

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15010**Specification**

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P12956
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	70kDa KDa

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2547**Other Names**

X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 6, 3.6.4.-, 4.2.99.-, 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, XRCC6, G22P1

Target/Specificity

Ku70 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Ku70 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C; Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) - Protein Information**Name** XRCC6**Synonyms** G22P1**Function**

Single-stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase that plays a key role in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) by recruiting DNA-PK to DNA (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108). Required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108). Also has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108). Has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912). The DNA helicase II complex binds preferentially to fork-like ends of double-stranded DNA in a cell cycle-dependent manner (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912). It works in the 3'-5' direction (PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912). During NHEJ, the XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer performs the recognition step: it recognizes and binds to the broken ends of the DNA and protects them from further resection (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912). Binding to DNA may be mediated by XRCC6 (PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306).

target="_blank">12145306, PubMed:11493912). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer acts as a 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 (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108). The assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step (PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:11493912, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:9742108). 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 (PubMed:20383123). 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 (PubMed:20383123). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer together with APEX1 acts as a negative regulator of transcription (PubMed:8621488). In association with NAA15, the XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer binds to the osteocalcin promoter and activates osteocalcin expression (PubMed:12145306). 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 (PubMed:28712728).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome

Volume

50 µl

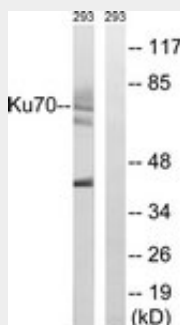
XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) - Protocols

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

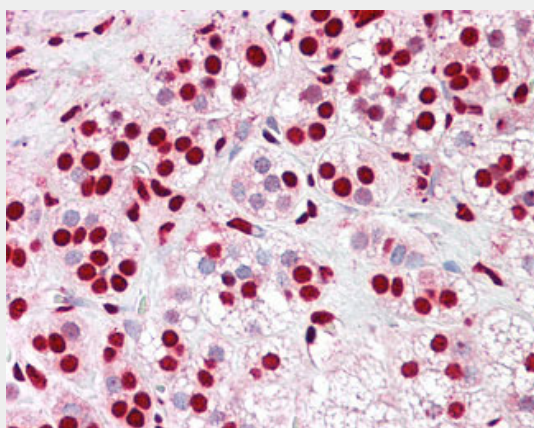
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) - Images



Western blot of extracts from 293 cells, using Ku70 Antibody.



Anti-XRCC6 / Ku70 antibody IHC of human adrenal.

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) - 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.

XRCC6 / Ku70 Antibody (aa1-50) - References

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