

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human RPA2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human RPA2 Leu141-Glu270 Accession # P15927
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

RPA2 (replication protein A 32 kDa subunit; also RFA2 and RPA p34) is a 32 kDa DNA-binding protein that constitutes one of three subunits comprising the PRA heterotrimer complex. In conjunction with 70 kDa RPA1 and 14 kDa RPA3, RPA2 participates in DNA replication, recombination and repair. Human RPA2 is 270 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a Gly/Ser-rich N-terminus (aa 1-33), a DNA-binding domain (aa 43-171) and a protein-interaction C-terminus (aa 187-270). Phosphorylation of the N-terminus on Ser4/8/23/29/33, plus Thr21, regulates RPA complex interactions with DNA repair and replication complexes. There are multiple splice variants. Three contain N-terminal extensions: one shows an 88 aa insertion after Ser4, another shows a 12 aa substitution for aa 1-4, and a third shows a four aa insertion after Ser4. There is also a deletion of aa 93-98, and a potential truncation after Gln175. Over aa 141-270, human RPA2 shares 83% aa identity with mouse RPA2.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc., and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.