

RPA3 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	RPA3;REPA3;Replication protein A 14 kDa subunit;Replication factor A protein 3 (RF-A protein 3);RPA14;RP-A p14
Protein Construction:	1-119 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P35244
Molecular Weight:	17.3 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	MVDMMDLPRSRINAGMLAQFIDKPVCFVGRLEKIHPTGKMFILSDGEGKNGTIELMEPLDEEISGIVEVVGRVT AKATILCTSIVQFKEDSHPFDLGLYNEAVKIIHDFPQFYPLGIVQ

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

As part of the heterotrimeric replication protein A complex (RPA/RP-A), binds and stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates that form during DNA replication or upon DNA stress. It prevents their reannealing and in parallel, recruits and activates different proteins and complexes involved in DNA metabolism. Thereby, it plays an essential role both in DNA replication and the cellular response to DNA damage. In the cellular response to DNA damage, the RPA complex controls DNA repair and DNA damage checkpoint activation. Through recruitment of ATRIP

activates the ATR kinase a master regulator of the DNA damage response. It is required for the recruitment of the DNA double-strand break repair factors RAD51 and RAD52 to chromatin, in response to DNA damage. Also recruits to sites of DNA damage proteins like XPA and XPG that are involved in nucleotide excision repair and is required for this mechanism of DNA repair. Plays also a role in base excision repair (BER), probably through interaction with UNG. Also recruits SMARCAL1/HARP, which is involved in replication fork restart, to sites of DNA damage. May also play a role in telomere maintenance. RPA3 has its own single-stranded DNA-binding activity and may be responsible for polarity of the binding of the complex to DNA. As part of the alternative replication protein A complex, aRPA, binds single-stranded DNA and probably plays a role in DNA repair. Compared to the RPA2-containing, canonical RPA complex, may not support chromosomal DNA replication and cell cycle progression through S-phase. The aRPA may not promote efficient priming by DNA polymerase alpha but could support DNA synthesis by polymerase delta in presence of PCNA and replication factor C (RFC), the dual incision/excision reaction of nucleotide excision repair and RAD51-dependent strand exchange.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481