

RAD51 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005888-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human RAD51 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human RAD51 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human RAD51 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — RAD51

Entrez GeneID [5888](#)

GeneBank Accession# [RAD51](#)

Gene Name RAD51

Gene Alias BRCC5, HRAD51, HsRad51, HsT16930, RAD51A, RECA

Gene Description RAD51 homolog (RecA homolog, E. coli) (S. cerevisiae)

Omim ID [114480 179617](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the RAD51 protein family. RAD51 family members are highly similar to bacterial RecA and Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad51, and are known to be involved in the homologous recombination and repair of DNA. This protein can interact with the ssDNA-binding protein RPA and RAD52, and it is thought to play roles in homologous pairing and strand transfer of DNA. This protein is also found to interact with BRCA1 and BRCA2, which may be important for the cellular response to DNA damage. BRCA2 is shown to regulate both the intracellular localization and DNA-binding ability of this protein. Loss of these controls following BRCA2 inactivation may be a key event leading to genomic instability and tumorigenesis. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

BRCA1/BRCA2-containing complex, subunit 5|DNA repair protein RAD51 homolog 1|RAD51 homolog protein|RAD51, S.cerevisiae, homolog of, A|RecA, E. coli, homolog of|RecA-like protein|recombination protein A

Pathway

- [Homologous recombination](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)

Disease

- [Acute Disease](#)

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [DNA Repair-Deficiency Disorders](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fanconi Anemia](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Myelodysplastic Syndromes](#)

- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neuroma](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Radiodermatitis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)