

Rabbit anti-Human C7orf49 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CYREN antibody

Anti-C7orf49 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256542	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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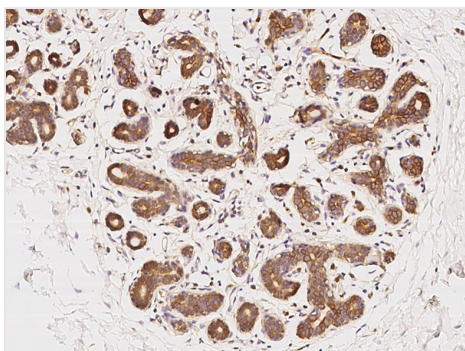
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

C7orf49; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-C7orf49 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; C7orf49/CYREN Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; chromosome 7 open reading frame 49; Anti-MRI Antibody; anti-CYREN antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

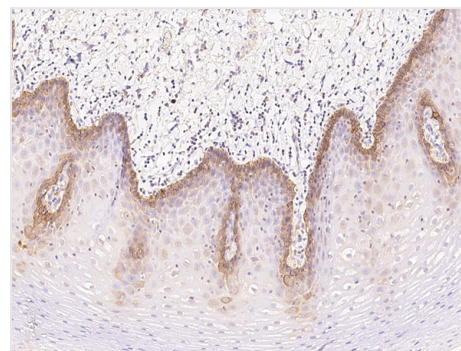
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human C7orf49/CYREN
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-CYREN antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human C7orf49/CYREN fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human C7orf49/CYREN fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human C7orf49 in human breast with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human C7orf49 in human esophagus with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CYREN antibody	CYREN (Cell cYcle REgulator of NHEJ) was originally identified as a potential modulator of retroviral infection. The modulator of retrovirus infection (MRI or CYREN) is a 30-kDa protein with a conserved N-terminal Ku-binding motif (KBM) and a C-terminal XLF-like motif (XLM). MRI is intrinsically disordered and interacts with many DNA damage response (DDR) proteins, including the kinases ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM) and DNA-PKcs and the classical non-homologous end joining (cNHEJ) factors Ku70, Ku80, XRCC4, XLF, PAXX, and XRCC4. MRI forms large multimeric complexes that depend on its N and C termini and localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs), where it promotes the retention of DDR factors. Mice deficient in MRI and XLF exhibit embryonic lethality at a stage similar to those deficient in the core cNHEJ factors XRCC4 or DNA ligase IV. Moreover, MRI is required for cNHEJ-mediated DSB repair in XLF-deficient lymphocytes. MRI is an adaptor that, through multivalent interactions, increases the avidity of DDR factors to DSB-associated chromatin to promote cNHEJ.
References	Hung PJ, et al. (2018) Mri is a DNA damage response adaptor during classical non-homologous end joining. Mol Cell 71 (2): 332-342.e338.Arnoult N, et al. (2017) Regulation of DNA repair pathway choice in s and g2 phases by the nhej inhibitor cyren. Nature 549 (7673): 548-552.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/c7orf49-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256542>