

Product name:	RFC2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN17049
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RFC2. AA range:131-180
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300
Molecular Weight:	40kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

This gene encodes a member of the activator 1 small subunits family. The elongation of primed DNA templates by DNA polymerase delta and epsilon requires the action of the accessory proteins, proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and replication factor C (RFC). Replication factor C, also called activator 1, is a protein complex consisting of five distinct subunits. This gene encodes the 40 kD subunit, which has been shown to be responsible for binding ATP and may help promote cell survival. Disruption of this gene is associated with Williams syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. A pseudogene of this gene has been defined on chromosome 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],disease:Haploinsufficiency of RFC2 may be the cause of certain cardiovascular and musculo-skeletal abnormalities observed in Williams-Beuren syndrome (WBS), a rare developmental disorder. It is a contiguous gene deletion syndrome involving genes from chromosome band 7q11.23.,function:The elongation of primed DNA templates by DNA polymerase delta and epsilon requires the action of the accessory proteins proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and activator 1. This subunit binds ATP.,similarity:Belongs to the activator 1 small subunits family.,subunit:Heterotetramer of subunits RFC2, RFC3, RFC4 and RFC5 that can form a complex either with RFC1 or with RAD17. The former interacts with PCNA in the presence of ATP, while the latter has ATPase activity but is not stimulated by PCNA. RFC2 also interacts with PRKAR1A; the complex may be involved in cell survival.,