

Phospho-XRCC6 (Ser5) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-21439

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

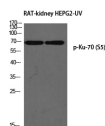
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Ku-70 around the phosphorylation site of Ser5
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300
ELISA	1:5000

Data



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Western Blot analysis of Rat kidney, HepG2-UV using
Phospho-XRCC6 (Ser5) Polyclonal Antibody at
dilution of 1:1000

Observed Mw:70kDa
Calculated Mw:70kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

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 XRCC6. Involved in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination. The XRCC5/6 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 XRCC5/6 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together. The

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assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step. Required for osteocalcin gene expression. Probably also acts as a 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase (5'-dRP lyase), by catalyzing the beta-elimination of the 5' deoxyribose-5-phosphate at an abasic site near double-strand breaks. 5'-dRP lyase activity allows to 'clean' the termini of abasic sites, a class of nucleotide damage commonly associated with strand breaks, before such broken ends can be joined. The XRCC5/6 dimer together with APEX1 acts as a negative regulator of transcription.

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