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PCNA Antibody [Knockout Validated]

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8545b

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P12004
Other Accession	P61258
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	1655CT506.10.26
Calculated MW	28769

Additional Information

Gene ID	5111
Other Names	Proliferating cell nuclear antigen, PCNA, Cyclin, PCNA
Target/Specificity	This PCNA antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein of human PCNA.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25 IHC-P~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	PCNA Antibody [Knockout Validated] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PCNA
Function	Confers DNA tethering and processivity to DNA polymerases and other proteins (PubMed:24695737, PubMed:24939902, PubMed:35585232). Auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and epsilon, is involved in the control of DNA replication by increasing the polymerases' processivity during

	elongation of the leading strand (PubMed:35585232). Induces a robust stimulatory effect on the 3'-5' exonuclease and 3'- phosphodiesterase, but not apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, APEX2 activities. Has to be loaded onto DNA in order to be able to stimulate APEX2. Plays a key role in DNA damage response (DDR) by being conveniently positioned at the replication fork to coordinate DNA replication with DNA repair and DNA damage tolerance pathways (PubMed:24939902). Acts as a loading platform to recruit DDR proteins that allow completion of DNA replication after DNA damage and promote postreplication repair: monoubiquitinated PCNA leads to recruitment of translesion (TLS) polymerases, while 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of PCNA is involved in error-free pathway and employs recombination mechanisms to synthesize across the lesion (PubMed:24695737).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Note=Colocalizes with CREBBP, EP300 and POLD1 to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:24939902). Forms nuclear foci representing sites of ongoing DNA replication and vary in morphology and number during S phase (PubMed:15543136). Co-localizes with SMARCA5/SNF2H and BAZ1B/WSTF at replication foci during S phase (PubMed:15543136). Together with APEX2, is redistributed in discrete nuclear foci in presence of oxidative DNA damaging agents

Background

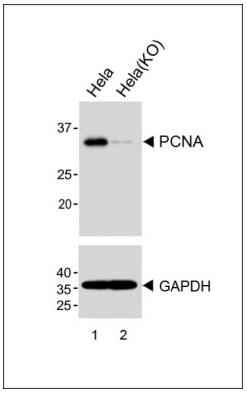
Auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and is involved in the control of eukaryotic DNA replication by increasing the polymerase's processibility during elongation of the leading strand. Induces a robust stimulatory effect on the 3'- 5' exonuclease and 3'-phosphodiesterase, but not apurinic- apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, APEX2 activities. Has to be loaded onto DNA in order to be able to stimulate APEX2. Plays a key role in DNA damage response (DDR) by being conveniently positioned at the replication fork to coordinate DNA replication with DNA repair and DNA damage tolerance pathways. Acts as a loading platform to recruit DDR proteins that allow completion of DNA replication after DNA damage and promote postreplication repair: Monoubiquitinated PCNA leads to recruitment of translesion (TLS) polymerases, while 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of PCNA is involved in error-free pathway and employs recombination mechanisms to synthesize across the lesion.

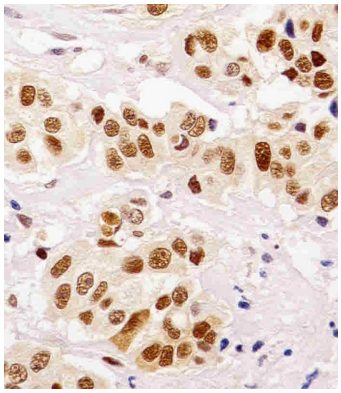
References

Almendral J.M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:1575-1579(1987).
Travali S.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 264:7466-7472(1989).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 414:865-871(2001).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

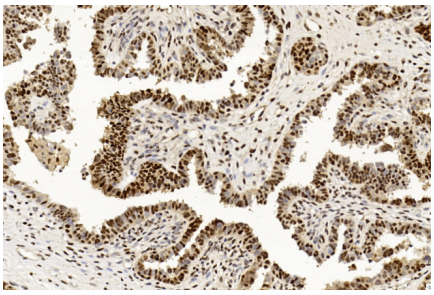
Images

All lanes : Anti-PCNA Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution (upper) Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: HeLa-Knockout Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1613) at 1/8000 dilution. Predicted band size : 28 kDa

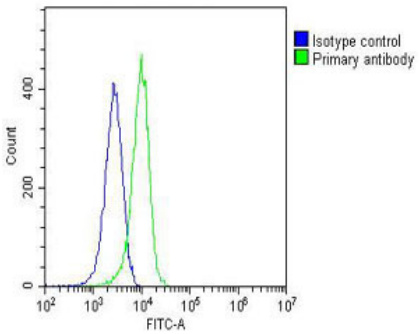




AM8545b staining PCNA in human breast carcinoma tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

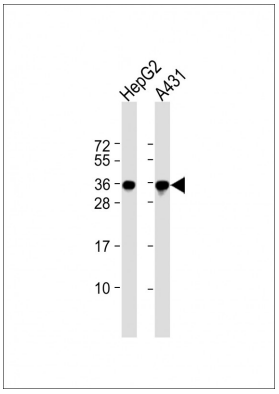


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Ovarian cancer section using Pink1(Cat#AM8545b). AM8545b was diluted at 1:2000 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AM8545b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AM8545b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Mouse IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OJ192088) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was mouse IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

All lanes : Anti-PCNA Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 29 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Citations

- Circ_0046599 Promotes the Development of Hepatocellular Carcinoma by Regulating the miR-1258/RPN2 Network

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.