10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Rad51 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12014

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q06609
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1(RAD51) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5888
Other Names	DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1, HsRAD51, hRAD51, RAD51 homolog A, RAD51, RAD51A, RECA
Calculated MW	36966
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 □g/ml, Human, Rat, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Colocalizes with RAD51AP1 and RPA2 to multiple nuclear foci upon induction of DNA damage. DNA damage induces an increase in nuclear levels. Together with FIGNL1, redistributed in discrete nuclear DNA damage-induced foci after ionizing radiation (IR) or camptothecin (CPT) treatment. Accumulated at sites of DNA damage in a SPIDR-dependent manner.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in testis and thymus, followed by small intestine, placenta, colon, pancreas and ovary. Weakly expressed in breast.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human Rad51 recombinant protein (Position: M1-E258). Human Rad51 shares 98% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse Rad51.

Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the RecA family. RAD51 subfamily.

Protein Information

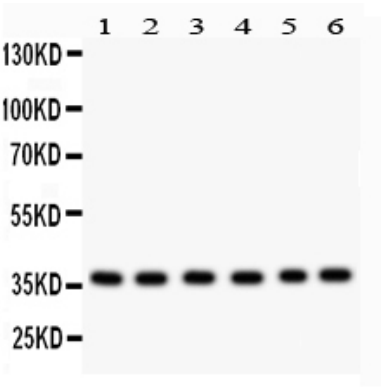
Name	RAD51 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8358431, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:9817}
Function	Homologous DNA recombinase that catalyzes strand exchange, a key step in DNA repair through homologous recombination (HR) (PubMed:12205100, PubMed:12442171, PubMed:15937124, PubMed:17515904, PubMed:17515903, PubMed:18417535, PubMed:19303847, PubMed:20231364, PubMed:20348101, PubMed:22325354, PubMed:23509288, PubMed:23754376, PubMed:24141787, PubMed:26681308, PubMed:27941124, PubMed:28575658, PubMed:32640219, PubMed:37499663, PubMed:38509361, PubMed:7988572). Binds to single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) in an ATP-dependent manner to form nucleoprotein filaments which are essential for the homology search and strand exchange (PubMed:12205100, PubMed:15937124, PubMed:17515904, PubMed:17515903, PubMed:18417535, PubMed:19303847, PubMed:15226506, PubMed:20231364, PubMed:20348101, PubMed:23509288, PubMed:23754376, PubMed:26681308, PubMed:28575658, PubMed:37499663, PubMed:39636933, PubMed:41166468, PubMed:38509361, PubMed:7988572). Catalyzes the recognition of homology and strand exchange between homologous DNA partners to form a joint molecule between a processed DNA break and the repair template (PubMed:12205100, PubMed:18417535, PubMed:19303847, PubMed:20231364, PubMed:20348101, PubMed:23509288, PubMed:23754376, PubMed:26681308, PubMed:28575658, PubMed:38459011). RAD51 targeting to ssDNA promotes removal of replication protein-A (RPA) from ssDNA and stabilization of RAD51-ssDNA filaments by blocking ATP hydrolysis (PubMed:20729859). Nucleosomal DNA is peeled from the histone surface by the RAD51 filament (PubMed:38509361). Recruited to resolve stalled replication forks during replication stress (PubMed:27797818, PubMed:31844045). Also required for homologous recombination during meiosis by acting as an non-catalytic accessory factor for DMC1 recombinase, enabling proper chromosome pairing and crossing over (By similarity). Plays a role in regulating mitochondrial DNA copy number under conditions of oxidative stress in the presence of RAD51C and XRCC3 (PubMed:20413593). Also involved in interstrand cross-link repair (PubMed:26253028).
Cellular Location	Chromosome. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Colocalizes with RAD51AP1 and RPA2 to multiple nuclear foci upon induction of DNA damage (PubMed:20154705). DNA damage induces an increase in nuclear levels (PubMed:20154705). Together with FIGNL1, redistributed in discrete nuclear DNA damage-induced foci after ionizing radiation (IR) or camptothecin (CPT) treatment (PubMed:23754376). Accumulated at sites of DNA damage in a SPIDR- dependent manner (PubMed:23509288). Recruited at sites of DNA damage in a MCM9-MCM8-dependent manner (PubMed:23401855). Recruited at sites of

	DNA damage following interaction with TOPBP1 in S-phase (PubMed:26811421). Colocalizes with ERCC5/XPG to nuclear foci in S phase (PubMed:26833090). Recruited to stalled replication forks during replication stress by the TONSL-MMS22L complex, as well as ATAD5 and WDR48 in an ATR-dependent manner (PubMed:27797818, PubMed:31844045). In germ cells, during meiotic prcess, binds single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) away from the break site (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q08297, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20154705, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23401855, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23509288, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23754376, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26811421, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26833090, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27797818, ECO:0000269|PubMed:31844045}
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in testis and thymus, followed by small intestine, placenta, colon, pancreas and ovary (PubMed:18417535) Weakly expressed in breast (PubMed:18417535)

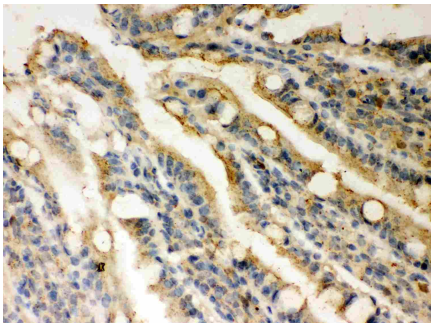
Background

DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1, also known as RAD51A, is a human gene. The Rad51 gene, HsRAD51, is a homolog of RecA of Escherichia coli and functions in recombination and DNA repair. BRCA1 and BRCA2 proteins form a complex with Rad51, and these genes are thought to participate in a common DNA damage response pathway associated with the activation of homologous recombination and double-strand break repair. RAD51 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.

Images

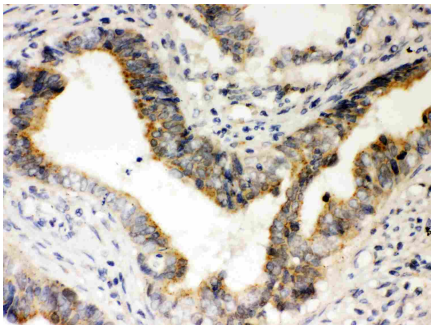


Anti- Rad51 Picoband antibody, ABO12014, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Rad51 (ABO12014) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: 22RV1 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: SW620 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 3: PANC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 5: CEM Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: MM231 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 37KDObserved bind size: 37KD



Anti- Rad51 Picoband antibody, ABO12014, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue

Anti- Rad51 Picoband antibody, ABO12014, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



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