

# FEN1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77706

## Product Information

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Application</b>       | WB, IHC-P              |
| <b>Primary Accession</b> | <a href="#">P39748</a> |
| <b>Reactivity</b>        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| <b>Host</b>              | Rabbit                 |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Monoclonal Antibody    |
| <b>Calculated MW</b>     | 42593                  |

## Additional Information

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|--------------------|--|
| <b>Gene ID</b>     | 2237   |
| <b>Other Names</b> | FEN1   |
| <b>Dilution</b>    | WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A  |
| <b>Format</b>      | 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| <b>Storage</b>     | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

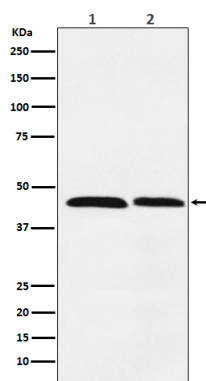
## Protein Information

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|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Name</b>              | FEN1 {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03140}   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>          | RAD2   |
| <b>Function</b>          | Structure-specific nuclease with 5'-flap endonuclease and 5'- 3' exonuclease activities involved in DNA replication and repair. During DNA replication, cleaves the 5'-overhanging flap structure that is generated by displacement synthesis when DNA polymerase encounters the 5'-end of a downstream Okazaki fragment. It enters the flap from the 5'-end and then tracks to cleave the flap base, leaving a nick for ligation. Also involved in the long patch base excision repair (LP-BER) pathway, by cleaving within the apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) site- terminated flap. Acts as a genome stabilization factor that prevents flaps from equilibrating into structures that lead to duplications and deletions. Also possesses 5'-3' exonuclease activity on nicked or gapped double-stranded DNA, and exhibits RNase H activity. Also involved in replication and repair of rDNA and in repairing mitochondrial DNA. |
| <b>Cellular Location</b> | [Isoform 1]: Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Note=Resides mostly in the nucleoli and relocalizes to the nucleoplasm upon DNA damage  |

## Images

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