

Anti-FANCF (RABBIT) Antibody
FANCF Antibody
Catalog # ASR5267

Specification

Anti-FANCF (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 42 kDa in size corresponding to FANCF 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 amino acid sequence of human FANCF.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-FANCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2188

Other Names
2188

Purity

This affinity purified antibody is directed against human FANCF protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with FANCF 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-FANCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name FANCF

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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

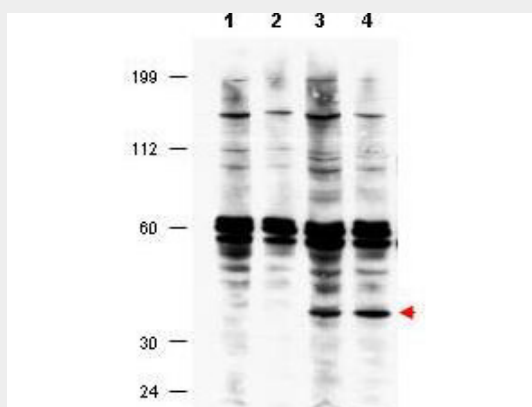
Nucleus

Anti-FANCF (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-FANCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's affinity purified anti-FANCF antibody shows detection of FANCF present in a lysate prepared from a Fanconi anemia complementation group F patient lymphoblast after retroviral correction using hFANCF cDNA (lanes 3 and 4). This band (indicated by arrowhead) is approximately 42.3 kDa in size. The band is not detected in FA-F a lymphoblast lysate that is not corrected for the deletion and does not express the FANCF protein (lanes 1 and 2). Lanes 2 and 4 represent lysates taken from lymphoblasts after 40 J/m² UV irradiation, whereas lanes 1 and 3 received no irradiation. No apparent difference was noted upon irradiation. The strong band at ~60kDa appears to be non-specific. Personal communication, N. Howlett, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI.

Anti-FANCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

FANCF (also called Protein FAF1 or Fanconi Anemia Group F protein) is involved in DNA repair, perhaps specifically with post-replication repair or a cell cycle checkpoint function. FANCF has also been implicated in interstrand DNA cross-link repair and in the maintenance of normal chromosome stability. FANCF belongs to the multi-subunit Fanconi Anemia (FA) complex composed of FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCL/PHF9 and FANCM. The complex is not found in FA patients. FANCF is found within the nucleus. Defects in FANCF include Fanconi Anemia - Complementation Group F and Fanconi Anemia - Complementation Group A. Anti-FANCF antibody is useful for researchers interested in Ubiquitin, DNA repair, BRCA1, and Cell cycle checkpoint research.