RPA32/RPA2 (4E4) Rat mAb



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3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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Applications: WB, IP, IF-IC, FC-FP	Reactivity: H M R Hm Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 32	Source/Isotype: Rat IgG1	UniProt ID: #P15927	Entrez-Gene Id: 6118	
Product Usage Information	Арр	Application				Dilution	
	Wes	Western Blotting				1:1000	
	Imm	Immunoprecipitation				1:100	
	Imm	Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)				1:200	
	Flov	Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)				1:200 - 1:800	
Storage	• • •	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20 °C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity / Sens	sitivity RPA	RPA32 (4E4) Rat mAb detects endogenous levels of total RPA32 protein.					
Source / Purifica		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant full-length human MBP-RPA32 protein. The antibody binds within the carboxy-terminal sequence of RPA32.					
Background	RPA70 (HSSB, REPA1, RF-A, RP-A, p70) is a component of a heterotrimeric complex, composed of 70, 32/30, and 14 kDa subunits, collectively known as RPA. RPA is a single-stranded DNA binding protein, whose DNA binding activity is believed to reside entirely in the 70 kDa subunit. The complex is required for almost all aspects of cellular DNA metabolism such as DNA replication (1-3), recombination, cell cycle and DNA damage checkpoints, and all major types of DNA repair including nucleotide excision, base excision, mismatch, and double-strand break repairs (4-7). In response to genetoxic stress in gukaryotic cells, RPA						

32/30, and 14 kDa subunits, collectively known as RPA. RPA is a single-stranded DNA binding protein, whose DNA binding activity is believed to reside entirely in the 70 kDa subunit. The complex is required for almost all aspects of cellular DNA metabolism such as DNA replication (1-3), recombination, cell cycle and DNA damage checkpoints, and all major types of DNA repair including nucleotide excision, base excision, mismatch, and double-strand break repairs (4-7). In response to genotoxic stress in eukaryotic cells, RPA has been shown to associate with the Rad9/Rad1/Hus1 (9-1-1) checkpoint complex (8). RPA is hyperphosphorylated upon DNA damage or replication stress by checkpoint kinases including ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM), ATM and Rad3-related (ATR), and DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK) (9-11). Phosphorylation of RPA32 occurs at serines 4, 8, and 33 (11). Hyperphosphorylation may alter RPA-DNA and RPA-protein interactions. In addition to the checkpoint partners, RPA interacts with a wide variety of protein partners, including proteins required for normal replication such as RCF, PCNA, and Pol α, and also proteins involved in SV40 replication, such as DNA polymerase I and SV40 large T antigen (10,12).

Background References

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- 5. Zhou, B.B. and Elledge, S.J. (2000) Nature 408, 433-9.
- 6. Kastan, M.B. and Bartek, J. (2004) Nature 432, 316-23.
- 7. Sancar, A. et al. (2004) Annu. Rev. Biochem. 73, 39-85.
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- 10. Binz, S.K. et al. DNA Repair (Amst) 3, 1015-24.
- 11. Nuss, J.E. et al. (2005) *Biochemistry* 44, 8428-37. 12. Yuzhakov, A. et al. (1999) *EMBO J.* 18, 6189-99.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4° C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

1/1/24. 10:50 AM

Cross-Reactivity Key

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Limited Uses

RPA32/RPA2 (4E4) Rat mAb (#2208) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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