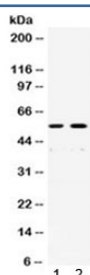


XRCC4 Antibody (R32215)

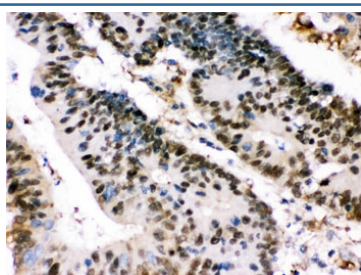
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R32215	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
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	Q13426
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	Western Blot : 0.1-0.5ug/ml IHC (FFPE) : 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This XRCC4 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human 1) SW620 and 2) A431 cell lysate with XRCC4 antibody. Predicted molecular weight: 35-38/55 kDa (unmodified/phosphorylated).



IHC testing of FFPE human intestinal cancer tissue with XRCC4 antibody. HIER: Boil the paraffin sections in pH 6, 10mM citrate buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool prior to staining.

Description

X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 4 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the XRCC4 gene. In addition to humans, the XRCC4 protein is also expressed in many other metazoans, fungi and in plants. The X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 4 is one of several coreproteins involved in the non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) pathway to repair DNA double strand breaks (DSBs). Since XRCC4 is the key protein that enables interaction of LigIV to damaged DNA and therefore ligation of the ends, mutations in the XRCC4 gene were found to cause embryonic lethality in mice and developmental inhibition and immunodeficiency in humans. Furthermore, certain mutations in the XRCC4 gene are associated with an increased risk of cancer.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the XRCC4 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids ESEISQEADDNAMEKKGKYVGELRKALL of human XRCC4 were used as the immunogen for the XRCC4 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the XRCC4 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

References (2)