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Anti-Human FANCG (RABBIT) Antibody

FANCG Antibody
Catalog # ASR5264

Specification

Anti-Human FANCG (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA, immunohistochemistry and by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 69 kDa in size corresponding to FANCG by western blotting in the appropriate human tissue.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a N-terminal region near amino acids 1-25 of human FANCG protein.**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-Human FANCG (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2189

Other Names
2189

Purity
This affinity-purified antibody is directed against human FANCG protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross reactivity with FANCG protein from human and chimpanzee based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Reactivity against homologues from other sources is not known.

Storage Condition
Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Human FANCG (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name FANCG

Synonyms XRCC9

Function
DNA repair protein that may operate in a postreplication repair or a cell cycle checkpoint function. May be implicated in interstrand DNA cross-link repair and in the maintenance of normal chromosome stability. Candidate tumor suppressor gene.

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=The major form is nuclear. The minor form is cytoplasmic

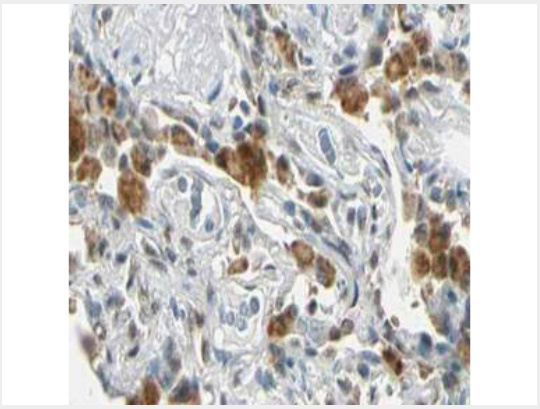
Tissue Location
Highly expressed in testis and thymus. Found in lymphoblasts

Anti-Human FANCG (RABBIT) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Human FANCG (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Rockland's Affinity Purified anti-FANCG antibody shows strong nuclear and cytoplasmic staining of cells of macrophages in human lung tissue. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Brown color indicates presence of protein, blue color shows cell nuclei. Personal Communication, Kenneth Wester, www.proteinatlas.org, Uppsala, Sweden.

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Anti-Human FANCG (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

FANCG (also called Protein FACG or DNA-repair protein XRCC9) is involved in DNA repair, perhaps specifically with post-replication repair or a cell cycle checkpoint function. FANCG may also be implicated in interstrand DNA cross-link repair and in the maintenance of normal chromosome stability. This protein may also function as a tumor suppressor gene. FANCG belongs to the multi-subunit Fanconi Anemia (FA) complex composed of FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCL/PHF9 and FANCM. FANCG contains a 5-prime GC-rich untranslated region characteristic of housekeeping genes. The putative 622-amino acid protein has a leucine-zipper motif at its N-terminus. FANCG is mainly found within the nucleus although some protein is localized in the cytoplasm. This protein is highly expressed in testis and thymus and is also found in lymphoblasts. Fanconi anemia is a genetically heterogeneous recessive disorder characterized by cytogenetic instability, hypersensitivity to DNA crosslinking agents, increased chromosomal breakage, and defective DNA repair. The members of the Fanconi anemia complementation group do not share sequence similarity; they are related by their assembly into a common nuclear protein complex. This gene encodes the protein for complementation group G.