Human RPA34 (RPA2) (NM_002946) Protein Cat. No. PME33159



PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	RPA34
Synonyms	REPA2; RP-A p32; RP-A p34; RPA32
Description	Recombinant protein of human replication protein A2, 32kDa (RPA2)
Delivery	2-3 weeks
Uniprot ID	P15927
Expression Host	HEK293T
Tag	C-Myc/DDK
Molecular Characterization	N/A
Molecular Weight	29.1 kDa
Purity	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Formulation & Reconstitution	25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol
Storage & Shipping	Store at -80°C.
Background	Replication Protein A (RPA) complex, which binds to single-stranded DNA (ssDNA), forming a nucleoprotein complex that plays an important role in DNA metabolism, being involved in DNA replication, repair, recombination, telomere maintenance, and co-ordinating the cellular response to DNA damage through activation of the ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3-related protein (ATR) kinase. The RPA complex protects single-stranded DNA from nucleases, prevents formation of secondary structures that would interfere with repair, and co-ordinates the recruitment and departure of different genome maintenance factors. The heterotrimeric complex has two different modes of ssDNA binding, a low- affinity and high-affinity mode, determined by which oligonucleotide/oligosaccharide-binding (OB) domains of the complex are utilized, and differing in the length of DNA bound. This subunit contains a single OB domain that participates in high-affinity DNA binding and also contains a winged helix domain at its carboxy terminus, which interacts with many genome maintenance protein. Post-translational modifications of the RPA complex also plays a role in co-ordinating different damage response pathways. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2017]
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated

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