Anti-P15PAF [K11-P1G7*B8]

Catalogue number: 152728
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Ayham Alnabulsi
Institute: Vertebrate Antibodies Limited
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-P15PAF [K11-P1G7*B8]

Alternate name:

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)-Associated Factor (PAF15) is a small protein containing a PCNA interacting motif and sequences for association with ubiquitin enzymes. In interaction with PCNA, PAF15 plays a key role in recruiting DNA replicative polymerase by double monoubiquitination at Lys(15) and Lys(24). Under DNA damage conditions, PAF15 regulates the switch from DNA replicative polymerase to translesion synthesis polymerase in order to bypass the replication-blocking lesions. Overexpression of PAF15 promotes the repair of ultraviolet-induced DNA damage and prevents cell death, whereas attenuation of PAF15 decreases DNA replication and cell survival.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype: IgG2b kappa
Reactivity: Human
Selectivity:
Host: Mouse
Immunogen: Peptide Sequence RKACPLQPDHT -peptide immunogen is identical in mouse (Mus musculus) and rat (Rattus norvegicus).
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:

Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls: ELISA - peptide immunogen; WB - Jurkat whole cell lysate; IHC - formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded multi tumour tissue microarray
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: PCNA-Associated Factor of 15 (PAF15)

Target alternate names:

Target background: Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)-Associated Factor (PAF15) is a small protein containing a PCNA interacting motif and sequences for association with ubiquitin enzymes. In interaction with PCNA, PAF15 plays a key role in recruiting DNA replicative polymerase by double monoubiquitination at Lys(15) and Lys(24). Under DNA damage conditions, PAF15 regulates the switch from DNA replicative polymerase to translesion synthesis polymerase in order to bypass the replication-blocking lesions. Overexpression of PAF15 promotes the repair of ultraviolet-induced DNA damage and prevents cell death, whereas attenuation of PAF15 decreases DNA replication and cell survival.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ELISA ; IHC ; WB
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration: 1 mg/ml
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide
Storage conditions:

-15° C to -25° C
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Croft et al. 2006. Methods Enzymol. 406:541-53. PMID: 16472686. ; Conditional regulation of a ROCK-estrogen receptor fusion protein.