

Ku-70 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73515

Specification

Ku-70 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Polyclonal

| Application | WB |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Primary Accession | <u>P12956</u> |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, |
| | Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |

Clonality

Ku-70 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2547

Other Names

XRCC6; G22P1; X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 6; 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase Ku70; 5'-dRP lyase Ku70; 70 kDa subunit of Ku antigen; ATP-dependent DNA helicase 2 subunit 1; ATP-dependent DNA helicase II 70 kDa subunit;CTC box-binding factor 75 kDa subunit; CTC75; CTCBF; DNA repair protein XRCC6; Lupus Ku autoantigen protein p70; Ku70; Thyroid-lupus autoantigen; TLAA; X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 6

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

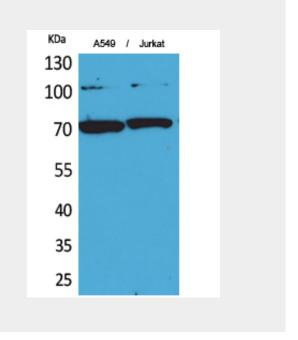
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

Ku-70 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name XRCC6

Synonyms G22P1



Ku-70 Polyclonal Antibody - 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



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. Plays a role in the regulation of DNA virus-mediated innate immune response by assembling into the HDP-RNP complex, a complex that serves as a platform for IRF3 phosphorylation and subsequent innate immune response activation through the cGAS-STING pathway.

Cellular Location Nucleus. Chromosome

Ku-70 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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- <u>Flow Cytomety</u><u>Cell Culture</u>