

Ku-70 (Acetyl Lys338) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Description

Product type	Primary Antibody
Code	BT-AP10946
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Size	100ul, 50ul, 20ul
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Ku-70 (Acetyl Lys338)
Mol wt	66990
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Recommended application	WB, ELISA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Full name	Ku-70
Synonyms	Ku-70 ;Acetyl Lys338; X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 6; EC 3.6.4.-; EC 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

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

Background

developmental stage:Expression does not increase during promyelocyte differentiation.|disease:Individuals with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and related disorders produce extremely large amounts of autoantibodies to p70 and p86. Existence of a major autoantigenic epitope or epitopes on the C-terminal 190 amino acids of p70 containing the leucine repeat. The majority of autoantibodies to p70 in most sera from patients with SLE seem to be reactive with this region.|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 p70. 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. The assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step. Required for osteocalcin gene expression.|induction:In osteoblasts| by FGF2.|PTM:Phosphorylation by PRKDC may enhance helicase activity. Phosphorylation of Ser-51 does not affect DNA repair.|Belongs to the ku70 family.|Contains 1 Ku domain.|Contains 1 SAP domain.|subunit:Heterodimer of a 70 kDa and a 80 kDa subunit. The dimer associates in a DNA-dependent manner with PRKDC to form the DNA-dependent protein kinase complex DNA-PK| and with the LIG4-XRCC4 complex. The dimer also associates with NARG1| and this complex binds to the osteocalcin promoter and activates osteocalcin expression. In addition| the 70 kDa subunit binds to the osteoblast-specific transcription factors MSX2| RUNX2 and DLX5. Interacts with ELF3. Interacts with XRCC6BP1.|

Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 1000 - 1: 2000

ELISA: 1: 5000 - 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Images

No images.

Storage

-20°C for 1 year

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