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Datasheet for ABIN7150234

**anti-POLD2 antibody (AA 245-430) (HRP)**

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	POLD2
Binding Specificity:	AA 245-430
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This POLD2 antibody is conjugated to HRP
Application:	ELISA

## Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human DNA polymerase delta subunit 2 protein (245-430AA)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	>95%, Protein G purified

## Target Details

Target:	POLD2
Alternative Name:	POLD2 ( <a href="#">POLD2 Products</a> )
Background:	Background: As a component of the trimeric and tetrameric DNA polymerase delta complexes (Pol-delta3 and Pol-delta4, respectively), plays a role in high fidelity genome replication,

## Target Details

including in lagging strand synthesis, and repair (PubMed:12403614, PubMed:16510448, PubMed:19074196, PubMed:20334433, PubMed:24035200). Pol-delta3 and Pol-delta4 are characterized by the absence or the presence of POLD4. They exhibit differences in catalytic activity. Most notably, Pol-delta3 shows higher proofreading activity than Pol-delta4 (PubMed:19074196, PubMed:20334433). Although both Pol-delta3 and Pol-delta4 process Okazaki fragments in vitro, Pol-delta3 may also be better suited to fulfill this task, exhibiting near-absence of strand displacement activity compared to Pol-delta4 and stalling on encounter with the 5'-blocking oligonucleotides. Pol-delta3 idling process may avoid the formation of a gap, while maintaining a nick that can be readily ligated (PubMed:24035200). Along with DNA polymerase kappa, DNA polymerase delta carries out approximately half of nucleotide excision repair (NER) synthesis following UV irradiation (PubMed:20227374). Under conditions of DNA replication stress, required for the repair of broken replication forks through break-induced replication (BIR) (PubMed:24310611). Involved in the translesion synthesis (TLS) of templates carrying O6-methylguanine or abasic sites performed by Pol-delta4, independently of DNA polymerase zeta (REV3L) or eta (POLH). Facilitates abasic site bypass by DNA polymerase delta by promoting extension from the nucleotide inserted opposite the lesion. Also involved in TLS as a component of the POLZ complex. Along with POLD3, dramatically increases the efficiency and processivity of DNA synthesis of the minimal DNA polymerase zeta complex, consisting of only REV3L and REV7 (PubMed:24449906).

Aliases: DNA polymerase delta subunit 2 antibody, DNA polymerase delta subunit p50 antibody, DNA polymerase subunit delta 2 antibody, DNA polymerase subunit delta p50 antibody, DPOD2\_HUMAN antibody, POLD 2 antibody, pold2 antibody

UniProt: [P49005](#)

Pathways: [Telomere Maintenance](#), [DNA Damage Repair](#), [DNA Replication](#), [Synthesis of DNA](#)

## Application Details

Application Notes: Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: Preservative: 0.03 % Proclin 300  
Constituents: 50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4

## Handling

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Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.