

Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21218a**Specification**

Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O9Z0F6
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	42059

Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 19367**Other Names**

Cell cycle checkpoint control protein RAD9A, mRAD9, DNA repair exonuclease rad9 homolog A, Rad9-like protein, Rad9a, Rad9

Target/Specificity

This mouse Rad9a antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 29-62 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Rad9a.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** Rad9a**Synonyms** Rad9

Function Component of the 9-1-1 cell-cycle checkpoint response complex that plays a major role in DNA repair. The 9-1-1 complex is recruited to DNA lesion upon damage by the RAD17-replication factor C (RFC) clamp loader complex. Acts then as a sliding clamp platform on DNA for several proteins involved in long-patch base excision repair (LP-BER). The 9-1-1 complex stimulates DNA polymerase beta (POLB) activity by increasing its affinity for the 3'-OH end of the primer-template and stabilizes POLB to those sites where LP-BER proceeds; endonuclease FEN1 cleavage activity on substrates with double, nick, or gap flaps of distinct sequences and lengths; and DNA ligase I (LIG1) on long-patch base excision repair substrates. The 9-1-1 complex is necessary for the recruitment of RHO1 to sites of double-stranded breaks (DSB) occurring during the S phase. RAD9A possesses 3'->5' double stranded DNA exonuclease activity.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99638}.

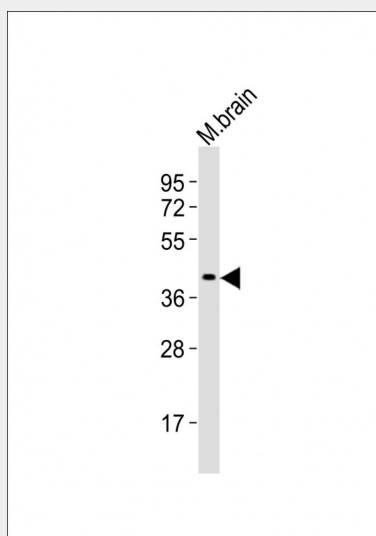
Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis.

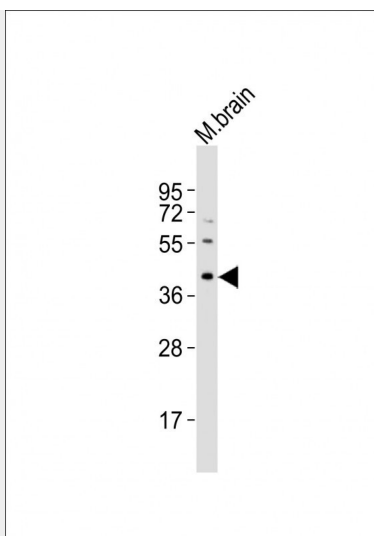
Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) - Images

Anti-Rad9a Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + M. brain tissue lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 42 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



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Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) - Background

Component of the 9-1-1 cell-cycle checkpoint response complex that plays a major role in DNA repair. The 9-1-1 complex is recruited to DNA lesion upon damage by the RAD17-replication factor C (RFC) clamp loader complex. Acts then as a sliding clamp platform on DNA for several proteins involved in long-patch base excision repair (LP-BER). The 9-1-1 complex stimulates DNA polymerase beta (POLB) activity by increasing its affinity for the 3'-OH end of the primer-template and stabilizes POLB to those sites where LP-BER proceeds; endonuclease FEN1 cleavage activity on substrates with double, nick, or gap flaps of distinct sequences and lengths; and DNA ligase I (LIG1) on long-patch base excision repair substrates. The 9-1-1 complex is necessary for the recruitment of RHNO1 to sites of double-stranded breaks (DSB) occurring during the S phase. RAD9A possesses 3'→5' double stranded DNA exonuclease activity (By similarity).

Mouse Rad9a Antibody (N-term) - References

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Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
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Sweet S.M.,et al.Mol. Cell. Proteomics 8:904-912(2009).