

Anti-Human FANCC (RABBIT) Antibody
FANCC Antibody
Catalog # ASR5265

Specification

Anti-Human FANCC (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 63 kDa in size corresponding to FANCC by western blotting in the appropriate human tissue.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region near amino acids 80-115 of Human FANCC.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Human FANCC (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2176

Other Names
2176

Purity

This affinity-purified antibody is directed against human FANCC protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross reactivity with FANCC protein from human and chimpanzee based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Reactivity against homologues from other sources is not known.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Human FANCC (RABBIT) Antibody - 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

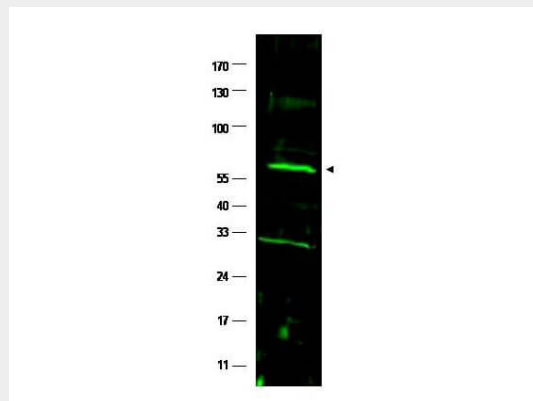
Ubiquitous.

Anti-Human FANCC (RABBIT) Antibody - 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](#)

Anti-Human FANCC (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's affinity purified anti-FANCC antibody shows detection of a band at ~63 kDa (arrowhead) corresponding to FANCC present in a HeLa whole cell lysate (p/n W09-000-364). The identity of the lower molecular weight band is unknown. Approximately 35

μ g of lysate was separated by 4-20% Tris Glycine SDS-PAGE. After blocking, the membrane was probed overnight at 4°C with the primary antibody diluted to 1:1,500 in PBS supplemented with 1% normal goat serum and 0.1% BLOTTO (p/n B501-0500). The membrane was washed and reacted with a 1:10,000 dilution of IRDye™ 800 conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit IgG [H&L] (p/n 611-132-122) for 45 min at room temperature (800 nm channel, green). Molecular weight estimation was made by comparison to prestained MW markers (indicated at left). IRDye™ 800 fluorescence image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by LI-COR. IRDye is a trademark of LI-COR, Inc. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

Anti-Human FANCC (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

FANCC (also called Protein FACC or Fanconi Anemia Group C protein) is involved in DNA repair, perhaps specifically with post-replication repair or a cell cycle checkpoint function. FANCC may also be implicated in interstrand DNA cross-link repair and in the maintenance of normal chromosome stability. FANCC belongs to the multi-subunit Fanconi Anemia (FA) complex composed of FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCL/PHF9 and FANCM. FANCC is mainly found within the nucleus although some protein is localized in the cytoplasm. This protein is ubiquitously expressed. Defects in FANCC are a cause of Fanconi anemia (FA). FA is a genetically heterogeneous, autosomal 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 gene encodes the protein for complementation group C.