

DNA Polymerase delta, catalytic subunit Polyclonal Antibody Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP54287

## **Specification**

## DNA Polymerase delta, catalytic subunit Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E <u>P28340</u> Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine Rabbit Polyclonal 123631

## DNA Polymerase delta, catalytic subunit Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5424

**Other Names** DNA polymerase delta catalytic subunit, 2.7.7.7, 3'-5' exodeoxyribonuclease, 3.1.11.-, DNA polymerase subunit delta p125, POLD1 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=9175" target="\_blank">HGNC:9175</a>), POLD

Dilution

<span class ="dilution\_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_E">E~~N/A</span>

Format 0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## DNA Polymerase delta, catalytic subunit Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name POLD1 (<u>HGNC:9175</u>)

#### Synonyms POLD

Function

As the catalytic component of the trimeric (Pol-delta3 complex) and tetrameric DNA polymerase delta complexes (Pol-delta4 complex), plays a crucial role in high fidelity genome replication, including in lagging strand synthesis, and repair (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16510448" target="\_blank">16510448</a>, PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19074196" target=" blank">19074196</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20334433" target=" blank">20334433</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24022480" target=" blank">24022480</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24035200" target="\_blank">24035200</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31449058" target=" blank">31449058</a>). Exhibits both DNA polymerase and 3'- to 5'- exonuclease activities (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16510448" target=" blank">16510448</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19074196" target=" blank">19074196</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20334433" target=" blank">20334433</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24022480" target="\_blank">24022480</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24035200" target=" blank">24035200</a>). Requires the presence of accessory proteins POLD2, POLD3 and POLD4 for full activity. Depending upon the absence (Pol-delta3) or the presence of POLD4 (Pol-delta4), displays differences in catalytic activity. Most notably, expresses higher proofreading activity in the context of Pol- delta3 compared with that of Pol-delta4 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19074196" target=" blank">19074196</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20334433" target=" blank">20334433</a>). Although both Pol-delta3 and Pol-delta4 process Okazaki fragments in vitro, Pol-delta3 may be better suited to fulfill this task, exhibiting near-absence of strand displacement activity compared to Pol-delta4 and stalling on encounter with the 5'-blocking oligonucleotides. Pol-delta3 idling process may avoid the formation of a gap, while maintaining a nick that can be readily ligated (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24035200" target=" blank">24035200</a>). Along with DNA polymerase kappa, DNA polymerase delta carries out approximately half of nucleotide excision repair (NER) synthesis following UV irradiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20227374" target=" blank">20227374</a>). Under conditions of DNA replication stress, in the presence of POLD3 and POLD4, may catalyze the repair of broken replication forks through break-induced replication (BIR) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24310611" target=" blank">24310611</a>). Involved in the translesion synthesis (TLS) of templates carrying O6-methylguanine, 80xoG or abasic sites (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19074196" target=" blank">19074196</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24191025" target=" blank">24191025</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus Note=Colocalizes with PCNA and POLD3 at S phase replication sites (PubMed:11595739). After UV irradiation, recruited to DNA damage sites within 2 hours, independently on the cell cycle phase, nor on PCNA ubiquitination. This recruitment requires POLD3, PCNA and RFC1- replication factor C complex (PubMed:20227374, PubMed:22801543)

## **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed, with high levels of expression in heart and lung.

# DNA Polymerase delta, catalytic subunit Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

## DNA Polymerase delta, catalytic subunit Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse lymphoid); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CDC2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-10580R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.