

Product Name: FANCA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab10824



Summary

Production Name	FANCA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	FANCA
Alternative Names	FANCA; FAA; FACA; FANCH; Fanconi anemia group A protein; Protein FACA
Gene ID	2175.0
SwissProt ID	O15360. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FANCA. AA range:1121-1170

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC-P 1:100-1:300, ELISA 1:5000, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200
Molecular Weight	

Background

The Fanconi anemia complementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1 (also called

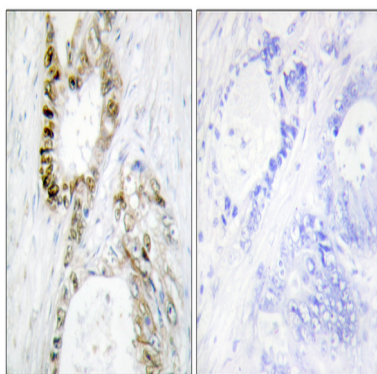
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BRCA2), FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCL, FANCM and FANCN (also called PALB2). The previously defined group FANCL is the same as FANCA. Fanconi anemia is a genetically heterogeneous recessive disorder characterized by cytogenetic instability, 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 A. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Mutations in this gene are the most common cause of Fanconi anemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]. Defects in FANCA are a cause of Fanconi anemia (FA) [MIM:227650]. FA is a genetically heterogeneous, autosomal recessive disorder characterized by progressive pancytopenia, a diverse assortment of congenital malformations, and a predisposition to the development of malignancies. At the cellular level it is associated with hypersensitivity to DNA-damaging agents, chromosomal instability (increased chromosome breakage), and defective DNA repair. function: DNA repair protein that may operate in a postreplication repair or a cell cycle checkpoint function. May be involved in interstrand DNA cross-link repair and in the maintenance of normal chromosome stability. PTM: Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Phosphorylation is required for the formation of the nuclear complex. Not phosphorylated in cells derived from groups A, B, C, E, F, G, and H. subcellular location: The major form is nuclear. The minor form is cytoplasmic. subunit: Belongs to the multisubunit FA complex composed of FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCL/PHF9 and FANCM. The complex is not found in FA patients.

Research Area

Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using FANCA Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Note

For research use only.

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