

**Rad51 Antibody**  
Rabbit mAb  
Catalog # AP90146

## Specification

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### Rad51 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q06609</a>
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal

#### Other Names

RAD51 homolog A; DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1; RAD51A; RECAhomolog S. cerevisiae; RAD51A; RECA; Rad 51; RecA homolog E. coli; RecA like protein;

Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	36966 Da

### Rad51 Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Rad51
Description	Rad51 participates in a common DNA damage response pathway associated with the activation of homologous recombination and double-strand break repair. Binds to single and double-stranded DNA and exhibits DNA-dependent ATPase activity. Underwinds duplex DNA and forms helical nucleoprotein filaments.
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.

### Rad51 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** RAD51 ([HGNC:9817](#))

**Synonyms** RAD51A, RECA

#### Function

Plays an important role in homologous strand exchange, a key step in DNA repair through homologous recombination (HR) (PubMed: [12205100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12205100) target="\_blank">12205100</a>, PubMed: [18417535](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18417535) target="\_blank">18417535</a>, PubMed: [20231364](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20231364) target="\_blank">20231364</a>, PubMed: [20348101](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20348101) target="\_blank">20348101</a>)

target="\_blank">20348101</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22325354" target="\_blank">22325354</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23509288" target="\_blank">23509288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23754376" target="\_blank">23754376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26681308" target="\_blank">26681308</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28575658" target="\_blank">28575658</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32640219" target="\_blank">32640219</a>). Binds to single-stranded DNA in an ATP-dependent manner to form nucleoprotein filaments which are essential for the homology search and strand exchange (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12205100" target="\_blank">12205100</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18417535" target="\_blank">18417535</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20231364" target="\_blank">20231364</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20348101" target="\_blank">20348101</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23509288" target="\_blank">23509288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23754376" target="\_blank">23754376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26681308" target="\_blank">26681308</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28575658" target="\_blank">28575658</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12205100" target="\_blank">12205100</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18417535" target="\_blank">18417535</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20231364" target="\_blank">20231364</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20348101" target="\_blank">20348101</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23509288" target="\_blank">23509288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23754376" target="\_blank">23754376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26681308" target="\_blank">26681308</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28575658" target="\_blank">28575658</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38459011" target="\_blank">38459011</a>). Recruited to resolve stalled replication forks during replication stress (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27797818" target="\_blank">27797818</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31844045" target="\_blank">31844045</a>). Part of a PALB2-scaffolded HR complex containing BRCA2 and RAD51C and which is thought to play a role in DNA repair by HR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12442171" target="\_blank">12442171</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24141787" target="\_blank">24141787</a>). Plays a role in regulating mitochondrial DNA copy number under conditions of oxidative stress in the presence of RAD51C and XRCC3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20413593" target="\_blank">20413593</a>). Also involved in interstrand cross-link repair (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26253028" target="\_blank">26253028</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Mitochondrion matrix Chromosome. 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 FIGL1, 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)

### Tissue Location

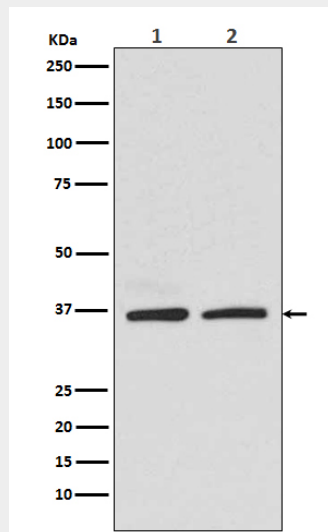
Highly expressed in testis and thymus, followed by small intestine, placenta, colon, pancreas and ovary. Weakly expressed in breast

## Rad51 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](#)

## Rad51 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Rad51 in (1)HEK293 cell lysate; (2)K562 cell lysate.