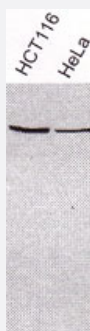


XRCC3 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB11977 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of XRCC3 in HTC116 and HeLa whole cell extracts with XRCC3 polyclonal antibody at 1 : 2500 (Cat # PAB11977).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of XRCC3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human XRCC3.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	38
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody is specific to XRCC3. This antibody is useful for Western blot, where a band can be seen at 38 kDa. No cross-reactivity was observed with XRCC2, RAD51, RAD51B, RAD51C, or RAD51D. The antibody is not applicable for Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunogen affinity purification
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	Immunoprecipitation Western Blot (1:5000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or -80°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 XRCC3 in HTC116 and HeLa whole cell extracts with XRCC3 polyclonal antibody at 1 : 2500 (Cat # PAB11977).

- Immunoprecipitation

Gene Info — XRCC3

Entrez GeneID	7517
Protein Accession#	O43542
Gene Name	XRCC3
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 3
Omim ID	600675
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	This gene encodes a member of the RecA/Rad51-related protein family that participates in homologous recombination to maintain chromosome stability and repair DNA damage. This gene functionally complements Chinese hamster irs1SF, a repair-deficient mutant that exhibits hypersensitivity to a number of different DNA-damaging agents and is chromosomally unstable. A rare microsatellite polymorphism in this gene is associated with cancer in patients of varying radiosensitivity. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified. [provided by RefSeq]
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Other Designations	DNA repair protein XRCC3 RAD51-like X-ray repair cross complementing protein 3 X-ray-repair, complementing defective, repair in Chinese hamster
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Publication Reference

- [Xrcc3 and Nbs1 are required for the production of extrachromosomal telomeric circles in human alternative lengthening of telomere cells.](#)

Compton SA, Choi JH, Cesare AJ, Ozgür S, Griffith JD.

Cancer Research 2007 Feb; 67(4):1513.

Application: WB-Tr, Human, GM847, WI-Va13 cells

- [Differential regulation of short- and long-tract gene conversion between sister chromatids by Rad51C.](#)

Nagaraju G, Odate S, Xie A, Scully R.

Molecular and Cellular Biology 2006 Nov; 26(21):8075.

Application: WB-Tr, Mouse , CHO-AA8, cells

- [Role for RAD18 in homologous recombination in DT40 cells.](#)

Szuts D, Simpson LJ, Kabani S, Yamazoe M, Sale JE.

Molecular Biology of the Cell 2006 Nov; 26(21):8032.

Application: WB, Chicken, DT40 Cells

- [XRCC3 deficiency results in a defect in recombination and increased endoreduplication in human cells.](#)

Yoshihara T, Ishida M, Kinomura A, Katsura M, Tsuruga T, Tashiro S, Asahara T, Miyagawa K.

The EMBO Journal 2004 Feb; 23(3):670.

Application: WB, Human, HCT-116 cells

Pathway

- [Homologous recombination](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Astrocytoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)

- [Barrett Esophagus](#)
- [Biliary Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Bone Neoplasms](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chromosome Breakage](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diarrhea](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fibrosis](#)
- [Gastritis](#)

- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genital Neoplasms](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hematologic Neoplasms](#)
- [Hemorrhage](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Mesothelioma](#)
- [Micronuclei](#)
- [Mouth Abnormalities](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)

- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Myelodysplastic Syndromes](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neuroma](#)
- [Neutropenia](#)
- [Nevus](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Pharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Pleural Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Radiation Injuries](#)
- [Radiation Pneumonitis](#)
- [Radiodermatitis](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)

- [Recurrence](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Spinal Dysraphism](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Translocation](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Urologic Diseases](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)
- [Xeroderma Pigmentosum](#)