

fance

Fanconi anaemia (FA) is a disease characterized by progressive bone marrow failure, developmental defects, and cancer predisposition. Hypersensitivity to DNA cross-linking agents such as mitomycin C (MMC) is a characteristic feature of FA cells. Somatic cell hybridization studies have revealed that FA is genetically heterogeneous, comprising at least eleven complementation groups. Nine FA genes have been identified so far: FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1/BRCA2, FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG and FANCL.

The FA proteins are members of a multi-component pathway that functions to maintain genomic integrity, in which an important role has been assigned to FANCD2, whose activation is one of the key events in the DNA damage response induced by MMC or ionizing irradiation.

Anti-Human FANCC (NT), polyclonal

Research Applications

IP-Western: dilute 1:500-1:1000 to visualize FANCC previously immunoprecipitated using monoclonal anti-FANCC, clone 8F3 (Cat. #ABM-6204)

Immunofluorescence: recommended

Product Description

Host / Ig Type: rabbit IgG
Purification: whole antiserum
Immunogen: GST-fusion protein: AA residues 6-105 of human FANCC

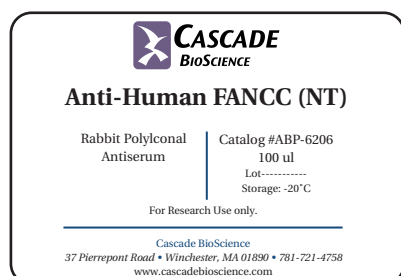


Specificity: recognizes FANCC at ~63 kDa
Reactivity: human
Storage: -20° C
Stability: 2 years

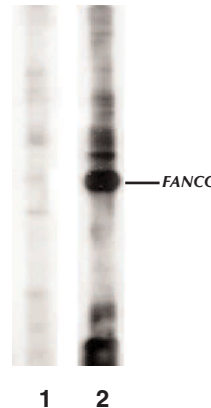
Catalog Information

Catalog Number: ABP-6205
Volume: 100 microliters
Price: \$295

Label Sample



Quality Control and Comparative Analyses



Immunoblot:

Cells overexpressing Flag-epitope-tagged FANCC probed with pre-immune serum (lane 1) and polyclonal anti-FANCC (Cat. #ABP-6265; lane 2). The blot was also probed with a flag antibody to confirm detection of Flag-FANCC.

Antibody is recommended for use in IP-Westerns to visualize previously immunoprecipitated FANCC.



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