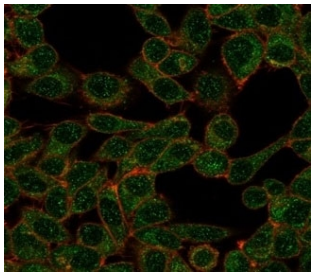
CHRAC17 Antibody / POLE3 [clone PCRP-POLE3-3D3] (V9418)

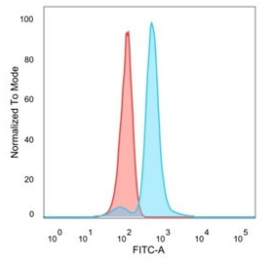
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9418-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9418-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9418SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

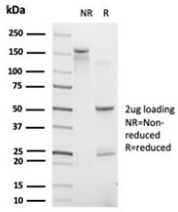
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Clone Name	PCRP-POLE3-3D3
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q9NRF9
Localization	Nucleus, Cytoplasm
Applications	ELISA (order BSA-free Format For Coating) : Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CHRAC17 antibody is available for research use only.



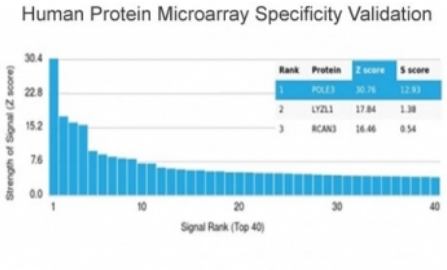
Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells using CHRAC17 antibody (green, clone PCRP-POLE3-3D3) and phalloidin (red).



FACS staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with CHRAC17 antibody (blue, clone PCRP-POLE3-3D3), and unstained cells (red).



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CHRAC17 antibody (clone PCRP-POLE3-3D3) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CHRAC17 antibody (clone PCRP-POLE3-3D3). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the PCRP-POLE3-3D3 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.

Description

DNA replication is initiated by the binding of initiation factors to the origin of replication. Nucleosomes inhibit access to the replication machinery at these origin sequences. Nucleosome remodeling factors increase the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA to transcriptional regulators. CHRAC15 and CHRAC17 are subunits of the nucleosomal remodeling factor CHRAC (chromatin accessibility complex), which increases the accessibility of nucleosomal DNA in an ATP-dependent manner. Unlike other known chromatin remodeling factors, CHRAC also functions during chromatin assembly by using ATP to convert irregular chromatin into a regular array of nucleosomes with even spacing. This conversion process occurs when CHRAC organizes randomly deposited histones into a regularly spaced array. In the presence of CHRAC, the nucleosomal ATPase ISWI catalyzes several ATP-dependent transitions of chromatin structure.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CHRAC17 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human POLE3 protein was used as the immunogen for the CHRAC17 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the CHRAC17 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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