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Ku80 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90645

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, IHF
Primary Accession	P13010
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	CTC box-binding factor 85 kDa subunit; CTC85; CTCBF; DNA repair protein XRCC5; G22P2; KARP1; Ku autoantigen, 80kDa; Ku80; Ku86 autoantigen related protein 1; KUB2; NFIV;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	82705

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:5000~1:10000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:100~1:500 IP 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Ku80
Description	Ku80 the 80-kilodalton subunit of the Ku complex, also known as ATP-dependant DNA helicase II. A single stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase. It functions together with the DNA ligase IV-XRCC4 complex in the repair of DNA double-strand break by non-homologous end joining and the completion of V(D)J recombination events.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

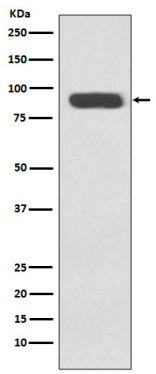
Protein Information

Name	XRCC5 (HGNC:12833)
Synonyms	G22P2
Function	DNA-binding protein critical for the DNA damage response, specifically in repairing double-strand breaks (DSBs) via the classical non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) pathway. It forms a heterodimer with XRCC6 (Ku70), creating the Ku70:Ku80 heterodimer (Ku complex), which serves as a DNA end-binding complex. It primarily binds DSBs and recruits essential repair factors, assembling the core long-range NHEJ complex to facilitate the alignment and ligation of broken DNA ends (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:33854234, PubMed:34352203). This pathway ensures the rapid repair of cytotoxic and mutagenic DSBs and contributes to the generation of diversity in T-cell receptors and antibodies through mechanisms such as V(D)J recombination

(PubMed:9742108). Likely acts as a 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase (5'-dRP lyase), catalyzing the beta-elimination of the 5'-deoxyribose- 5-phosphate at abasic sites near DSBs. This activity cleans the termini of abasic sites, a common form of nucleotide damage, preparing broken ends for ligation (PubMed:20383123). It may also possess 3'-5' DNA helicase activity, although this has not been confirmed in vivo, and its physiological significance remains unclear (PubMed:7957065). Beyond DNA repair, the protein contributes to telomere maintenance (PubMed:29490055). It is also implicated in transcriptional regulation, acting as a cofactor for various transcription factors (PubMed:12145306, PubMed:8621488). It plays a role in the regulation of DNA virus-mediated innate immune response by assembling into the HDP-RNP complex, a complex that serves as a platform for IRF3 phosphorylation and subsequent innate immune response activation through the cGAS-STING pathway (PubMed:28712728). Can also bind RNAs and recruits PRKDC to a wide range of cellular RNAs, including the U3 small nucleolar RNA, playing a role in the biogenesis of ribosomal RNAs (PubMed:32103174).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus Chromosome

Images



Western blot analysis of Ku80 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon, using Ku80 Antibody.

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