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**Product Name: FANCA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab10824**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Rat,Mouse
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

**Dilution Ratio** IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

**Molecular Weight**

**Antigen Information**

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

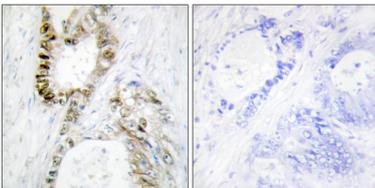
**Background**

The Fanconi anemia complementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1 (also called BRCA2),

FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCL, FANCM and FANCN (also called PALB2). The previously defined group FANCA 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, Juldisease: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.