



FANCD2 (phospho Ser222) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-03562
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FANCD2
Protein Name	Fanconi anemia group D2 protein
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FANCD2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser222. AA range:188-237
Specificity	Phospho-FANCD2 (S222) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FANCD2 protein only when phosphorylated at S222.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	FANCD2; FACD; Fanconi anemia group D2 protein; Protein FACD2
Observed Band	166kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Concentrates in nuclear foci during S phase and upon genotoxic stress. At the onset of mitosis, excluded from chromosomes and diffuses into the cytoplasm, returning to the nucleus at the end of cell division. Observed in a few spots localized in pairs on the sister chromatids of mitotic chromosome arms and not centromeres, one on each chromatids. These foci coincide with common fragile sites and could be sites of replication fork stalling. The foci are frequently interlinked through BLM-associated ultra-fine DNA bridges. Following aphidicolin treatment, targets chromatid gaps and breaks.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in germinal center cells of the spleen, tonsil, and reactive lymph nodes, and in the proliferating basal layer of squamous epithelium of tonsil, esophagus, oropharynx, larynx and cervix. Expressed in cytotrophoblastic cells of the placenta and exocrine cells of the pancreas (at protein level). Highly expressed in testis, where expression is restricted to maturing spermatocytes.
Function	developmental stage:Highly expressed in fetal oocytes, and in hematopoietic cells

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of the fetal liver and bone marrow (at protein level).,disease:Defects in FANCD2 are a cause of Fanconi anemia (FA) [MIM:227650]. FA is a genetically heterogeneous, autosomal recessive disorder characterized by progressive pancytopenia, a diverse assortment of congenital malformations, and a predisposition to the development of malignancies. At the cellular level it is associated with hypersensitivity to DNA-damaging agents, chromosomal instability (increased chromosome breakage), and defective DNA repair.,domain:The C-terminal 24 residues of isoform 2 are required for its function.,function:Required for maintenance of chromosomal stability. Promotes accurate and efficient pairing of homologs during meiosis. Involved in the repair of DNA double-strand breaks, both by homologous recombination and single-strand

Background

Fanconi anemia complementation group D2(FANCD2) Homo sapiens The Fanconi anemia complementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD1 (also called BRCA2), FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCI (also called BRIP1), FANCL, FANCM and FANCN (also called PALB2). The previously defined group FANCH is the same as FANCA. Fanconi anemia is a genetically heterogeneous recessive disorder characterized by cytogenetic instability, hypersensitivity to DNA crosslinking agents, increased chromosomal breakage, and defective DNA repair. The members of the Fanconi anemia complementation group do not share sequence similarity; they are related by their assembly into a common nuclear protein complex. This gene encodes the protein for complementation group D2. This protein is monoubiquitinated in response to DNA damage, resulting in its localization to nuclear foci with other proteins (BRCA1 AND BRCA2) involved in homology-directed DNA repair

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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