

Anti-POLB (DNA polymerase beta) (RABBIT) Antibody POLB Antibody Catalog # ASR5510

Specification

Anti-POLB (DNA polymerase beta) (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host Conjugate Target Species Reactivity Clonality Application Application Note	Rabbit Unconjugated Human Human Polyclonal WB, E, I, LCI This affinity purified POLß antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 38.1 kDa in size corresponding to POLß by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
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 a region near the C-terminus of the POLß protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-POLB (DNA polymerase beta) (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5423

Other Names 5423

Purity

This product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. This antibody reacts with overexpressed and endogenous POLß protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest reactivity with POLß from human, bovine, and Xenopus laevis based on a 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with POLß from other sources has not been determined.

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-POLB (DNA polymerase beta) (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name POLB

Function

Repair polymerase that plays a key role in base-excision repair (PubMed:10556592, PubMed:9207062, PubMed:9572863). During this process, the damaged base is excised by specific DNA glycosylases, the DNA backbone is nicked at the abasic site by an apurinic/apyrimidic (AP) endonuclease, and POLB removes 5'-deoxyribose-phosphate from the preincised AP site acting as a 5'-deoxyribose-phosphate lyase (5'-dRP lyase); through its DNA polymerase activity, it adds one nucleotide to the 3' end of the arising single-nucleotide gap (PubMed:10556592, PubMed:17526740, PubMed:9556598, PubMed:9572863, PubMed:9614142). Conducts 'gap-filling' DNA synthesis in a stepwise distributive fashion rather than in a processive fashion as for other DNA polymerases. It is also able to cleave sugar-phosphate bonds 3' to an intact AP site, acting as an AP lyase (PubMed:9614142).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Cytoplasmic in normal conditions. Translocates to the nucleus following DNA damage

Anti-POLB (DNA polymerase beta) (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-POLB (DNA polymerase beta) (RABBIT) Antibody - Images





Western Blot of Rabbit Anti-POLß (DNA polymerase beta) Antibody (600-401-C65). Lane 1: LN428 FLAG POLß (control). Lane 2: A172 (p/n W09-001-GL5). Load: 35 μ g per lane. Primary antibody: POLß antibody at 1:2000 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: IRDye800TM goat anti-rabbit at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO (p/n B501-0500) overnight at 4°C. Predicted/Observed size: ~40 kDa, ~40 kDa. Other band(s): unknown band ~75 kDa.

Anti-POLB (DNA polymerase beta) (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

The POLß protein belongs to the DNA polymerase type-X family. It is a DNA polymerase involved in gap-filling DNA synthesis or base excision and repair in a stepwise distributive fashion unlike other DNA polymerases. It is required for DNA maintenance, replication, recombination, and drug resistance. It is normally found as a monomer, in the cytoplasm and it translocates to the nucleus upon DNA damage.