



# POLH rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES10930

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	POLH rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	POLH Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	DNA polymerase eta (EC 2.7.7.7) (RAD30 homolog A) (Xeroderma pigmentosum variant type protein)
<b>Gene Name</b>	POLH RAD30 RAD30A XPV
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus . Binding to ubiquitinated PCNA mediates colocalization to replication foci during DNA replication and persists at sites of stalled replication forks following UV irradiation (PubMed:12606586, PubMed:16357261, PubMed:24553286). After UV irradiation, recruited to DNA damage sites within 1 hour, to a maximum of about 80%; this recruitment may not be not restricted to cells active in DNA replication (PubMed:22801543). Colocalizes with TRAIIP to nuclear foci (PubMed:24553286). .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	78kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	5429
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q9Y253





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## Alternative Names Background

This gene encodes a member of the Y family of specialized DNA polymerases. It copies undamaged DNA with a lower fidelity than other DNA-directed polymerases. However, it accurately replicates UV-damaged DNA; when thymine dimers are present, this polymerase inserts the complementary nucleotides in the newly synthesized DNA, thereby bypassing the lesion and suppressing the mutagenic effect of UV-induced DNA damage. This polymerase is thought to be involved in hypermutation during immunoglobulin class switch recombination. Mutations in this gene result in XPV, a variant type of xeroderma pigmentosum. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],



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