

RAD51 (Human) Cell-Based ELISA Kit

Catalog # KA3468

Size 1 Kit

Specification

Product Description	RAD51 (Human) Cell-Based ELISA Kit is an indirect enzyme-linked immunoassay for qualitative determination of RAD51 expression in cultured cells.
Suitable Sample	Attached Cell, Loosely Attached Cell, Suspension Cell
Label	HRP-conjugated
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Assay Type	Qualitative
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Regulation Status	For research use only (RUO)
Storage Instruction	Store the kit at 4°C.

Applications

- Qualitative

Gene Info — RAD51

Entrez GeneID	5888
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](#)