

Product datasheet

Anti-PCNA antibody [5E6/2] ab70472

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Overview

Product name	Anti-PCNA antibody [5E6/2]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [5E6/2] to PCNA
Host species	Mouse
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Saccharomyces cerevisiae PCNA. Purified recombinant full length his tagged PCNA from Saccharomyces cerevisiae, produced in Escherichia coli. Database link: P15873

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Constituent: PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	5E6/2
Myeloma	Sp2
Isotype	IgG1

Target

Function	This protein is an auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and is involved in the control of eukaryotic DNA replication by increasing the polymerase's processibility during elongation of the leading strand. 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the PCNA family.
Post-translational modifications	Upon methyl methanesulfonate-induced DNA damage, mono-ubiquitinated by the UBE2B-RAD18 complex on Lys-164. This induces non-canonical polyubiquitination on Lys-164 through 'Lys-63' linkage of ubiquitin moieties by the E2 complex UBE2N-UBE2V2 and the E3 ligases, HLTF, RNF8 and SHPRH, which is required for DNA repair. 'Lys-63' polyubiquitination prevents genomic instability on DNA damage. Monoubiquitination at Lys-164 also takes place in undamaged proliferating cells, and is mediated by the DCX(DTL) complex, leading to enhance PCNA-dependent translesion DNA synthesis. Acetylated in response to UV irradiation. Acetylation disrupts interaction with NUDT15 and promotes degradation.
Cellular localization	Nucleus. 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.

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