

# RPA32/RPA2 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AP52812

## Product Information

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, ICC, IP            |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P15927</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                  |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Isotype           | IgG2b                  |
| Calculated MW     | 29247                  |

## Additional Information

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Gene ID     | 6118  |
| Other Names | 60S acidic ribosomal protein<br>P1;AA409079;AI325195;AU020965;HSSB;ik:tdsubc_2g1;M(2)21C;<br>MGC137236;OTTHUMP00000004008;p32;p34;RCJMB04_6d17 replication<br>protein A2, 32kDa;REPA 2; REPA1;REPA2;Replication factor A protein<br>2;Replication protein A 32 kDa subunit; Replication protein A 32kDa<br>subunit;Replication protein A 34 kDa subunit;Replication protein A;replication<br>protein A1 (70kD);Replication Protein A2 (32kDa);Replication protein A2<br>32kD;Replication protein A2 32kDa;Replication protein A2;Replication protein<br>A2, 32kDa;RF A;RF-A protein 2;Rf-A2;RFA;RFA2_HUMAN;RP A;RP-A p32;RP-A<br>p34;RP21C;RPA 2; RPA<br>32;RPA;RPA2;RPA32;RPA34;RPA70;RpLP1;RpP2;xx:tdsubc_2g1;zgc:109822. |
| Dilution    | WB~~1:2000 ICC~~1:200 IP~~1:500   |
| Format      | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide, pH<br>7.3.  |
| Storage     | Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt   |

## Protein Information

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Name     | RPA2   |
| Synonyms | REPA2, RPA32, RPA34  |
| Function | As part of the heterotrimeric replication protein A complex (RPA/RP-A), binds and stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates that form during DNA replication or upon DNA stress. It prevents their reannealing and in parallel, recruits and activates different proteins and complexes involved in DNA metabolism. Thereby, it plays an essential role both in DNA replication and |

the cellular response to DNA damage. In the cellular response to DNA damage, the RPA complex controls DNA repair and DNA damage checkpoint activation. Through recruitment of ATRIP activates the ATR kinase a master regulator of the DNA damage response. It is required for the recruitment of the DNA double-strand break repair factors RAD51 and RAD52 to chromatin in response to DNA damage. Also recruits to sites of DNA damage proteins like XPA and XPG that are involved in nucleotide excision repair and is required for this mechanism of DNA repair. Also plays a role in base excision repair (BER) probably through interaction with UNG. Also recruits SMARCAL1/HARP, which is involved in replication fork restart, to sites of DNA damage. May also play a role in telomere maintenance. RPA stimulates 5'-3' helicase activity of BRIP1/FANCI (PubMed:[17596542](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Redistributes to discrete nuclear foci upon DNA damage in an ATR-dependent manner

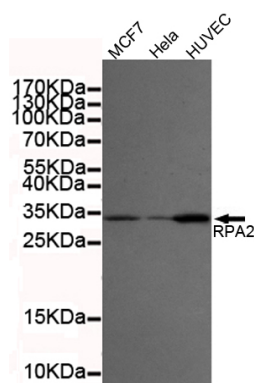
## Background

As part of the heterotrimeric replication protein A complex (RPA/RP-A), binds and stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates, that form during DNA replication or upon DNA stress. It prevents their reannealing and in parallel, recruits and activates different proteins and complexes involved in DNA metabolism. Thereby, it plays an essential role both in DNA replication and the cellular response to DNA damage. In the cellular response to DNA damage, the RPA complex controls DNA repair and DNA damage checkpoint activation. Through recruitment of ATRIP activates the ATR kinase a master regulator of the DNA damage response. It is required for the recruitment of the DNA double-strand break repair factors RAD51 and RAD52 to chromatin in response to DNA damage. Also recruits to sites of DNA damage proteins like XPA and XPG that are involved in nucleotide excision repair and is required for this mechanism of DNA repair. Plays also a role in base excision repair (BER) probably through interaction with UNG. Through RPA32 may activate CHEK1 and play a role in replication checkpoint control. Also recruits SMARCAL1/HARP, which is involved in replication fork restart, to sites of DNA damage. May also play a role in telomere maintenance.

## References

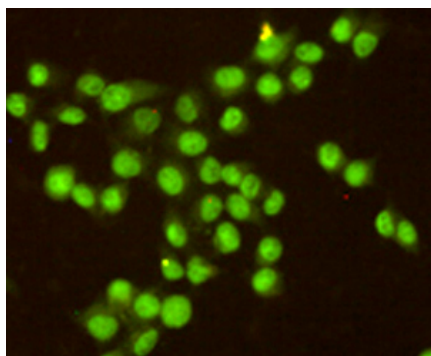
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 Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).  
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## Images

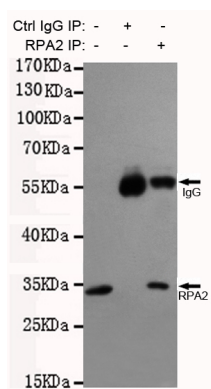


Western blot detection of RPA32/RPA2 in MCF7,HeLa and HUVEC cell lysates using RPA32/RPA2 mouse mAb (1:2000 diluted).Predicted band size:32KDa.Observed band size:32KDa.Exposure time:20s.

Immunocytochemistry staining of HeLa cells fixed with



-20°C Methanol and using anti-RPA32/RPA2 antibody (dilution 1:200).



Immunoprecipitation analysis of Hela cell lysates using RPA32/RPA2 mouse mAb.

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