

Anti-Human RAD52 (RABBIT) Antibody
RAD52 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5271**Specification**

Anti-Human RAD52 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This affinity purified antibody has been tested by WB and ELISA. Anti-RAD52 is useful in western blotting using HeLa nuclear extracts. Dilutions for western blotting represent a starting point dilution and further optimization may be required. The antibody detects a band of approximately 63.0 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 46.3 kDa). Specific band detection by western blot is blocked by peptide competition by pre-incubating the antibody with the immunizing peptide prior to reaction with the membrane. Reactivity in other immunoassays is unknown.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region near aa 350-375 of the Human Rad 52 protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Human RAD52 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 5893****Other Names**
5893**Purity**

This is an affinity purified antibody produced by immunoaffinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide after immobilization to a solid phase. Reactivity occurs against human RAD52 protein.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Human RAD52 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name RAD52

Function

Involved in double-stranded break repair. Plays a central role in genetic recombination and DNA repair by promoting the annealing of complementary single-stranded DNA and by stimulation of the RAD51 recombinase.

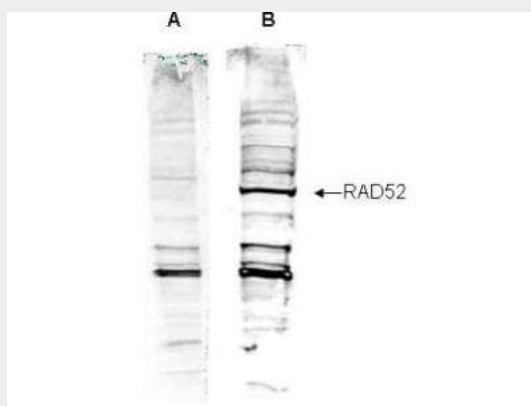
Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Anti-Human RAD52 (RABBIT) 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](#)

Anti-Human RAD52 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis is shown using Rockland's Affinity Purified anti-Human RAD52 antibody to detect Human RAD52 present in a HeLa nuclear extract (panel B). ~30 µg of lysate was loaded per lane for 4-20% gradient SDS-PAGE. Comparison to a molecular weight marker (not shown) indicates a band of ~63.0 kDa is detected. Peptide competition (panel A) blocks the specific

staining of this band. The blot was incubated with a 1:1000 dilution of the antibody at room temperature for 2 h followed by detection using IRDye™ 800 labeled Goat-a-Rabbit IgG [H&L] (611-132-122) diluted 1:5,000 for 45 min. IRDye™ 800 fluorescence image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by

Anti-Human RAD52 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene shares similarity with *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Rad52, a protein important for DNA double-strand break repair and homologous recombination. This gene product was shown to bind single-stranded DNA ends, and mediate the DNA-DNA interaction necessary for the annealing of complementary DNA strands. It was also found to interact with DNA recombination protein RAD51, which suggested its role in RAD51 related DNA recombination and repair. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been reported for this gene. The alpha variant encodes the longest isoform that contains an identical N-terminus, but a distinct C-terminus, as compared to other isoforms (beta, delta, and gamma).