G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ Rad51 mouse mAb

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITM1281
Product Description	Immunotag™ Rad51 mouse mAb
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Rad51
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB
Recommended Dilution	wb 1:1000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human Rad51.
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Rad51 and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	rad51
Accession No.	Q06609 Q08297

Antibody Specification

Alternate Names	BRCA1/BRCA2 containing complex, subunit 5 ; BRCC 5 ; BRCC5 ; DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1 ; DNA repair protein rhp51 ; HRAD51 ; HsRad51 ; HsT16930 ; MRMV2 ; Rad 51 ; RAD51 ; RAD51 homolog (RecA homolog, E. coli) (S. cerevisiae) ; RAD51 homolog A ; RAD51 homolog ; RAD51 recombinase ; RAD51, S. cerevisiae, homolog of ; RAD51_HUMAN ; RAD51A ; RECA ; RecA like protein ; RecA, E. coli, homolog of ; Recombination protein A.
Description	RAD51 recombinase(RAD51) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the RAD51 protein family. RAD51 family members are highly similar to bacterial RecA and Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad51, and are known to be involved in the homologous recombination and repair of DNA. This protein can interact with the ssDNA-binding protein RPA and RAD52, and it is thought to play roles in homologous pairing and strand transfer of DNA. This protein is also found to interact with BRCA1 and BRCA2, which may be important for the cellular response to DNA damage. BRCA2 is shown to regulate both the intracellular localization and DNA-binding ability of this protein. Loss of these controls following BRCA2 inactivation may be a key event leading to genomic instability and tumorigenesis. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2009],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Homologous recombination,Pathways in cancer,Pancreatic cancer,
Protein Expression	Placenta,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromosome,nuclear chromosome, telomeric region,chromatin,nuclear chromatin,condensed chromosome,condensed nuclear chromosome,lateral element,nucleus,nucleoplasm,nucleolus,cytoplasm,mitochondrion,mitochondrial
Protein Function	disease:Defects in RAD51 are associated with breast cancer (BC) [MIM:114480].,function:May participate in a common DNA damage response pathway associated with the activation of homologous recombination and double-strand break repair. Binds to single and double stranded DNA and exhibits DNA-dependent ATPase activity. Underwinds duplex DNA and forms helical nucleoprotein filaments.,PTM:Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation of Thr-309 by CHEK1/CHK1 may enhance association with chromatin at sites of DNA damage and promote DNA repair by homologous recombination.,similarity:Belongs to the recA family.,similarity:Belongs to the recA family. RAD51 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 HhH domain.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with RAD51AP1 to multiple nuclear foci upon induction of DNA damage.,subunit:Interacts with BRCA1, BRCA2 and either directly or indirectly with p53. Interacts with XRCC3, RAD54L and RAD54B. Part of a complex with RAD51C and RAD51B. Interacts with RAD51AP1 and RAD51AP2. Interacts with CHEK1/CHK1, and this may require prior phosphorylation of CHEK1. Interacts with the MND1-PSMC3IP heterodimer (By similarity). Interacts with OBFC2B.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in testis and thymus, followed by small intestine, placenta, colon, pancreas and ovary. Weakly expressed in breast.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.