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XRCC6 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1968a

Specification

XRCC6 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E, WB, IF, FC**
Primary Accession	P12956
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**69.8kDa KDa**

Description
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.

Immunogen
Purified recombinant fragment of human XRCC6 (AA: 6-214) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation
Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

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

Dilution
E~~1/10000
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
IF~~1/200 - 1/1000
FC~~1/200 - 1/400

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
XRCC6 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Also has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The DNA helicase II complex binds preferentially to fork-like ends of double-stranded DNA in a cell cycle-dependent manner (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). It works in the 3'-5' direction (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7957065" target="_blank">7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). During NHEJ, the XRCC5-XRRC6 dimer performs the recognition step: it recognizes and binds to the broken ends of the DNA and protects them from further resection (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Binding to DNA may be mediated by XRCC6 (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The XRCC5-XRRC6 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:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The XRCC5-XRRC6 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). 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:20383123). 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:20383123). The XRCC5-XRRC6 dimer together with APEX1 acts as a negative regulator of transcription (PubMed:8621488). In association with NAA15, the XRCC5-XRRC6 dimer binds to the osteocalcin promoter and activates osteocalcin expression (PubMed:12145306). 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

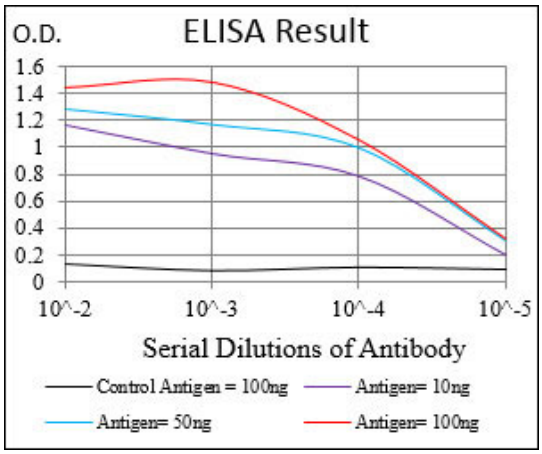
for IRF3 phosphorylation and subsequent innate immune response activation through the cGAS-STING pathway (PubMed:28712728).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome

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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture



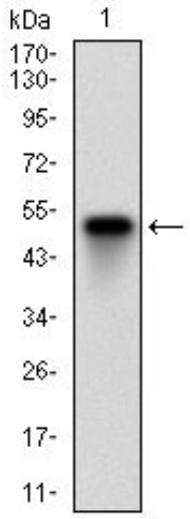


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using XRCC6 mAb against human XRCC6 (AA: 6-214) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 49.7 kDa)

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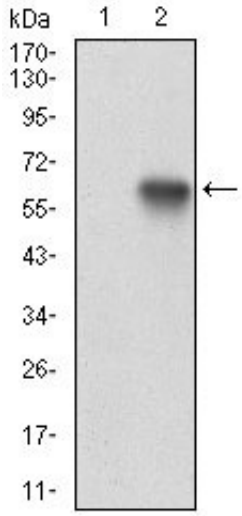

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using XRCC6 mAb against HEK293 (1) and XRCC6 (AA: 6-214)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

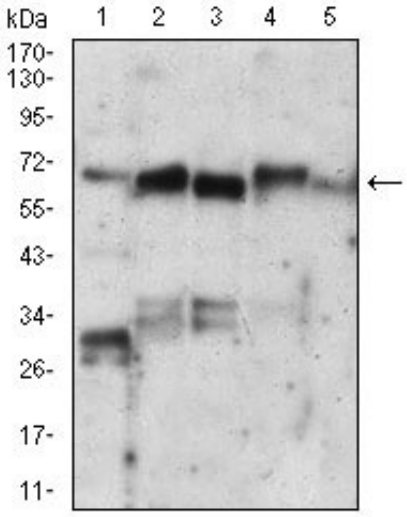

Figure 3: Western blot analysis using XRCC6 mouse mAb against PC-2 (1), A549 (2), A431 (3), HepG2 (4), K562 (5) cell lysate.

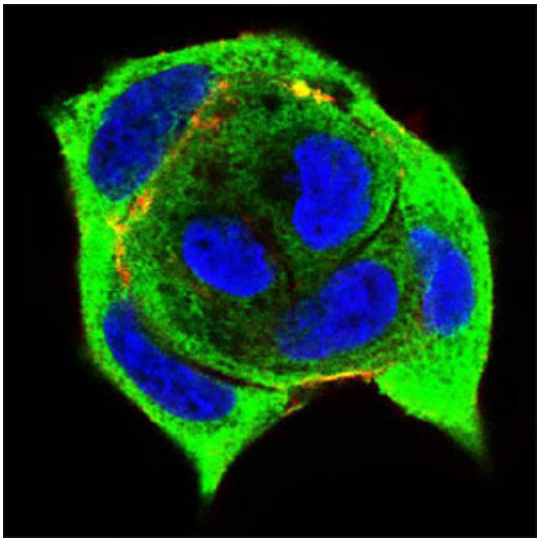

Figure 4: Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using XRCC6 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)

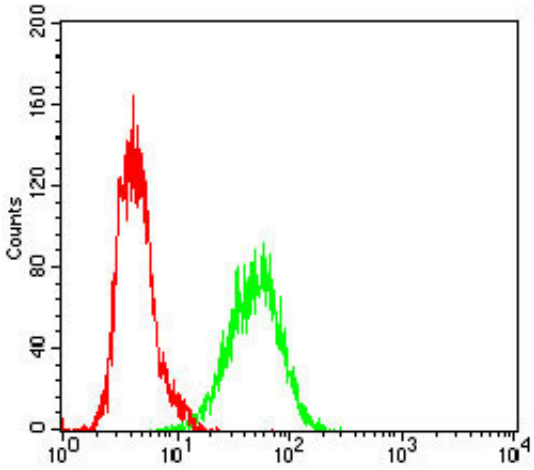

Figure 5: Flow cytometric analysis of A431 cells using XRCC6 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

XRCC6 Antibody - Background

This gene is expressed ubiquitously with higher levels in fetal than in adult tissues. It encodes a protein sharing 93% sequence identity with the mouse protein. Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome (WHS) is a malformation syndrome associated with a hemizygous deletion of the distal short arm of chromosome 4. This gene is mapped to the 165 kb WHS critical region, and may play a role in the phenotype of the WHS or Pitt-Rogers-Danks syndrome. The encoded protein is found to be capable of reacting with HLA-A2-restricted and tumor-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes, suggesting a target for use in specific immunotherapy for a large number of cancer patients. This protein has also been shown to be a member of the NELF (negative elongation factor) protein complex that participates in the regulation of RNA polymerase II transcription elongation. ; ;

XRCC6 Antibody - References

1. Clin Cancer Res. 2013 Mar 15;19(6):1547-56.2. Mol Carcinog. 2012 Oct;51 Suppl 1:E183-90.

XRCC6 Antibody - Citations

- Negative regulation of Toll-like receptor-4 signaling through the binding of glycosylphosphatidylinositol sialic acid-binding lectin, CD33.