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FEN1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01A)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant FEN1.
Catalog # AT2030a

Specification

FEN1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01A) - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P39748
Other Accession	NM_004111
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgM Kappa**
Calculated MW	**42593**

FEN1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01A) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2237

Other Names
Flap endonuclease 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03140}, FEN-1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03140}, 31-- {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03140}, DNase IV, Flap structure-specific endonuclease 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03140}, Maturation factor 1, MF1, hFEN-1, FEN1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03140}, RAD2

Target/Specificity
FEN1 (NP_004102, 1 a.a. ~ 110 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000

Format
Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage
Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions
FEN1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01A) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FEN1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01A) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot

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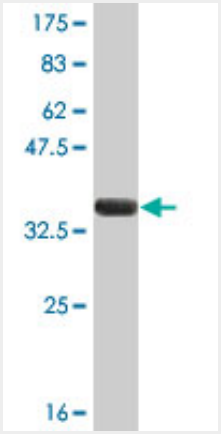
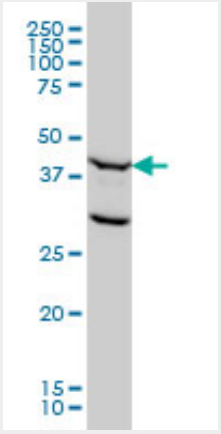
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FEN1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01A) - Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (37.84 KDa) .



FEN1 monoclonal antibody (M01A), clone 1E2 Western Blot analysis of FEN1 expression in Hela S3 NE ((Cat # AT2030a)

FEN1 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01A) - Background

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]