

FANCD2 (13D2) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog# HZ-YMA00894

Product information

产品货号	HZ-YMA00894
别名	FANCD2;FACD;Fanconi anemia group D2 protein;Protein FACD2
产品名称	FANCD2 (13D2) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	FANCD2
推荐应用	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,IF-ICC,IP,ELISA
反应种属	Human,Mouse,Rat
存储缓冲液	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Human Gene ID	2177
Human Swissprot No.	Q9BXW9
稀释度	IHC-P 1:200-1:1000, WB 1:2000-1:10000, IF-P/IF-F/IF-ICC 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:5000-1:20000, IP 1:50-1:200
参考分子量	164kDa
预测分子量	164kDa
运输及保存条件	Biological ice bag transportation. Store at -20°C for at least 12 months(Do not lower than -25°C). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	IgG,Kappa
背景介绍	Fanconi anemia complementation group D2(FANCD2) Homo sapiens The Fanconi anemia complementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1 (also called BRCA2), FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCIJ (also called BRIP1), FANCL, FANCM and FANCN (also called PALB2). The previously defined group FANCH is the same as FANCA. 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 D2. This protein is monoubiquitinated in response to DNA damage, resulting in its localization to nuclear foci with other proteins (BRCA1 AND BRCA2) involved in homology-directed DNA repair.
细胞定位	Nucleus . Concentrates in nuclear foci during S phase and upon genotoxic stress. At the onset of mitosis, excluded from chromosomes and diffuses into the cytoplasm, returning to the nucleus at the end of cell division. Observed in a few spots localized in pairs on the sister chromatids of mitotic chromosome arms and not centromeres, one on each chromatids. These foci coincide with common fragile sites and could be sites of replication fork stalling. The foci are frequently interlinked through BLM-associated ultra-fine DNA bridges. Following aphidicolin treatment, targets chromatid gaps and breaks.
纯化	Protein A
Clonality	Monoclonal