

**Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody**  
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody  
Catalog # AF1607a**Specification**

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**Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P12956</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001460</a> , <a href="#">2547</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	69843

**Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2547**Other Names**

X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 6, 3.6.4.-, 4.2.99.-, 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase Ku70, 5'-dRP lyase Ku70, 70 kDa subunit of Ku antigen, ATP-dependent DNA helicase 2 subunit 1, ATP-dependent DNA helicase II 70 kDa subunit, CTC box-binding factor 75 kDa subunit, CTC75, CTCBF, DNA repair protein XRCC6, Lupus Ku autoantigen protein p70, Ku70, Thyroid-lupus autoantigen, TLAA, X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 6, XRCC6, G22P1

**Format**

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** XRCC6**Synonyms** G22P1**Function**

Single-stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase that plays a key role in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) by recruiting DNA-PK to DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). Required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). Also has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). Has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). The DNA helicase II complex binds preferentially to fork-like ends of double-stranded DNA in a cell cycle-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). It works in the 3'-5' direction (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). During NHEJ, the XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer performs the recognition step: it recognizes and binds to the broken ends of the DNA and protects them from further resection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). Binding to DNA

may be mediated by XRCC6 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer acts as a 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). The assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11493912" target="\_blank">11493912</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20493174" target="\_blank">20493174</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2466842" target="\_blank">2466842</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="\_blank">7957065</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9742108" target="\_blank">9742108</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20383123" target="\_blank">20383123</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20383123" target="\_blank">20383123</a>). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer together with APEX1 acts as a negative regulator of transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="\_blank">8621488</a>). In association with NAA15, the XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer binds to the osteocalcin promoter and activates osteocalcin expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12145306" target="\_blank">12145306</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28712728" target="\_blank">28712728</a>).

### Cellular Location

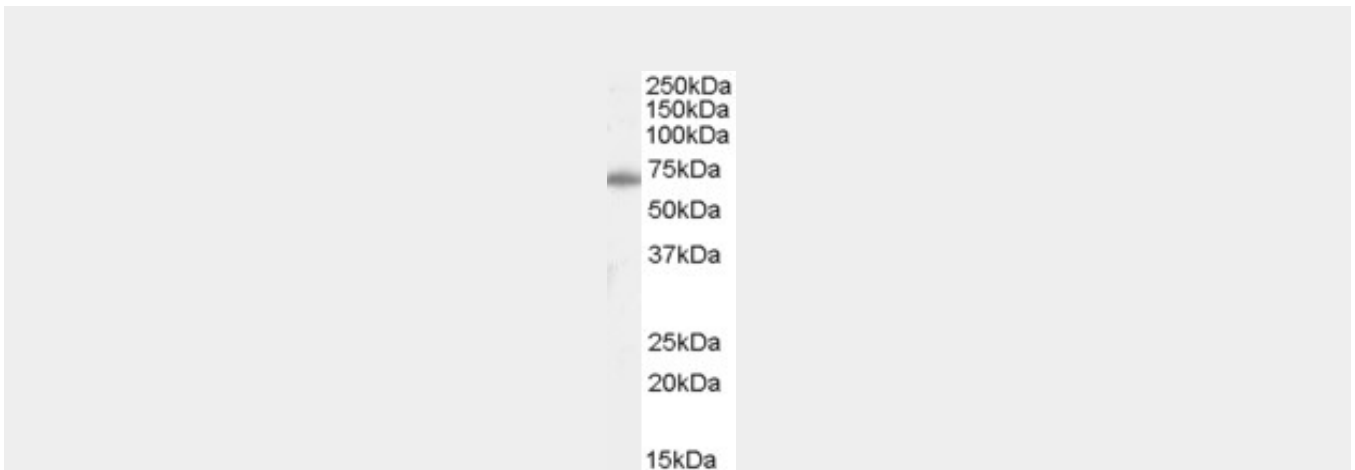
Nucleus. Chromosome

### Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody - Protocols

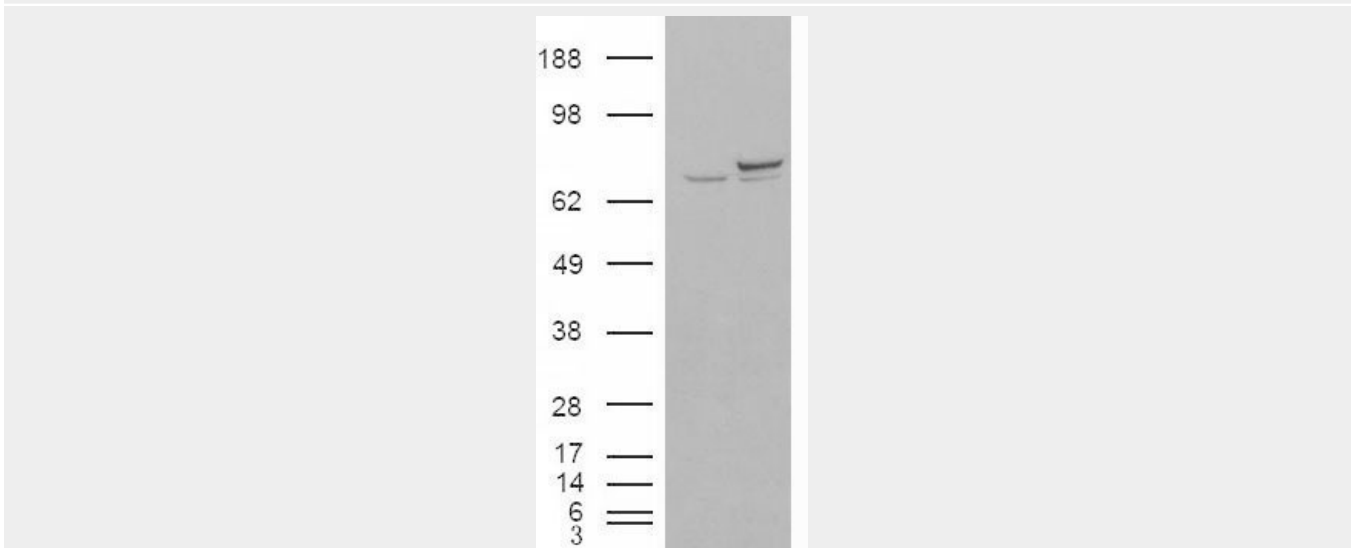
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody - Images



AF1607a (0.1 µg/ml) staining of HeLa cell lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.



HEK293 overexpressing KU70 (RC204048) and probed with AF1607a (mock transfection in first lane), tested by Origene.

### Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody - Background

The p70/p80 autoantigen is a nuclear complex consisting of two subunits with molecular masses of approximately 70 and 80 kDa. The complex functions as a single-stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase. The complex may be involved in the repair of nonhomologous DNA ends such as that required for double-strand break repair, transposition, and V(D)J recombination. High levels of autoantibodies to p70 and p80 have been found in some patients with systemic lupus erythematosus.

### **Goat Anti-KU70 / XRCC6 Antibody - References**

- Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.
- Gamma-Radiation Sensitivity and Polymorphisms in RAD51L1 Modulate Glioma Risk. Liu Y, et al. Carcinogenesis, 2010 Jul 7. PMID 20610542.
- Ku70 corrupts DNA repair in the absence of the Fanconi anemia pathway. Pace P, et al. Science, 2010 Jul 9. PMID 20538911.
- Variation within DNA repair pathway genes and risk of multiple sclerosis. Briggs FB, et al. Am J Epidemiol, 2010 Jul 15. PMID 20522537.
- Analysis of the polymorphisms in non-homologous DNA end joining (NHEJ) gene Ku70 and Ligase IV in sporadic breast cancer in women. Sobczuk A, et al. Pol J Pathol, 2010. PMID 20496270.