products@immunoprecise.com
www.immunoprecise.com

Product Name
Monoclonal Human anti-SprT-like N-terminal domain Immunoglobulin

CAT No.
MQR 2.3601

LOT No.
19045

Quantity
100 µg
Edition: September 11, 2019

Intended use
This product is for research use only. NOT for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
This product is tested for use in enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and immunoprecipitation (IP).

Reagent provided
The antibody is supplied in PBS.

Isotype
Human IgG1κ

Immunogen
SprT-like N-terminal domain. Domain: 1-216 of 489.

Specificity
Specificity has been tested in ELISA (figure 1) and IP-MS.

Purity
Protein A purified.

Disclaimer
The antibody is for R&D use only. NOT for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Precautions
1. For professional users.
2. As with any product derived from biological sources, proper handling procedures should be used.
3. The product may be used in different techniques and in combination with different sample types and materials, therefore each individual laboratory should validate the applied test system.

Preparation of the antibody
Use antibody as supplied.

Storage/Stability
Store at -20°C. After first time use, store at 4°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Application guidelines
ELISA: 1:1000 – 1:5000
IP: 2 µg/ml

Other applications: since applications vary, optimum working dilution of the product should be determined in the appropriate assay.
Unless the stability in the actual test system has been established, it is recommended to dilute the product immediately before use.

Relevance
Regulator of UV-induced DNA damage response: acts as a 'reader' of ubiquitinated PCNA that enhances RAD18-mediated PCNA ubiquitination and translesion DNA synthesis (TLS). Recruited to sites of UV damage and interacts with ubiquitinated PCNA and RAD18, the E3 ubiquitin ligase that monoubiquitinates PCNA. Facilitates chromatin association of RAD18 and is required for efficient PCNA monoubiquitination, promoting a feed-forward loop to enhance PCNA ubiquitination and translesion DNA synthesis. Acts as a regulator of TLS by recruiting VCP/p97 to sites of DNA damage, possibly leading to extraction of DNA polymerase eta (POLH) by VCP/p97 to prevent excessive translesion DNA synthesis and limit the incidence of mutations induced by DNA damage.[1]

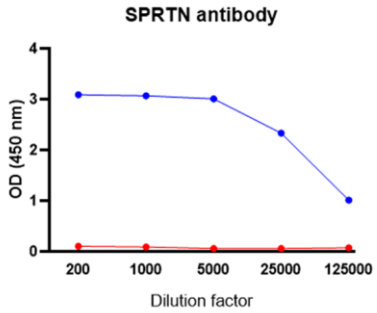

Figure 1: Specificity of anti-SPRTN (MQR2.3601), determined by ELISA. Antibody stock 1.78 mg/ml) diluted in PBS containing 0.05% tween-20 and 1% BSA was tested on human SprT-like N-terminal domain (in blue) and non-target protein (in red)..

References
1) https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9H040