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anti-PRKDC antibody (AA 151-300)

2 Images



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Overview

Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	PRKDC
Binding Specificity:	AA 151-300
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This PRKDC antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DNA PKcs
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Mouse,Dog,Cow,Horse,Chicken,Rabbit
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	PRKDC
Alternative Name:	DNAPK/PRKDC (PRKDC Products)
Background:	Synonyms: HYRC, p350, DNAPK, DNPK1, HYRC1, IMD26, XRCC7, DNA-PKcs, DNA-dependent

protein kinase catalytic subunit, DNA-PK catalytic subunit, p460, PRKDC Background: 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. 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). The assembly of the DNA-PK complex at DNA ends is also required for the NHEJ ligation step. Required to protect and align broken ends of DNA. May also act as a scaffold protein to aid the localization of DNA repair proteins to the site of damage. 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. Recognizes the substrate consensus sequence [ST]-Q. Phosphorylates 'Ser-139' of histone variant H2AX/H2AFX, thereby regulating DNA damage response mechanism. Phosphorylates DCLRE1C, c-Abl/ABL1, histone H1, HSPCA, c-jun/JUN, p53/TP53, PARP1, POU2F1, DHX9, SRF, XRCC1, XRCC1, XRCC4, XRCC5, XRCC6, WRN, MYC and RFA2. Can phosphorylate C1D not only in the presence of linear DNA but also in the presence of supercoiled DNA. Ability to phosphorylate p53/TP53 in the presence of supercoiled DNA is dependent on C1D. 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 machanism. Interacts with CRY1 and CRY2, negatively regulates CRY1 phosphorylation.

UniProt:	P78527
Gene ID:	5591

Pathways: DNA Damage Repair, Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response

Application Details

A P P A	IND 4 000 F000
Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

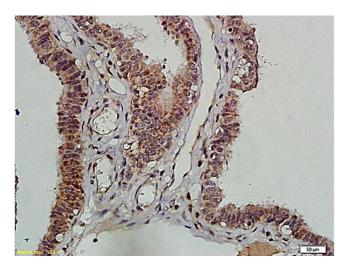
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL

Handling

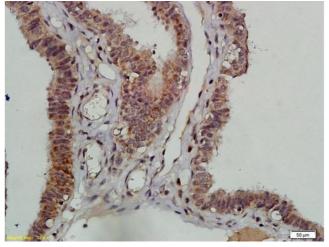
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded human ovarian tissue labeled with Anti-DNAPK PRKDC Polyclonal Antibody, unconjugated (ABIN685417) followed by incubation with conjugated secondary antibody and DAB staining



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded human ovarian tissue labeled with Anti-DNAPK/PRKDC Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (ABIN685417) followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining