

# Anti-RAD1 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: K110365P

## Summary:

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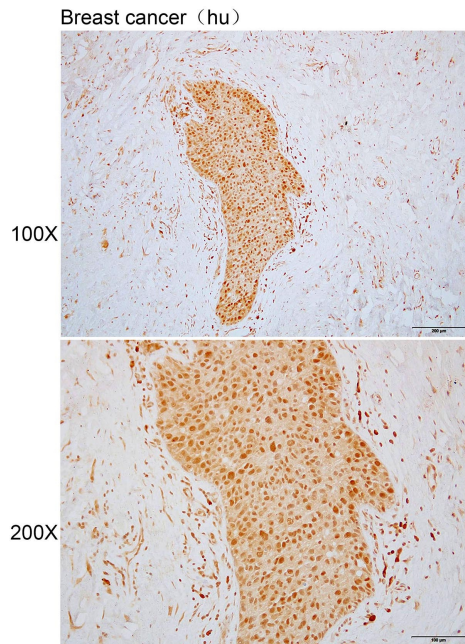
<b>【Product name】</b> : Anti-RAD1 antibody	<b>【Source】</b> : Rabbit
<b>【Isotype】</b> : IgG	<b>【Species reactivity】</b> : Human Mouse Rat
<b>【Swiss Prot】</b> : O60671	<b>【Gene ID】</b> : 5810
<b>【Calculated】</b> : MW:8/28/32kDa	
<b>【Purification】</b> : Affinity purification	
<b>【Tested applications】</b> : WB	
<b>【Recommended dilution】</b> : IHC 1:100-300.	
<b>【IHC Positive sample】</b> : Human breast cancer	
<b>【Subcellular location】</b> : Nucleus	
<b>【Immunogen】</b> : Recombinant protein of human RAD1	
<b>【Storage】</b> : Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C	

## Background:

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Component of the 9-1-1 cell-cycle checkpoint response complex that plays a major role in DNA repair. The 9-1-1 complex is recruited to DNA lesion upon damage by the RAD17-replication factor C (RFC) clamp loader complex. Acts then as a sliding clamp platform on DNA for several proteins involved in long-patch base excision repair (LP-BER). The 9-1-1 complex stimulates DNA polymerase beta (POLB) activity by increasing its affinity for the 3'-OH end of the primer-template and stabilizes POLB to those sites where LP-BER proceeds; endonuclease FEN1 cleavage activity on substrates with double, nick, or gap flaps of distinct sequences and lengths; and DNA ligase I (LIG1) on long-patch base excision repair substrates. The 9-1-1 complex is necessary for the recruitment of RHNO1 to sites of double-stranded breaks (DSB) occurring during the S phase. Isoform 1 possesses 3'->5' double stranded DNA exonuclease activity.

## Verified picture



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded  
Human breast cancer using RAD1 antibody diluted  
at 1:100