

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2797a**Specification**

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P35250](#)

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5982

Other Names

Replication factor C subunit 2, Activator 1 40 kDa subunit, A1 40 kDa subunit, Activator 1 subunit 2, Replication factor C 40 kDa subunit, RF-C 40 kDa subunit, RFC40, RFC2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2797a](/products/AP2797a) was selected from the N-term region of human RFC2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name RFC2

Function

The elongation of primed DNA templates by DNA polymerase delta and epsilon requires the action of the accessory proteins proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and activator 1. This subunit binds ATP (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The elongation of primed DNA templates by DNA polymerase delta and epsilon requires the action of the accessory proteins, proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and replication factor C (RFC). RFC, also called activator 1, is a protein complex consisting of five distinct subunits of 145, 40, 38, 37, and 36.5 kD. RFC2 is the 40 kD subunit, which has been shown to be responsible for binding ATP. Deletion of RFC2 gene has been associated with Williams syndrome.

RFC2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Tomida,J., J. Biol. Chem. 283 (14), 9071-9079 (2008)Gupte,R.S., Cell Cycle 4 (2), 323-329 (2005)