10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP7053b

Specification

DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P78527
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**469089**
Antigen Region	**4075-4104**

DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5591

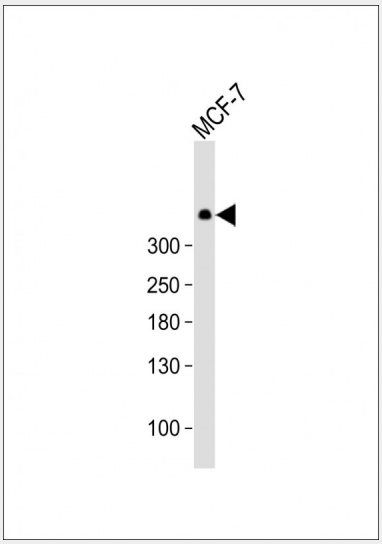
Other Names
DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit, DNA-PK catalytic subunit, DNA-PKcs, DNPK1, p460, PRKDC, HYRC, HYRC1

Target/Specificity
This DNA PK (PRKDC) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 4075~4104 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PRKDC.

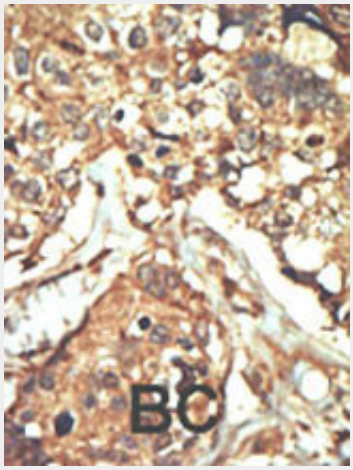
Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



Anti-PRKDC Antibody (R4082) at 1:1000 dilution + MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 469 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for

Precautions
DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PRKDC

Synonyms HYRC, HYRC1

Function
Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts as a molecular sensor for DNA damage. Involved in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) required for double-strand break (DSB) repair and V(D)J recombination (PubMed:11955432, PubMed:12649176, PubMed:14734805). Must be bound to DNA to express its catalytic properties. Promotes processing of hairpin DNA structures in V(D)J recombination by activation of the hairpin endonuclease artemis (DCLRE1C) (PubMed:11955432). The assembly of the DNA-PK complex at DNA ends is also required for the NHEJ ligation step (PubMed:15574326, PubMed:11955432, PubMed:12649176, PubMed:14734805). Required to protect and align broken ends of DNA (PubMed:15574326, PubMed:11955432, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term) - Background

The PRKDC gene encodes the catalytic subunit of a nuclear DNA-dependent serine/threonine protein kinase (DNA-PK). The second component is the autoimmune antigen Ku (MIM 152690), which is encoded by the G22P1 gene on chromosome 22q. On its own, the catalytic subunit of DNA-PK is inactive and relies on the G22P1 component to direct it to the DNA and trigger its kinase activity; PRKDC must be bound to DNA to express its catalytic properties.[supplied by OMIM]

DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term) - References

Goudelock, D.M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(32):29940-29947 (2003).
Ding, Q., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(16):5836-5848 (2003).
Lucero, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(24):22136-22143 (2003).
Calsou, P., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 326(1):93-103 (2003).
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tations/14734805"
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act as a scaffold protein to aid the
localization of DNA repair proteins to the
site of damage (PubMed:<a href="http://ww
w.uniprot.org/citations/15574326"
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tations/11955432"
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tations/12649176"
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tations/14734805"
target="_blank">14734805). Found at
the ends of chromosomes, suggesting a
further role in the maintenance of telomeric
stability and the prevention of chromosomal
end fusion. Also involved in modulation of
transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.
uniprot.org/citations/15574326"
target="_blank">15574326,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/11955432"
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tations/12649176"
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tations/14734805"
target="_blank">14734805). As part
of the DNA-PK complex, involved in the
early steps of ribosome assembly by
promoting the processing of precursor rRNA
into mature 18S rRNA in the small-subunit
processome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.
uniprot.org/citations/32103174"
target="_blank">32103174). Binding
to U3 small nucleolar RNA, recruits PRKDC
and XRCC5/Ku86 to the small-subunit
processome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.
uniprot.org/citations/32103174"
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Recognizes the substrate consensus
sequence [ST]-Q (PubMed:<a href="http://w
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tations/12649176"
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PubMed:14734805). Phosphorylates 'Ser-139' of histone variant H2AX, thereby regulating DNA damage response mechanism (PubMed:14627815, PubMed:16046194). Phosphorylates DCLRE1C, c-Abl/ABL1, histone H1, HSPCA, c-jun/JUN, p53/TP53, PARP1, POU2F1, DHX9, FH, SRF, XRCC1, XRCC1, XRCC4, XRCC5, XRCC6, WRN, MYC and RFA2 (PubMed:2507541, PubMed:2247066, PubMed:1597196, PubMed:8407951, PubMed:8464713, PubMed:9362500, PubMed:9139719, PubMed:10026262, PubMed:10467406, PubMed:12509254, PubMed:11889123, PubMed:14612514, PubMed:14704337, PubMed:16397295,

PubMed:26237645, PubMed:28712728). Can phosphorylate C1D not only in the presence of linear DNA but also in the presence of supercoiled DNA (PubMed:9679063). Ability to phosphorylate p53/TP53 in the presence of supercoiled DNA is dependent on C1D (PubMed:9363941). Contributes to the determination of the circadian period length by antagonizing phosphorylation of CRY1 'Ser-588' and increasing CRY1 protein stability, most likely through an indirect mechanism (By similarity). Plays a role in the regulation of DNA virus-mediated innate immune response by assembling into the HDP-RNP complex, a complex that serves as a platform for IRF3 phosphorylation and subsequent innate immune response activation through the cGAS-STING pathway (PubMed:28712728).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus

DNA PK (PRKDC) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture