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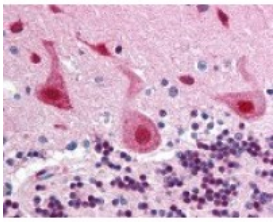
FANCA Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-573



Immunohistochemistry staining of FANCA in cerebellum tissue using FANCA Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Chimpanzee, Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	FANCA antibody can be used in ELISA starting at 1:000 - 1:1000, and immunohistochemistry starting at 20 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	FANCA antibody was raised against amino acids 995-1009 of FANCA (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	0.02 M potassium phosphate, 0.15 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store FANCA antibody at 4 ˚C or -20 ˚C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	FANCA, FA1, FACA, FA-H, Fanconi anemia group A protein, Fanconi anemia, type 1, FA, Protein FACA, FAA, FANCH
ACCESSION NO.:	O15360
PROTEIN GI NO.:	147744560
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	FANCA
GENE ID:	2175

Background

BACKGROUND: FANCA (also called Protein FACA or Fanconi anemia group A protein) is involved in DNA repair, perhaps

specifically with post-replication repair or a cell cycle checkpoint function. FANCA may also be implicated in interstrand DNA cross-link repair and in the maintenance of normal chromosome stability. The Fanconi anemia complementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1 (also called BRCA2), FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, and FANCL. The previously defined group FANCH is the same as FANCA. Fanconi anemia is a genetically heterogeneous recessive disorder characterized by cytogenetic instability, hypersensitivity to DNA crosslinking agents, increased chromosomal breakage, and defective DNA repair. The members of the Fanconi anemia complementation group do not share sequence similarity; they are related by their assembly into a common nuclear protein complex. This gene encodes the protein for complementation group A. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Variant 1 (isoform a) encodes the longest transcript. Variant 2 (isoform b) contains an alternate exon, which results in an early stop codon, compared to variant 1. Isoform b has a shorter C-terminus when compared to isoform a. Mutations in this gene are the most common cause of Fanconi anemia.

December 13, 2016