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# PCNA Recombinant Rabbit mAb, Nuclear Loading Control

PCNA Recombinant Rabbit mAb, Nuclear Loading Control
Catalog # AP94695

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF |
| **Primary Accession** | P12004 |
| **Reactivity** | Rat, Human, Mouse |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Recombinant |
| **Calculated MW** | 28769 |
| **Physical State** | Liquid |
| **Immunogen** | A synthesized peptide derived from human PCNA |
| **Epitope Specificity** | 100-160/261 |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Purity** | affinity purified by Protein A |
| **Buffer** | 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| **SUBCELLULAR LOCATION** | Nucleus. Note=Forms nuclear foci representing sites of ongoing DNA replication and vary in morphology and number during S phase. Together with APEX2, is redistributed in discrete nuclear foci in presence of oxidative DNA damaging agents. |
| **DISEASE** | A neurodegenerative disorder due to defects in DNA excision repair. ATLD2 is characterized by developmental delay, ataxia, sensorineural hearing loss, short stature, cutaneous and ocular telangiectasia, and photosensitivity. |
| **Important Note** | This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. |
| **Background Descriptions** | Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) is a 28kDa nuclear protein associated with the cell cycle, a nuclear protein vital for cellular DNA synthesis. Proliferating cell nuclear antigen was originally identified by immunofluorescence as a nuclear protein whose appearance correlated with the proliferate state of the cell. PCNA is required for replication of DNA in vitro and has been identified as the auxiliary protein (cofactor) for DNA polymerase delta. The anti-PCNA antibodies react with the nuclei of proliferating cells. PCNA is essential for cellular DNA synthesis and is also required for the in vitro replication of simian virus 40 (SV40) DNA where it acts to coordinate leading and lagging strand synthesis at the replication fork. The PCNA protein may fulfil several separate roles in the cell nucleus associated with changes in its antigenic structure. |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 5111 |
| **Other Names** | DNA sliding clamp PCNA, Cyclin, Proliferating cell nuclear antigen, PCNA, PCNA |

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| **Dilution** | WB=1:1000-20000,IHC-P=1:200-1000,IHC-F=1:200-1000,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:200-1000,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test |
| **Storage** | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |

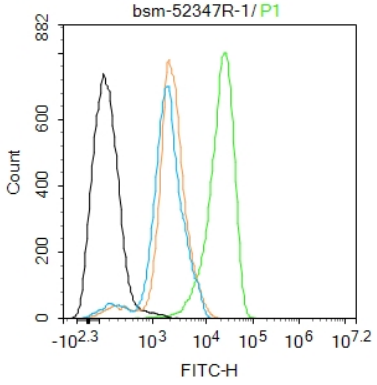
## Protein Information

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| **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

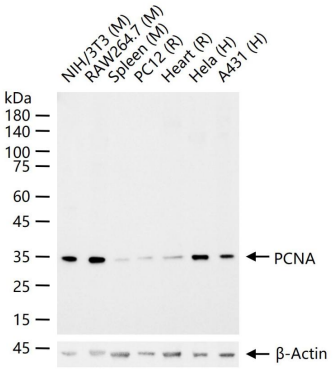
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Images

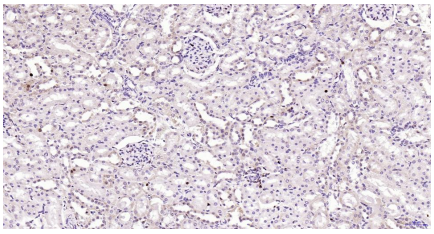



Blank control:Hela.
Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-PCNA antibody (AP94695)
Dilution: 1ug/Test;
Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC
Dilution: 0.5ug/Test.
Protocol
The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20℃.The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein

interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.




25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with PCNA monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (AP94695) at 1:10000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Rat Kidney; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with PCNA Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(AP94695) at 1:800 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Rabbit, SP-0023)and DAB (C-0010) staining.

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