

**POLA1 Antibody (N-Term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP22317a**

**Specification**

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**POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P09884</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P33609</a> , <a href="#">O89042</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	165913

**POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5422

**Other Names**

DNA polymerase alpha catalytic subunit, 2.7.7.7, DNA polymerase alpha catalytic subunit p180, POLA1, POLA

**Target/Specificity**

This POLA1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-33 amino acids from the human region of human POLA1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information**

**Name** POLA1

**Synonyms** POLA

**Function** Catalytic subunit of the DNA polymerase alpha complex (also known as the alpha DNA polymerase-primase complex) which plays an essential role in the initiation of DNA synthesis. During the S phase of the cell cycle, the DNA polymerase alpha complex (composed of a catalytic subunit POLA1, a regulatory subunit POLA2 and two primase subunits PRIM1 and PRIM2) is recruited to DNA at the replicative forks via direct interactions with MCM10 and WDHD1. The primase subunit of the polymerase alpha complex initiates DNA synthesis by oligomerising short RNA primers on both leading and lagging strands. These primers are initially extended by the polymerase alpha catalytic subunit and subsequently transferred to polymerase delta and polymerase epsilon for processive synthesis on the lagging and leading strand, respectively. The reason this transfer occurs is because the polymerase alpha has limited processivity and lacks intrinsic 3' exonuclease activity for proofreading error, and therefore is not well suited for replicating long complexes. In the cytosol, responsible for a substantial proportion of the physiological concentration of cytosolic RNA:DNA hybrids, which are necessary to prevent spontaneous activation of type I interferon responses (PubMed:[27019227](#)).

#### Cellular Location

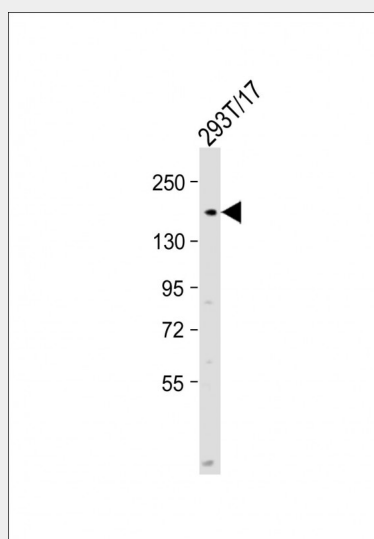
Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=In the cytosol, colocalizes with RNA:DNA hybrids with a speckled pattern

#### POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) - Images



Anti-POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 166 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

### **POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) - Background**

Plays an essential role in the initiation of DNA replication. During the S phase of the cell cycle, the DNA polymerase alpha complex (composed of a catalytic subunit POLA1/p180, a regulatory subunit POLA2/p70 and two primase subunits PRIM1/p49 and PRIM2/p58) is recruited to DNA at the replicative forks via direct interactions with MCM10 and WDHD1. The primase subunit of the polymerase alpha complex initiates DNA synthesis by oligomerising short RNA primers on both leading and lagging strands. These primers are initially extended by the polymerase alpha catalytic subunit and subsequently transferred to polymerase delta and polymerase epsilon for processive synthesis on the lagging and leading strand, respectively. The reason this transfer occurs is because the polymerase alpha has limited processivity and lacks intrinsic 3' exonuclease activity for proofreading error, and therefore is not well suited for replicating long complexes.

### **POLA1 Antibody (N-Term) - References**

- Wong S.W., et al. EMBO J. 7:37-47(1988).
- Pearson B.E., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:2081-2095(1991).
- Hsi K.-L., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 18:6231-6237(1990).
- Smale S.T., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:4077-4087(1986).
- Lee S.S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 92:7882-7886(1995).