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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

FEN1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R02-8G3

Catalog Number: RAB06438

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human, mouse and rat FEN1.

Clone Name: R02-8G3

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against protein corresponding to full length human FEN1.

Theoretical MW (kDa): Calculated MW: 43 kD

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Affinity chromatography

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100)
Western Blot (1:500-1:1000)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end use.

Storage Buffer: In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2237

Gene Symbol: FEN1

Gene Alias: FEN-1, MF1, RAD2

Gene 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]