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FEN1 Human

Catalog #:ENPS-475

For research use only.

Description:FEN1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 380 amino acids (1-380 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 42.5 kDa. The FEN1 protein is purified by standard chromatogrpahy techniques.

Synonyms:FEN-1, MF1, RAD2, Maturation Factor-1, MF-1, Flap endonuclease 1, Flap structure-specific endonuclease 1, Maturation factor 1, hFEN-1, DNase IV, FEN1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGIQGLAKLI ADVAPSAIRE NDIKSYFGRK VAIDASMSIY QFLIAVRQGG DVLQNEEGET TSHLMGMFYR TIRMMENGIK PVYVFDGKPP QLKSGELAKR SERRAEAEKQ LQQAQAAGAE QEVEKFTKRL VKVTKQHNDE CKHLLSLMGI PYLDAPSEAE ASCAALVKAG KVYAAATEDM DCLTFGSPVL MRHLTASEAK KLPIQEFHLS RILQELGLNQ EQFVDLCILL GS

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The protein contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer pH-8.0, 1mM DTT, 10% glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
FEN1 removes 5'' overhanging flaps in DNA repair and processes the 5'' ends of Okazaki fragments in lagging strand DNA synthesis. The interaction between FEN1 and AP endonuclease 1 during long-patch base excision repair provides coordinated loading of the proteins onto the substrate, therefore passing the substrate from one enzyme to another. FEN1 is part of the XPG/RAD2 endonuclease family and is one of ten proteins essential for cell-free DNA replication. DNA secondary structure can inhibit flap processing at certain trinucleotide repeats in a length-dependent manner by concealing the 5'' end of the flap that is necessary for both binding and cleavage by the protein encoded by this gene. Therefore, secondary structure can deter the protective function of this protein, leading to site-specific trinucleotide expansions.

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