

Anti-RAD51 Antibody (4A386)

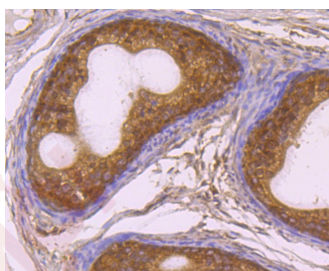
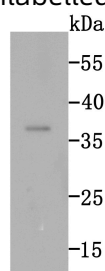
Product Details

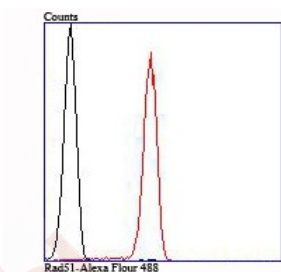
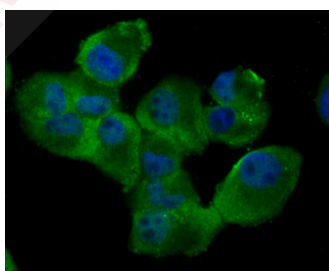
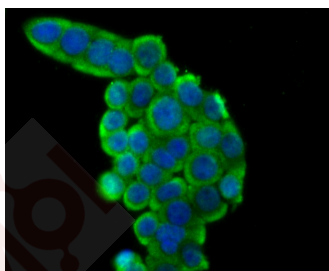
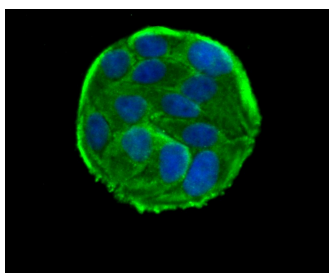
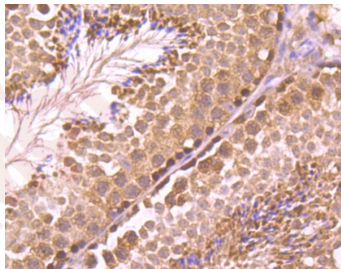
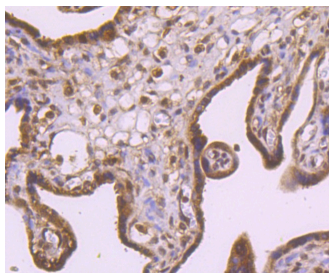
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 37 kDa.
Clone:	4A386
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Rad51 on mouse testis tissue lysate using anti-Rad51 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat epididymis tissue using anti-Rad51 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue using anti-Rad51 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Rad51 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. ICC staining Rad51 in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. ICC staining Rad51 in LOVO cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. ICC staining Rad51 in PANC-1 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
8. Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with Rad51 antibody at 1/100 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).





Application: FCM, ICC/IF, IHC, IP, WB

Recommended WB: 1:500; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; IP: 1:10-50; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: Q06609

Synonyms: DNA repair protein rhp51;homolog of S cerevisiae RAD51;BRCC 5;RAD51 homolog S. cerevisiae; HGNC:9817;RecA, E. coli, homolog of;RECA;HsT16930;HsRad51;RAD51 homolog(RecA homolog, E. coli)(S. cerevisiae);RAD51 S cerevisiae homolog;RAD51A;HRAD51;RAD51 homolog; DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1;BRCA1/BRCA2 containing complex, subunit 5;Homolog of E coli RecA;BRCC5;RecA homolog E. coli;RecA like protein;E coli RecA homolog;Rad 51; recombination protein A

Research Background

Rad51 (RECA, BRCC5) interacts with BRCA1 and BRCA2 to influence subcellular localization and cellular response to DNA damage. BRCA2 inactivation may be a key event leading to genomic instability and tumorigenesis from deregulation of Rad51. Rad52 forms a heptameric ring that binds single-stranded DNA ends and catalyzes DNA-DNA interaction necessary for the annealing of complementary strands. Rad52 can interact with Rad51. Rad54A of the DEAD-like helicase superfamily binds to double-strand DNA and induces a DNA topological change, which is thought to facilitate homologous DNA pairing and stimulate DNA recombination. Rad54B of the DEAD-like helicase superfamily binds to double-stranded DNA and displays ATPase activity in the presence of DNA. Rad54B is abundant in testis and spleen, and mutations of this gene occur in primary lymphoma and colon cancer. MRE11 (meiotic recombination 11, ATLD, HNGS1) is a nuclear 3'→5' exonuclease/endonuclease that associates with Rad50 and influences homologous recombination, telomere length maintenance, and DNA double-strand break repair. MRE11 is most abundant in proliferating tissues.

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