

# PCNA Antibody [Knockout Validated]

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AM8545b

## Product Information

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Application	WB, FC, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P12004</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P61258</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	1655CT506.10.26
Calculated MW	28769

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	5111
Other Names	Proliferating cell nuclear antigen, PCNA, Cyclin, PCNA
Target/Specificity	This PCNA antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein of human PCNA.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25 IHC-P~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	PCNA Antibody [Knockout Validated] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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Name	PCNA
Function	Confers DNA tethering and processivity to DNA polymerases and other proteins (PubMed: <a href="#">24695737</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">24939902</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">35585232</a> ). Auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and epsilon, is involved in the control of DNA replication by increasing the polymerases' processivity during elongation of the leading strand (PubMed: <a href="#">35585232</a> ). Induces a robust

stimulatory effect on the 3'-5' exonuclease and 3'-phosphodiesterase, but not apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, APEX2 activities. Has to be loaded onto DNA in order to be able to stimulate APEX2. Plays a key role in DNA damage response (DDR) by being conveniently positioned at the replication fork to coordinate DNA replication with DNA repair and DNA damage tolerance pathways (PubMed:[24939902](#)). Acts as a loading platform to recruit DDR proteins that allow completion of DNA replication after DNA damage and promote postreplication repair: monoubiquitinated PCNA leads to recruitment of translesion (TLS) polymerases, while 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of PCNA is involved in error-free pathway and employs recombination mechanisms to synthesize across the lesion (PubMed:[24695737](#)).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Note=Colocalizes with CREBBP, EP300 and POLD1 to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:24939902). Forms nuclear foci representing sites of ongoing DNA replication and vary in morphology and number during S phase (PubMed:15543136). Co-localizes with SMARCA5/SNF2H and BAZ1B/WSTF at replication foci during S phase (PubMed:15543136). Together with APEX2, is redistributed in discrete nuclear foci in presence of oxidative DNA damaging agents

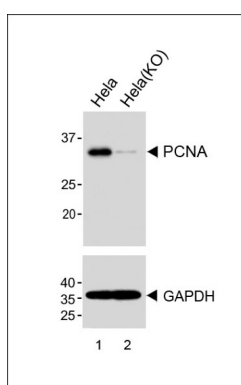
## Background

Auxiliary protein of DNA polymerase delta and is involved in the control of eukaryotic DNA replication by increasing the polymerase's processibility during elongation of the leading strand. Induces a robust stimulatory effect on the 3'-5' exonuclease and 3'-phosphodiesterase, but not apurinic-apyrimidinic (AP) endonuclease, APEX2 activities. Has to be loaded onto DNA in order to be able to stimulate APEX2. Plays a key role in DNA damage response (DDR) by being conveniently positioned at the replication fork to coordinate DNA replication with DNA repair and DNA damage tolerance pathways. Acts as a loading platform to recruit DDR proteins that allow completion of DNA replication after DNA damage and promote postreplication repair: Monoubiquitinated PCNA leads to recruitment of translesion (TLS) polymerases, while 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of PCNA is involved in error-free pathway and employs recombination mechanisms to synthesize across the lesion.

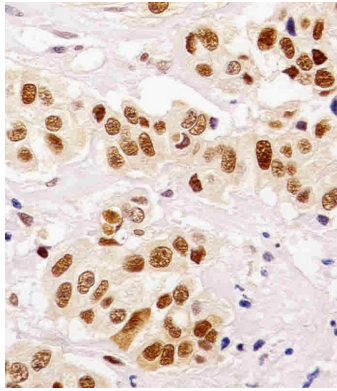
## References

- Almendral J.M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:1575-1579(1987).  
 Travali S.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 264:7466-7472(1989).  
 Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
 Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 414:865-871(2001).  
 Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

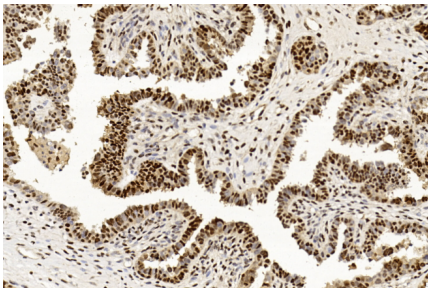
## Images



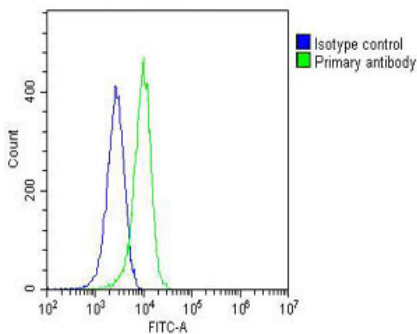
All lanes : Anti-PCNA Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution (upper)  
 Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: HeLa-Knockout  
 Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1613) at 1/8000 dilution. Predicted band size : 28 kDa



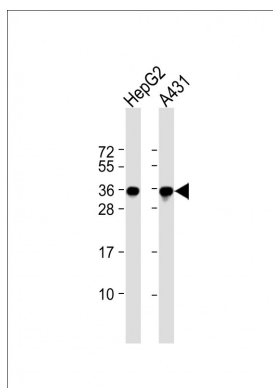
AM8545b staining PCNA in human breast carcinoma tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Ovarian cancer section using Pink1(Cat#AM8545b). AM8545b was diluted at 1:2000 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with AM8545b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AM8545b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Mouse IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OJ192088) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was mouse IgG1 (1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.



All lanes : Anti-PCNA Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 29 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

## Citations

- [Circ\\_0046599 Promotes the Development of Hepatocellular Carcinoma by Regulating the miR-1258/RPN2 Network](#)