

ARG54158 anti-Ku 70 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes Ku 70
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Mk
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Ku 70
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human Ku70 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	DNA repair protein XRCC6; Thyroid-lupus autoantigen; Lupus Ku autoantigen protein p70; EC 4.2.99.-; EC 3.6.4.-; ATP-dependent DNA helicase II 70 kDa subunit; X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 6; CTC box-binding factor 75 kDa subunit; 70 kDa subunit of Ku antigen; CTC75; 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase Ku70; KU70; TLAA; 5'-dRP lyase Ku70; CTCBF; ML8; G22P1; X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 6; ATP-dependent DNA helicase 2 subunit 1; Ku70

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:200
	IP	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	67 kDa	

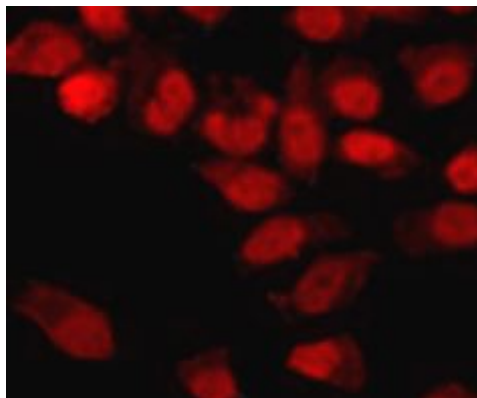
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

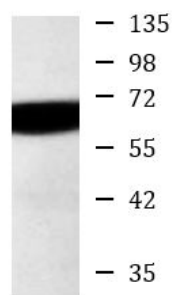
Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 2547 Human Swiss-port # P12956 Human
Gene Symbol	XRCC6
Gene Full Name	X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 6
Background	Single-stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase. Has a role in chromosome translocation. The DNA helicase II complex binds preferentially to fork-like ends of double-stranded DNA in a cell cycle-dependent manner. It works in the 3'-5' direction. Binding to DNA may be mediated by XRCC6. Involved in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination. The XRCC5/6 dimer acts as regulatory subunit of the DNA-dependent protein kinase complex DNA-PK by increasing the affinity of the catalytic subunit PRKDC to DNA by 100-fold. The XRCC5/6 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together. The assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step. Required for osteocalcin gene expression. Probably also acts as a 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase (5'-dRP lyase), by catalyzing the beta-elimination of the 5' deoxyribose-5-phosphate at an abasic site near double-strand breaks. 5'-dRP lyase activity allows to 'clean' the termini of abasic sites, a class of nucleotide damage commonly associated with strand breaks, before such broken ends can be joined. The XRCC5/6 dimer together with APEX1 acts as a negative regulator of transcription.
Function	Single-stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase. Has a role in chromosome translocation. The DNA helicase II complex binds preferentially to fork-like ends of double-stranded DNA in a cell cycle-dependent manner. It works in the 3'-5' direction. Binding to DNA may be mediated by XRCC6. Involved in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination. The XRCC5/6 dimer acts as regulatory subunit of the DNA-dependent protein kinase complex DNA-PK by increasing the affinity of the catalytic subunit PRKDC to DNA by 100-fold. The XRCC5/6 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together. The assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step. Required for osteocalcin gene expression. Probably also acts as a 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase (5'-dRP lyase), by catalyzing the beta-elimination of the 5' deoxyribose-5-phosphate at an abasic site near double-strand breaks. 5'-dRP lyase activity allows to 'clean' the termini of abasic sites, a class of nucleotide damage commonly associated with strand breaks, before such broken ends can be joined. The XRCC5/6 dimer together with APEX1 acts as a negative regulator of transcription. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	70 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation by PRKDC may enhance helicase activity. Phosphorylation of Ser-51 does not affect DNA repair.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Chromosome



ARG54158 anti-Ku 70 antibody ICC/IF image

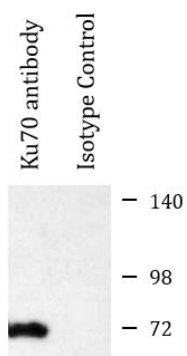
Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells fixed with -20°C Methanol and stained with ARG54158 anti-Ku 70 antibody at 1:200 dilution.



HeLa

ARG54158 anti-Ku 70 antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG54158 anti-Ku 70 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG54158 anti-Ku 70 antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: HeLa cell lysates were immunoprecipitated and stained with ARG54158 anti-Ku 70 antibody.