMGSTAAKAYGASKPFGKPAGTGLLQPSGGTQSKVPIASLTPYQSKWTICA RVTNKSQIRTWSNSRGEGKLFSLVLDESGEIRATAFNEQVDKFFPLIEVNKVVYFSKGALKIANKQFSA VKNDYEMTFNNETSVLPCEDGHHLPTVQFDFTGIGDLESKAKDALVDIIGICKSYEDSIKITVKSNNREV AKRNIYLMMSGKVVTTLWGEDADKFDGSRQPVMAIKGARVSDFGGRSLSVLSSSTVIVNPDPEAYKL RGWFDSEGAALDGVVISDHRSGGAGGNTNWKTLHEAKSENLGQGDKADYFSTVAAVFLRKENCMIYQ AC PTQDCNKKVIDQQNGLYRCEKCDREFPNFKYRMILSANIADFQENQWVTCFQESAEAILGQNTMYLGELK EKNEQAFEEVFQANFRSFTFRIRVKLETYNDESRIKATVMDVKPVDFRDYGRRLIANIRKNM TR TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	69 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.


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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_080929
Locus ID:	68275
UniProt ID:	Q8VEE4
RefSeq Size:	3058
Cytogenetics:	11 45.79 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1869
Synonyms:	70kDa; 5031405K23Rik; AA589576; AW557552; RF-A; RP-A; Rpa
Summary:	<p>As part of the heterotrimeric replication protein A complex (RPA/RP-A), binds and stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates, that form during DNA replication or upon DNA stress. It prevents their reannealing and in parallel, recruits and activates different proteins and complexes involved in DNA metabolism. Thereby, it plays an essential role both in DNA replication and the cellular response to DNA damage. In the cellular response to DNA damage, the RPA complex controls DNA repair and DNA damage checkpoint activation. Through recruitment of ATRIP activates the ATR kinase a master regulator of the DNA damage response. It is required for the recruitment of the DNA double-strand break repair factors RAD51 and RAD52 to chromatin in response to DNA damage. Also recruits to sites of DNA damage proteins like XPA and XPG that are involved in nucleotide excision repair and is required for this mechanism of DNA repair. Plays also a role in base excision repair (BER) probably through interaction with UNG. Also recruits SMARCAL1/HARP, which is involved in replication fork restart, to sites of DNA damage. May also play a role in telomere maintenance.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>