

RAD9(S277)Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22478a**Specification**

RAD9(S277)Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q99638
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	42547

RAD9(S277)Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5883**Other Names**

Cell cycle checkpoint control protein RAD9A, hRAD9, 3.1.11.2, DNA repair exonuclease rad9 homolog A, RAD9A

Target/Specificity

This RAD9(S277) antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from the human region of human RAD9(S277).

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

RAD9(S277)Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RAD9(S277)Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RAD9A

Function Component of the 9-1-1 cell-cycle checkpoint response complex that plays a major role in DNA repair (PubMed:[10713044](#), PubMed:[17575048](#), PubMed:[20545769](#), PubMed:[21659603](#),

PubMed:[31135337](#)). The 9-1-1 complex is recruited to DNA lesion upon damage by the RAD17-replication factor C (RFC) clamp loader complex (PubMed:[21659603](#)). Acts then as a sliding clamp platform on DNA for several proteins involved in long-patch base excision repair (LP-BER) (PubMed:[21659603](#)). 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 (PubMed:[21659603](#)). The 9-1-1 complex is necessary for the recruitment of RHNO1 to sites of double-stranded breaks (DSB) occurring during the S phase (PubMed:[21659603](#)). RAD9A possesses 3'->5' double stranded DNA exonuclease activity (PubMed:[10713044](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

RAD9(S277)Antibody - 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](#)

RAD9(S277)Antibody - Images

RAD9(S277)Antibody - Background

Component of the 9-1-1 cell-cycle checkpoint response complex that plays a major role in DNA repair (PubMed:10713044, PubMed:17575048, PubMed:20545769, PubMed:21659603, PubMed:31135337). The 9-1-1 complex is recruited to DNA lesion upon damage by the RAD17-replication factor C (RFC) clamp loader complex (PubMed:21659603). Acts then as a sliding clamp platform on DNA for several proteins involved in long-patch base excision repair (LP-BER) (PubMed:21659603). 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 (PubMed:21659603). The 9-1-1 complex is necessary for the recruitment of RHNO1 to sites of double-stranded breaks (DSB) occurring during the S phase (PubMed:21659603). RAD9A possesses 3'->5' double stranded DNA exonuclease activity (PubMed:10713044).

RAD9(S277)Antibody - References

Lieberman H.B., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93:13890-13895(1996).
Ebert L., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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Roos-Mattjus P., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278:24428-24437(2003).