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POLD1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP92118

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC, ICC, IHF
Primary Accession	P28340
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	CDC2; CRCS10; MDPL; POLD; POLD1;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	123631

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:100
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human POLD1
Description	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.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

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).

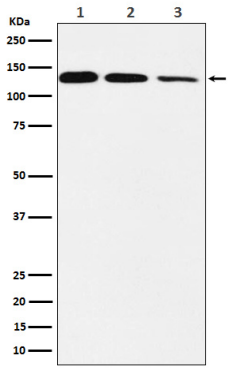
Cellular Location

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.

Images



Western blot analysis of DNA Polymerase delta, catalytic subunit expression in (1) Jurkat cell lysate; (2) Raw264.7 cell lysate; (3) C6 cell lysate.

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