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Recombinant Anti-XLF Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP95131

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	Q9H9Q4
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	33337

Additional Information

Gene ID	79840
Other Names	XLF; Non-homologous end-joining factor 1; Protein cernunnos; XRCC4-like factor
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within human XLF protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin300.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

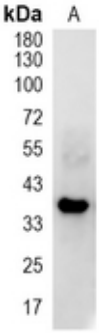
Name	NHEJ1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17191205, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:25737}
Function	DNA repair protein involved in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ); it is required for double-strand break (DSB) repair and V(D)J recombination and is also involved in telomere maintenance (PubMed:16439204, PubMed:16439205, PubMed:17317666, PubMed:17470781, PubMed:17717001, PubMed:18158905, PubMed:18644470, PubMed:20558749, PubMed:26100018, PubMed:28369633). Plays a key role in NHEJ by promoting the ligation of various mismatched and non-cohesive ends (PubMed:17470781, PubMed:17717001, PubMed:19056826). Together with PAXX, collaborates with DNA polymerase lambda (POLL) to promote joining of non-cohesive DNA ends (PubMed:25670504, PubMed:30250067). May act in concert with XRCC5-XRCC6 (Ku) to stimulate XRCC4-mediated joining of blunt ends and several types of mismatched ends that are non- complementary or partially complementary (PubMed:16439204, PubMed:16439205, PubMed:17317666, PubMed:17470781). In some studies, has been shown to associate with XRCC4 to form alternating helical filaments that bridge DNA and act like a bandage, holding together the broken DNA until it is repaired

(PubMed:21768349, PubMed:21775435, PubMed:22228831, PubMed:22287571, PubMed:26100018, PubMed:27437582, PubMed:28500754). Alternatively, it has also been shown that rather than forming filaments, a single NHEJ1 dimer interacts through both head domains with XRCC4 to promote the close alignment of DNA ends (By similarity). The XRCC4-NHEJ1/XLF subcomplex binds to the DNA fragments of a DSB in a highly diffusive manner and robustly bridges two independent DNA molecules, holding the broken DNA fragments in close proximity to one other (PubMed:27437582, PubMed:28500754). The mobility of the bridges ensures that the ends remain accessible for further processing by other repair factors (PubMed:27437582). Binds DNA in a length-dependent manner (PubMed:17317666, PubMed:18158905).

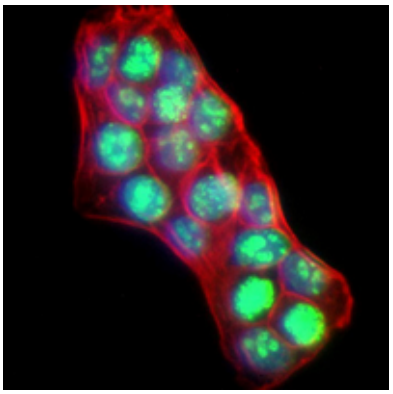
Cellular Location Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Localizes to site of double-strand breaks; recruitment is dependent on XRCC5-XRCC6 (Ku) heterodimer

Tissue Location Ubiquitously expressed.

Images



Western blot analysis of XLF expression in Jurkat (A) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 33 kD; Observed band size: 39 kD)



Immunofluorescent analysis of XLF staining in Jurkat cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with an AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.