

**FANCC Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP9522b****Specification**

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**FANCC Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q00597</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	63429
Antigen Region	527-555

**FANCC Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2176**Other Names**

Fanconi anemia group C protein, Protein FACC, FANCC, FAC, FACC

**Target/Specificity**

This FANCC antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 527-555 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human FANCC.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:25  
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100  
FC~~1:10~50

**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**

FANCC Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FANCC Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** FANCC

### Synonyms FAC, FACC

**Function** DNA repair protein that may operate in a postreplication repair or a cell cycle checkpoint function. May be implicated in interstrand DNA cross-link repair and in the maintenance of normal chromosome stability. Upon IFNG induction, may facilitate STAT1 activation by recruiting STAT1 to IFNGR1.

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=The major form is nuclear. The minor form is cytoplasmic

### Tissue Location

Ubiquitous.

### FANCC Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

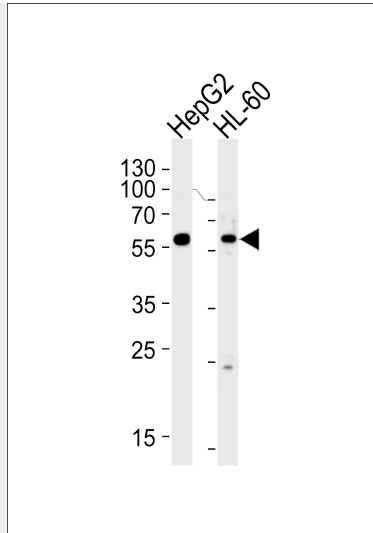
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

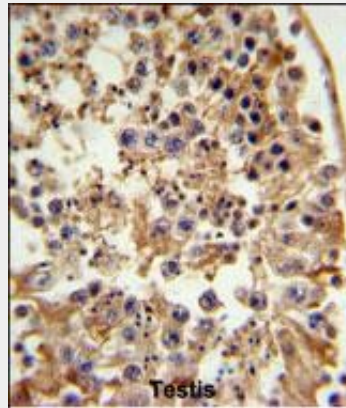
### FANCC Antibody (C-term) - Images



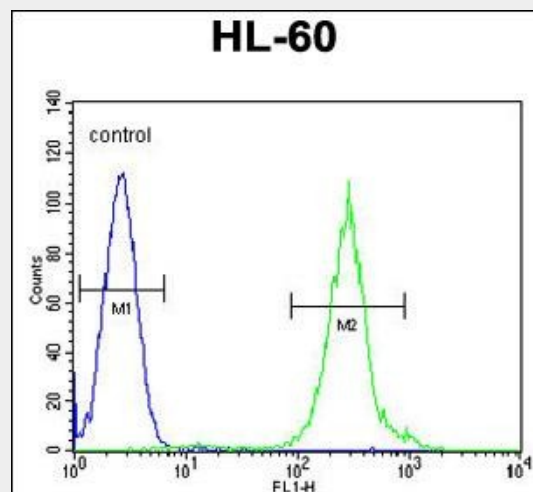
Immunofluorescent analysis of U251 cells, using FANCC Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP9522b). AP9522b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2,HL-60 cell line (from left to right),using FANCC Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP9522b).AP9522b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.Lysates at 35ug per lane.



FANCC Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP9522b) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the FANCC Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



FANCC Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP9522b) flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit

secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

### **FANCC Antibody (C-term) - Background**

The Fanconi anemia complementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1 (also called BRCA2), FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCJ (also called BRIP1), FANCL, FANCM and FANCN (also called PALB2). 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 protein is for complementation group C.

### **FANCC Antibody (C-term) - References**

- Barroso, E., et al. Breast Cancer Res. Treat. 118(3):655-660(2009)
- McWilliams, R.R., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 18(9):2549-2552(2009)
- Michiels, S., et al. Carcinogenesis 30(5):763-768(2009)
- Palmieri, R.T., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 17(12):3567-3572(2008)
- Sinha, S., et al. Mol. Cancer 7, 84 (2008) :