

RAD51 (Phospho-Tyr54) Antibody

Catalog No: #12895



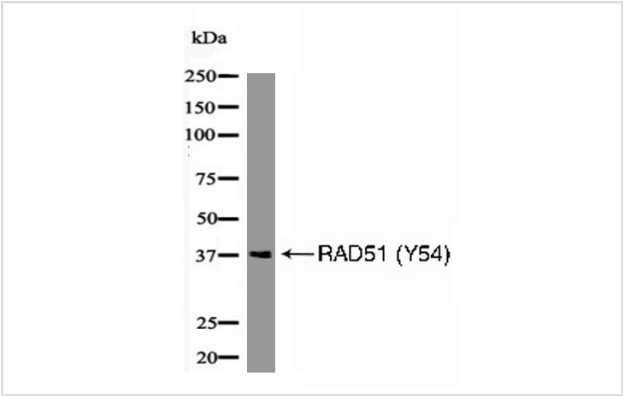
Package Size: #12895-1 50ul #12895-2 100ul

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Description

Product Name	RAD51 (Phospho-Tyr54) Antibody
Brief Description	Rabbit Polyclonal
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	RAD51 (Phospho-Y54) Antibody detects endogenous levels of RAD51 only when phosphorylated at Y54
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human RAD51 (Phospho-Tyr54)
Other Names	BRCA1 BRCA2 containing complex subunit 5 antibody BRCC 5 antibody BRCC5 antibody DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1 antibody DNA repair protein rhp51 antibody FANCR antibody hRAD51 antibody HsRAD51 antibody HsT16930 antibody MRMV2 antibody Rad 51 antibody RAD51 antibody RAD51 homolog (RecA homolog E. coli) (S. cerevisiae) antibody RAD51 homolog A antibody RAD51 homolog antibody RAD51 recombinase antibody RAD51 S. cerevisiae homolog of antibody RAD51_HUMAN antibody RAD51A antibody RECA antibody RecA like protein antibody RecA E. coli homolog of antibody Recombination protein A antibody
Calculated MW	37
Concentration	1.0mg mL
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+) pH 7.4 150mM NaCl 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Images



Western blot analysis RAD51 (Phospho-Tyr54) using HeLa whole cell lysates

Product Description

DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) are potentially hazardous lesions that can be induced by ionizing radiation (IR), radiomimetic chemicals, or DNA replication inhibitors. Cells sense and repair DSBs via two distinct but partly overlapping signaling pathways, nonhomologous end joining (NHEJ) and homologous recombination (HR). Research studies have shown that defects in both pathways are associated with human disease, including cancer (reviewed in 1). DSBs that arise during S or G2 phase are repaired via homologous recombination (HR), using the replicated sister chromatid as a repair template. Rad51 recombinase, a eukaryotic homologue of *E. coli* RecA, polymerizes and forms a filament along single-stranded DNA, mediating HR with the help of auxiliary proteins, including Rad54 and BRCA2 (reviewed in 2,3). BRCA2 binds Rad51 and targets it to single-stranded DNA, allowing it to displace replication protein A (RPA) (4). Five Rad51 paralogs exist in vertebrates (XRCC2, XRCC3, Rad51B, Rad51C, and Rad51D) and they all appear to be required for efficient HR (5). Researchers have found that mutations in the Rad51 gene may be related to breast cancer risk (6). Some studies have implicated Rad51 as a potential marker for pancreatic cancer (7).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.