

Product Name: RPA70 (7S18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe17340

Summary

Production Name	RPA70 (7S18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	RPA1
Alternative Names	RPA1; HSSB; MST075; REPA1; RF-A; RP-A; RPA70;
Gene ID	6117.0
SwissProt ID	P27694.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:1000
Molecular Weight	68kDa

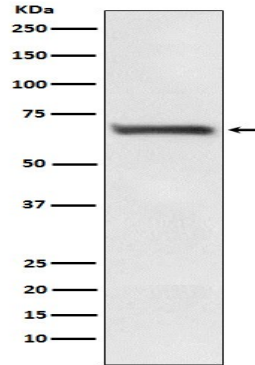
Background

Plays an essential role in several cellular processes in DNA metabolism including replication, recombination and DNA repair. Binds and subsequently stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates and thus prevents complementary DNA from reannealing. As part of the heterotrimeric replication protein A complex (RPA/RP-A), binds and stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates, that form during DNA replication or upon DNA stress. It prevents their reannealing and in parallel, recruits and activates different proteins and complexes involved in DNA metabolism (PubMed: [27723720](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27723720), PubMed: [27723717](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27723717)). Thereby, it plays an essential role both in DNA replication and the cellular response to DNA damage (PubMed: [9430682](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9430682)). In the cellular response to DNA damage, the RPA complex controls DNA repair and DNA damage checkpoint activation. Through recruitment of ATRIP activates the ATR kinase a master regulator of the DNA damage response (PubMed: [24332808](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24332808)). It is required for the recruitment of the DNA double-strand break repair factors RAD51 and RAD52 to chromatin in response to DNA damage (PubMed: [17765923](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17765923)). Also recruits to sites of DNA damage proteins like XPA and XPG that are involved in nucleotide excision repair and is required for this mechanism of DNA repair (PubMed: [7697716](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7697716)). Plays also a role in base excision repair (BER) probably through interaction with UNG (PubMed: [9765279](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9765279)). Also recruits SMARCAL1/HARP, which is involved in replication fork restart, to sites of DNA damage. May also play a role in telomere maintenance (PubMed: [17959650](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17959650)). As part of the alternative replication protein A complex, aRPA, binds single-stranded DNA and probably plays a role in DNA repair. Compared to the RPA2-containing, canonical RPA complex, may not support chromosomal DNA replication and cell cycle progression through S-phase. The aRPA may not promote efficient priming by DNA polymerase alpha but could support DNA synthesis by polymerase delta in presence of PCNA and replication factor C (RFC), the dual incision/excision reaction of nucleotide excision repair and RAD51- dependent strand exchange (PubMed: [19996105](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19996105)).

Research Area

Image Data

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Western blot analysis of RPA70 expression in HEK293 cell lysate.

Note

For research use only.