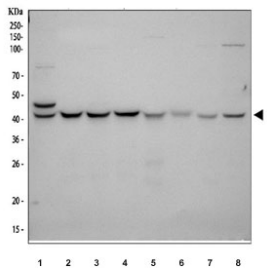
KIN Antibody / DNA Repair Protein Antibody (R31828)

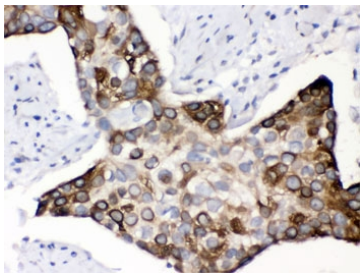
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R31828	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

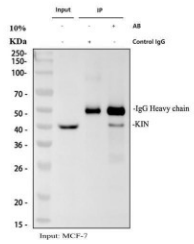
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2.5% BSA and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	O60870
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Immunoprecipitation: 2ug per 500ug of lysate
Limitations	This KIN Antibody / DNA Repair Protein Antibody is available for research use only.



KIN Antibody Human, Rat and Mouse WB. Western blot analysis of human HeLa (lane 1), MCF-7 (lane 2), 293T (lane 3), and HepG2 (lane 4) whole cell lysates, rat RH35 (lane 5) and NRK (lane 6) whole cell lysates, and mouse HEPA1-6 (lane 7) and NIH/3T3 (lane 8) whole cell lysates using KIN Antibody / DNA Repair Protein Antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. A specific band is detected at approximately 45 kDa in all samples, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of KIN17. This KIN Antibody, also called DNA Repair Protein Antibody, is suitable for studies of DNA damage responses, DNA repair pathways, replication stress, and maintenance of genome stability.



KIN Antibody Human Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human esophageal squamous cell carcinoma tissue using KIN Antibody / DNA Repair Protein Antibody. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed in pH 8.0 EDTA buffer before incubation with KIN Antibody at 1 ug/ml. A biotinylated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody with an SABC detection system and DAB chromogen was used for visualization. KIN staining is observed predominantly in the cytoplasm with membranous accentuation in tumor cells. This KIN Antibody, also called DNA Repair Protein Antibody, is suitable for studies of DNA repair, replication stress, and genome stability.



KIN Antibody Human MCF-7 Cell IP. Immunoprecipitation of KIN from human MCF-7 whole cell lysate using KIN Antibody / DNA Repair Protein Antibody. Input lysate (lane 1), a rabbit IgG negative control immunoprecipitation (lane 2), and immunoprecipitation with 2 ug of KIN Antibody (lane 3) were analyzed by Western blot using the same antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. A specific band is detected at approximately 45 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of KIN17, while the IgG heavy chain is observed at approximately 50 kDa in the immunoprecipitation lanes. This KIN Antibody, also called DNA Repair Protein Antibody, is suitable for immunoprecipitation studies of KIN17 protein complexes, DNA repair pathways, and genome stability.

Description

KIN Antibody / DNA Repair Protein Antibody recognizes KIN17, a highly conserved nuclear protein that participates in DNA repair, DNA replication, and maintenance of genome stability. KIN17 was originally identified because its expression increases following exposure to ionizing radiation, leading to its recognition as a DNA damage-responsive protein. Subsequent studies have demonstrated that KIN associates with chromatin and binds both DNA and RNA, allowing it to coordinate multiple aspects of nucleic acid metabolism required for normal cell growth and survival. These functions make KIN an important component of the cellular machinery that preserves genomic integrity during both normal proliferation and conditions of replication stress.

KIN is recruited to sites of DNA damage, where it contributes to DNA repair pathways, replication fork progression, chromosome stability, and recovery from replication stress. In addition to its roles in DNA metabolism, KIN participates in RNA processing and pre-mRNA splicing, linking transcriptional regulation with genome maintenance. Because rapidly dividing cells depend on accurate DNA replication and efficient repair of damaged DNA, KIN is particularly important for preserving chromosome integrity and preventing the accumulation of mutations that can compromise cell viability.

Elevated KIN expression has been reported in numerous human cancers, including breast, lung, colorectal, liver, ovarian, and cervical malignancies. Increased KIN levels are frequently associated with enhanced proliferation, invasion, resistance to chemotherapy, and poor clinical outcome. Experimental suppression of KIN impairs tumor cell growth, disrupts DNA repair, increases sensitivity to DNA-damaging agents, and promotes genomic instability. These findings have established KIN as an emerging biomarker of tumor progression and a potential therapeutic target for cancers characterized by high levels of replication stress and DNA damage response signaling.

An KIN Antibody is a valuable reagent for investigating DNA repair, replication stress, and genome maintenance in cultured cells and tissue specimens. Researchers frequently use DNA Repair Protein Antibody reagents to study chromatin-associated protein complexes, DNA damage responses, chromosome stability, replication fork biology, and cancer-associated mechanisms of genomic instability.

Learn more about the biological functions, nucleic acid-binding properties, and additional validation data by visiting our KIN17 Antibody / DNA and RNA Binding Protein Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the KIN Antibody / DNA Repair Protein Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids 3-202 of human KIN17 were used as the immunogen for the KIN antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the KIN antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

KIN Antibody, DNA Repair Protein Antibody, KIN17 Antibody, DNA and RNA Binding Protein Antibody, DNA-Binding Protein KIN17 Antibody

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