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POLD1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP74880

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P28340
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	123631

Additional Information

Gene ID	5424
Other Names	POLD1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:100-1:200
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

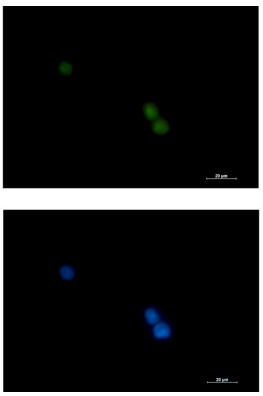
Name	POLD1 (HGNC:9175)
Synonyms	POLD
Function	As the catalytic component of the trimeric (Pol-delta3 complex) and tetrameric DNA polymerase delta complexes (Pol-delta4 complex), plays a crucial role in high fidelity genome replication, including in lagging strand synthesis, and repair (PubMed:16510448, PubMed:19074196, PubMed:20334433, PubMed:24022480, PubMed:24035200, PubMed:31449058). Exhibits both DNA polymerase and 3'- to 5'- exonuclease activities (PubMed:16510448, PubMed:19074196, PubMed:20334433, PubMed:24022480, PubMed:24035200). Requires the presence of accessory proteins POLD2, POLD3 and POLD4 for full activity. Depending upon the absence (Pol-delta3) or the presence of POLD4 (Pol-delta4), displays differences in catalytic activity. Most notably, expresses higher proofreading activity in the context of Pol- delta3 compared with that of Pol-delta4 (PubMed:19074196, PubMed:20334433). Although both Pol-delta3 and

	Pol-delta4 process Okazaki fragments in vitro, Pol-delta3 may be better suited to fulfill this task, exhibiting near-absence of strand displacement activity compared to Pol-delta4 and stalling on encounter with the 5'-blocking oligonucleotides. Pol-delta3 idling process may avoid the formation of a gap, while maintaining a nick that can be readily ligated (PubMed:24035200). Along with DNA polymerase kappa, DNA polymerase delta carries out approximately half of nucleotide excision repair (NER) synthesis following UV irradiation (PubMed:20227374). Under conditions of DNA replication stress, in the presence of POLD3 and POLD4, may catalyze the repair of broken replication forks through break-induced replication (BIR) (PubMed:24310611). Involved in the translesion synthesis (TLS) of templates carrying O6-methylguanine, 8oxoG or abasic sites (PubMed:19074196, PubMed:24191025).
Cellular Location	Nucleus Note=Colocalizes with PCNA and POLD3 at S phase replication sites (PubMed:11595739). After UV irradiation, recruited to DNA damage sites within 2 hours, independently of the cell cycle phase, nor on PCNA ubiquitination. This recruitment requires POLD3, PCNA and RFC1- replication factor C complex (PubMed:20227374, PubMed:22801543)
Tissue Location	Widely expressed, with high levels of expression in heart and lung.

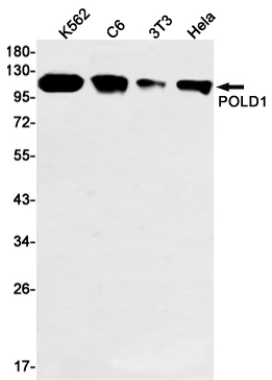
Background

Possesses two enzymatic activities: DNA synthesis (polymerase) and an exonucleolytic activity that degrades single stranded DNA in the 3'- to 5'-direction. Required with its accessory proteins (proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and replication factor C (RFC) or activator 1) for leading strand synthesis. Also involved in completing Okazaki fragments initiated by the DNA polymerase alpha/primase complex.

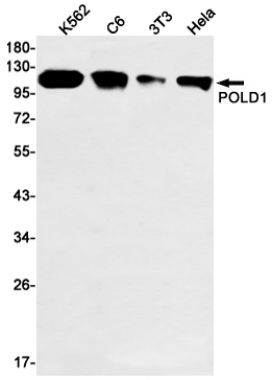
Images

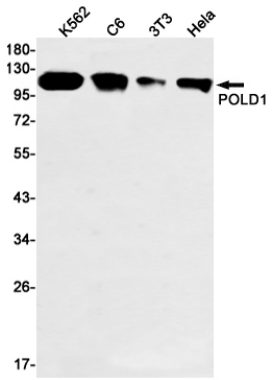


Immunocytochemistry analysis of POLD1 (green) in K562 using POLD1 antibody,and DAPI(blue).



Western blot analysis of POLD1 in K562, C6, 3T3, Hela lysates using POLD1 antibody.





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