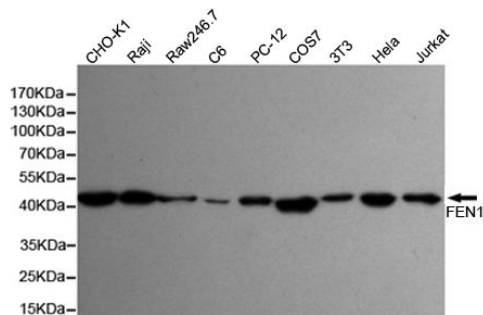




FEN-1

Mouse monoclonal Antibody

#53660

**Catalog Number:** 53660**Amount:** 100µg/100µl**Swiss-Prot No. :** P39748**Gene name:** fen1**Gene id:** 2237**Clone Number:** 7H8-F4-C11**Form of Antibody:** Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.2% sodium azide, 50% glycerol**Storage/Stability:** Store at -20°C/1 year**Immunogen:** Purified recombinant human FEN-1 protein fragments expressed in E.coli**Purification:** affinity-chromatography**Specificity/Sensitivity:** This antibody detects endogenous levels of FEN-1 and does not cross-react with related proteins**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Hamster**Applications:** Predicted MW: 45kd WB: 1:1000 ICC/IF: 1:400

Western blot detection of FEN-1 in HeLa, Jurkat, 3T3, COS7, PC-12, C6, Raw264.7, Raji and CHO-K1 cell lysates using FEN-1 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size: 45KDa. Observed band size: 45KDa.

**Background:**

The protein encoded by this gene removes 5' overhanging flaps in DNA repair and processes the 5' ends of Okazaki fragments in lagging strand DNA synthesis. Direct physical interaction between this protein and AP endonuclease 1 during long-patch base excision repair provides coordinated loading of the proteins onto the substrate, thus passing the substrate from one enzyme to another. The protein is a member of the XPG/RAD2 endonuclease family and is one of ten proteins essential for cell-free DNA replication. DNA secondary structure can inhibit flap processing at certain trinucleotide repeats in a length-dependent manner by concealing the 5' end of the flap that is necessary for both binding and cleavage by the protein encoded by this gene. Therefore, secondary structure can deter the protective function of this protein, leading to site-specific trinucleotide expansions.