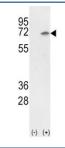


Ku70 Antibody (F49857)

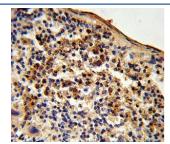
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F49857-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F49857-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

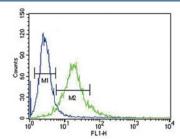
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Format	Purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Purified
UniProt	P12956
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000 IHC (Paraffin) : 1:10-1:50 Flow Cytometry : 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This Ku70 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of Ku70 antibody and 293 cell lysate (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the Ku70 gene (2). Predicted molecular weight ~70kDa.



IHC analysis of FFPE mouse spleen tissue stained with Ku70 antibody



Ku70 antibody flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (green) compared to a <u>negative</u> <u>control</u> (blue). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary Ab was used for the analysis.

Description

Ku70 is a single stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase. It 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 p70. It is involved in DNA nonhomologous end joining (NHEJ) required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination. The Ku p70/p86 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 Ku p70/p86 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together.

Application Notes

Titration of the Ku70 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 432-461 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this Ku70 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Ku70 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.