# DNA pol $\alpha$ (G-16): sc-5921



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

DNA replication, recombination and repair, all of which are necessary for genomic stability, require the presence of exonucleases. In DNA replication, these enzymes are involved in the processing of Okazaki fragments, whereas in DNA repair, they function to excise damaged DNA fragments and correct recombinational mismatches. These exonucleases include the family of DNA polymerases. DNA pol  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ , and  $\epsilon$  are involved in DNA replication and repair. DNA pol  $\delta$  and DNA pol  $\epsilon$  are multisubunit enzymes, with DNA pol  $\delta$  consisting of two subunits, p125 (which interacts with the sliding DNA clamp protein PCNA) and p50. The nuclear-encoded DNA pol  $\gamma$  is the only DNA polymerase required for the replication of the mitochondrial DNA. DNA pol  $\zeta$  is ubiquitously expressed in various tissues and mediates the cellular mechanism of damage-induced mutagenesis. DNA pol  $\theta$  is a DNA polymerase-helicase that binds ATP and is involved in the repair of interstrand crosslinks.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: POLA1 (human) mapping to Xp22.11; Pola1 (mouse) mapping to X C3.

# SOURCE

DNA pol  $\alpha$  (G-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of DNA pol  $\alpha$  of mouse origin.

## **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-5921 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## **APPLICATIONS**

DNA pol  $\alpha$  (G-16) is recommended for detection of DNA pol  $\alpha$  of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

DNA pol  $\alpha$  (G-16) is also recommended for detection of DNA pol  $\alpha$  in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and avian.

Suitable for use as control antibody for DNA pol  $\alpha$  siRNA (h): sc-37771, DNA pol  $\alpha$  siRNA (m): sc-37772, DNA pol  $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37771-SH, DNA pol  $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37772-SH, DNA pol  $\alpha$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37771-V and DNA pol  $\alpha$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37772-V.

Molecular Weight of DNA pol  $\alpha$ : 180 kDa.

Positive Controls: Jurkat nuclear extract: sc-2132, K-562 nuclear extract: sc-2130 or KNRK nuclear extract: sc-2141.

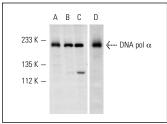
## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### **DATA**



DNA pol  $\alpha$  (G-16): sc-5921. Western blot analysis of DNA pol  $\alpha$  expression in Jurkat (A,D), K-562 (B) and KNRK (C) nuclear extracts. Antibodies tested include DNA pol  $\alpha$  (G-16): sc-5921 (A-C) and DNA pol  $\alpha$  (N-19): sc-5921 (A-C) and DNA pol  $\alpha$  (N-19):

### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Chae, H.D., et al. 2004. Cdk2-dependent phosphorylation of the NF-Y transcription factor is essential for the expression of the cell cycleregulatory genes and cell cycle G<sub>1</sub>/S and G<sub>2</sub>/M transitions. Oncogene 23: 4084-4088.
- 2. Jurvansuu, J., et al. 2005. Viral transport of DNA damage that mimics a stalled replication fork. J. Virol. 79: 569-580.
- 3. Kim, H.K., et al. 2006. Muscle-specific microRNA miR-206 promotes muscle differentiation. J. Cell Biol. 174: 677-687.
- Yang, Z.F., et al. 2007. The Ets transcription factor GABP is required for cell-cycle progression. Nat. Cell Biol. 9: 339-346.
- 5. Zhu, W., et al. 2007. Mcm10 and And-1/CTF4 recruit DNA polymerase  $\alpha$  to chromatin for initiation of DNA replication. Genes Dev. 21: 2288-2299.
- Kurahashi, H., et al. 2009. Impaired DNA replication prompts deletions within palindromic sequences, but does not induce translocations in human cells. Hum. Mol. Genet. 18: 3397-3406.
- 7. Trabucchi, M., et al. 2009. The RNA-binding protein KSRP promotes the biogenesis of a subset of microRNAs. Nature 459: 1010-1014.
- 8. Li, Y., et al. 2012. The involvement of acidic nucleoplasmic DNA-binding protein (And-1) in the regulation of prereplicative complex (pre-RC) assembly in human cells. J. Biol. Chem. 287: 42469-42479.
- Hao, J., et al. 2015. And-1 coordinates with Claspin for efficient Chk1 activation in response to replication stress. EMBO J. 34: 2096-2110.



Try **DNA pol**  $\alpha$  **(D-7):** sc-137021 or **DNA pol**  $\alpha$  **(D-4):** sc-373884, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to DNA pol  $\alpha$  (G-16).