

# PCNA Mouse mAb, Nuclear Loading Control

PCNA Mouse mAb, Nuclear Loading Control  
Catalog # AP93987

## Product Information

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| <b>Application</b>          | WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF   |
| <b>Primary Accession</b>    | <a href="#">P12004</a>   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>           | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| <b>Host</b>                 | Mouse  |
| <b>Clonality</b>            | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Calculated MW</b>        | 28769  |
| <b>Physical State</b>       | Liquid   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>            | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PCNA   |
| <b>Isotype</b>              | IgG  |
| <b>Purity</b>               | affinity purified by Protein G   |
| <b>Buffer</b>               | 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  |
| <b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b> | Nucleus. Note=Forms nuclear foci representing sites of ongoing DNA replication and vary in morphology and number during S phase. Together with APEX2, is redistributed in discrete nuclear foci in presence of oxidative DNA damaging agents.<br>Belongs to the PCNA family.<br>Homotrimer (PubMed:24939902).Interacts with p300/EP300; the interaction occurs on chromatin in UV-irradiated damaged cells (PubMed:24939902).Interacts with CREBBP (via transactivation domain and C-terminus); the interaction occurs on chromatin in UV-irradiated damaged cells (PubMed:24939902).Directly interacts with POLD1, POLD3 and POLD4 subunits of the DNA polymerase delta complex, POLD3 being the major interacting partner; the interaction with POLD3 is inhibited by CDKN1A/p21(CIP1) (PubMed:11595739, PubMed:16510448, PubMed:22148433, PubMed:24939902).Forms a complex with activator 1 heteropentamer in the presence of ATP. Interacts with EXO1, POLH, POLK, DNMT1, ERCC5, FEN1, CDC6 and POLDIP2 (PubMed:9305916, PubMed:9302295, PubMed:9566895, PubMed:11784855, PubMed:12522211, PubMed:15225546, PubMed:15149598, PubMed:24911150, PubMed:15616578).Interacts with APEX2; this interaction is triggered by reactive oxygen species and increased by misincorporation of uracil in nuclear DNA (PubMed:11376153, PubMed:19443450).Forms a ternary complex with DNNTIP2 and core histone (PubMed:12786946).Interacts with KCTD10 and PPP1R15A (By similarity).Interacts with SMARCA5/SNF2H (PubMed:15543136).Interacts with BAZ1B/WSTF; the interaction is direct and is required for BAZ1B/WSTF binding to replication foci during S phase (PubMed:15543136).Interacts with HLTF and SHPRH (PubMed:17130289, PubMed:18316726, PubMed:18719106).Interacts with NUDT15; this interaction is disrupted in response to UV irradiation and acetylation (PubMed:19419956).Interacts with CDKN1A/p21(CIP1) and CDT1; interacts via their PIP-box which also recruits the DCX(DTL) complex. The interaction with CDKN1A inhibits POLD3 binding (PubMed:11595739, PubMed:16949367, PubMed:18794347, PubMed:18703516).Interacts with DDX11 |
| <b>SIMILARITY</b>           |  |
| <b>SUBUNIT</b>              |  |

(PubMed:18499658).Interacts with EGFR; positively regulates PCNA (PubMed:17115032).Interacts with PARPBP (PubMed:22153967).Interacts (when ubiquitinated) with SPRTN; leading to enhance RAD18-mediated PCNA ubiquitination (PubMed:22681887, PubMed:27084448).Interacts (when polyubiquitinated) with ZRANB3 (PubMed:22704558, PubMed:22705370, PubMed:22759634).Interacts with SMARCAD1 (PubMed:21549307).Interacts with CDKN1C (PubMed:22634751).Interacts with PCLAF (via PIP-box) (PubMed:21628590, PubMed:23000965).Interacts with RTEL1 (via PIP-box); the interaction is direct and essential for the suppression of telomere fragility (PubMed:24115439).Interacts with FAM111A (via PIP-box); the interaction is direct and required for PCNA loading on chromatin binding (PubMed:24561620).Interacts with LIG1 (PubMed:24911150).Interacts with SETMAR (PubMed:20457750).Interacts with ANKRD17 (PubMed:23711367).Interacts with FBXO18/FBH1 (via PIP-box); the interaction recruits the DCX(DTL) complex and promotes ubiquitination and degradation of FBXO18/FBH1 (PubMed:23677613).Interacts with POLN (PubMed:19995904).Interacts with SDE2 (via PIP-box); the interaction is direct and prevents ultraviolet light induced monoubiquitination (PubMed:27906959).Component of the replisome complex composed of at least DONSON, MCM2, MCM7, PCNA and TICRR; interaction at least with PCNA occurs during DNA replication (PubMed:28191891).Interacts with MAPK15; the interaction is chromatin binding dependent and prevents MDM2-mediated PCNA destruction by inhibiting the association of PCNA with MDM2 (PubMed:20733054).Interacts with PARP10 (via PIP-box) (PubMed:24695737).Interacts with DDI2 (PubMed:29290612).Interacts with HMCES (via PIP-box) (PubMed:30554877).Interacts with TRAIP (via PIP-box) (PubMed:27462463, PubMed:26711499).Interacts with UHRF2 (PubMed:28951215).Interacts with ALKBH2; this interaction is enhanced during the S-phase of the cell cycle. Interacts with ATAD5; the interaction promotes USP1-mediated PCNA deubiquitination (PubMed:20147293).By Similarity51 Publications(Microbial infection) Interacts with herpes virus 8 protein LANA1.

## Post-translational modifications

Following DNA damage, can be either monoubiquitinated to stimulate direct bypass of DNA lesions by specialized DNA polymerases or polyubiquitinated to promote recombination-dependent DNA synthesis across DNA lesions by template switching mechanisms. Following induction of replication stress, monoubiquitinated by the UBE2B-RAD18 complex on Lys-164, leading to recruit translesion (TLS) polymerases, which are able to synthesize across DNA lesions in a potentially error-prone manner. An error-free pathway also exists and requires non-canonical polyubiquitination on Lys-164 through 'Lys-63' linkage of ubiquitin moieties by the E2 complex UBE2N-UBE2V2 and the E3 ligases, HLT, RNF8 and SHPRH. This error-free pathway, also known as template switching, employs recombination mechanisms to synthesize across the lesion, using as a template the undamaged, newly synthesized strand of the sister chromatid. Monoubiquitination at Lys-164 also takes place in undamaged proliferating cells, and is mediated by the DCX(DTL) complex, leading to enhance PCNA-dependent translesion DNA synthesis. Sumoylated during S phase.Acetylated in response to UV irradiation. Acetylation disrupts interaction with NUDT15 and promotes degradation.Phosphorylated.

## DISEASE

Phosphorylation at Tyr-211 by EGFR stabilizes chromatin-associated PCNA. A neurodegenerative disorder due to defects in DNA excision repair. ATLD2 is characterized by developmental delay, ataxia, sensorineural hearing loss, short stature, cutaneous and ocular telangiectasia, and photosensitivity.

## Important Note

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Background Descriptions

Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) is a 28kDa nuclear protein associated with the cell cycle, a nuclear protein vital for cellular DNA synthesis. Proliferating cell nuclear antigen was originally identified by immunofluorescence as a nuclear protein whose appearance correlated with the proliferate state of the cell. PCNA is required for replication of DNA in

vitro and has been identified as the auxiliary protein (cofactor) for DNA polymerase delta. The anti-PCNA antibodies react with the nuclei of proliferating cells. PCNA is essential for cellular DNA synthesis and is also required for the in vitro replication of simian virus 40 (SV40) DNA where it acts to coordinate leading and lagging strand synthesis at the replication fork. The PCNA protein may fulfil several separate roles in the cell nucleus associated with changes in its antigenic structure.

## Additional Information

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|--------------------|---|
| <b>Gene ID</b>     | 5111  |
| <b>Other Names</b> | Proliferating cell nuclear antigen, PCNA, Cyclin, PCNA  |
| <b>Dilution</b>    | WB=1:5000-10000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1:50-200  |
| <b>Storage</b>     | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |

## Protein Information

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|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Name</b>              | PCNA   |
| <b>Function</b>          | 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: <a href="#">24939902</a> ). 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: <a href="#">24695737</a> ). |
| <b>Cellular Location</b> | 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   |

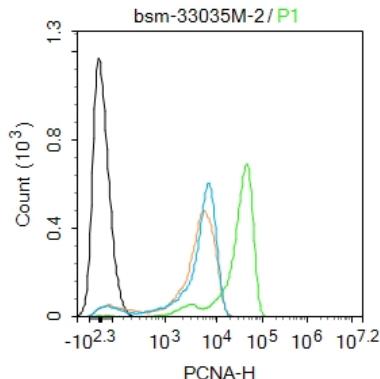
## Background

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immunofluorescence as a nuclear protein whose appearance correlated with the proliferate state of the cell. PCNA is required for replication of DNA in vitro and has been identified as the auxiliary protein (cofactor) for DNA polymerase delta. The anti-PCNA antibodies react with the nuclei of proliferating cells. PCNA is essential for cellular DNA synthesis and is also required for the in vitro replication of simian virus 40 (SV40) DNA where it acts to coordinate leading and lagging strand synthesis at the replication fork. The PCNA protein may fulfil several separate roles in the cell nucleus associated with changes in its antigenic structure.

## Images



Blank control:Jurkat.

Primary Antibody (green line): Mouse Anti-PCNA antibody (AP93987)

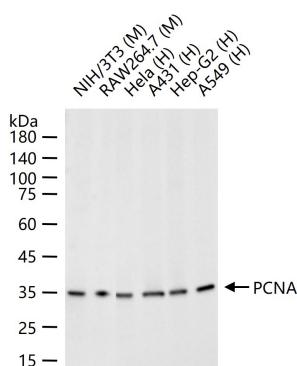
Dilution: 1:50;

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC

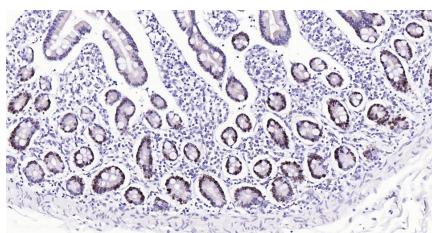
Dilution: 0.5ug/Test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C.The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with PCNA monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (AP93987) at 1:5000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Duodenum; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with PCNA(Nuclear Loading Control) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(AP93987) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Mouse, sp-0024) and DAB (C-0010) staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.