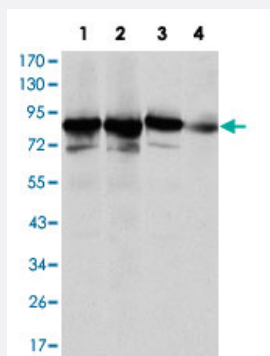


XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5

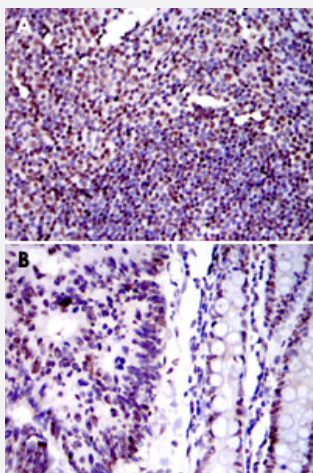
Catalog # MAB10399 Size 100 uL

Applications



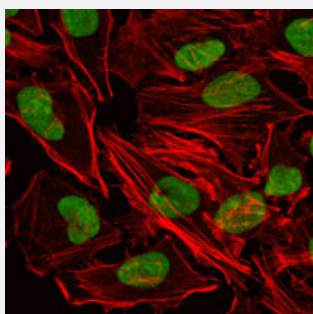
Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) against HeLa (1), MCF-7 (2), A-549 (3) and NIH/3T3 (4) cell lysate.



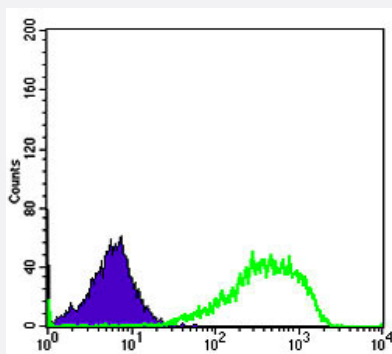
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue (A) and human colon cancer tissue (B) using XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) with DAB staining.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) (green) and negative control (purple).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant XRCC5.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human XRCC5.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	86
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000) Immunofluorescence (1:200-1:1000) Flow cytometry (1:200-1:400) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In ascites (0.03% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) against HeLa (1), MCF-7 (2), A-549 (3) and NIH/3T3 (4) cell lysate.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue (A) and human colon cancer tissue (B) using XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) with DAB staining.

- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using XRCC5 monoclonal antibody, clone 5C5 (Cat # MAB10399) (green) and negative control (purple).

Gene Info — XRCC5

Entrez GeneID [7520](#)

Gene Name XRCC5

Gene Alias FLJ39089, KARP-1, KARP1, KU80, KUB2, Ku86, NFIV

Gene Description X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 5 (double-strand-break rejoining)

Omim ID [194364](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary The protein encoded by this gene is the 80-kilodalton subunit of the Ku heterodimer protein which is also known as ATP-dependant DNA helicase II or DNA repair protein XRCC5. Ku is the DNA-binding component of the DNA-dependent protein kinase, and it functions together with the DNA ligase IV-XRCC4 complex in the repair of DNA double-strand break by non-homologous end joining and the completion of V(D)J recombination events. This gene functionally complements Chinese hamster xrs-6, a mutant defective in DNA double-strand break repair and in ability to undergo V(D)J recombination. A rare microsatellite polymorphism in this gene is associated with cancer in patients of varying radiosensitivity. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations ATP-dependent DNA helicase II|DNA repair protein XRCC5|Ku autoantigen, 80kDa|Ku86 autoantigen related protein 1|X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 5 (double-strand-break rejoining; Ku autoantigen, 80kD)|X-ray repair, comp

Pathway

- [Non-homologous end-joining](#)

Disease

- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Central Nervous System Neoplasms](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genital Neoplasms](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)

- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Radiation Injuries](#)
- [Radiodermatitis](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Translocation](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)