abcam

ab130752

Anti-Ku80 antibody [SP130]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.6 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	SP130
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A/G
Concentration	0.006 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	Purified from TCS by protein A/G.

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	Primary incubation for 10 minutes at room temperature.

Predicted

Species	Cow
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/200
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Cow
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/25
Notes	Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

Not recommended

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

Species	Cow
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Cow, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information XRCC5

Function	DNA-binding protein critical for the DNA damage response, specifically in repairing double-strand breaks (DSBs) via the classical non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) pathway. It forms a heterodimer with XRCC6 (Ku70), creating the Ku70:Ku80 heterodimer (Ku complex), which serves as a DNA end-binding complex. It primarily binds DSBs and recruits essential repair factors, assembling the core long-range NHEJ complex to facilitate the alignment and ligation of broken DNA ends (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:33854234, PubMed:34352203). This pathway ensures the rapid repair of cytotoxic and mutagenic DSBs and contributes to the generation of diversity in T-cell receptors and antibodies through mechanisms such as V(D)J recombination (PubMed:9742108). Likely acts as a 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase (5'-dRP lyase), catalyzing the beta-elimination of the 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate at abasic sites near DSBs. This activity cleans the termini of abasic sites, a common form of nucleotide damage, preparing broken ends for ligation (PubMed:20383123). It may also possess 3'-5' DNA helicase activity, although this has not been confirmed in vivo, and its physiological significance remains unclear (PubMed:7957065). Beyond DNA repair, the protein contributes to telomere maintenance (PubMed:29490055). It is also implicated in transcriptional regulation, acting as a cofactor for various transcription factors (PubMed:12145306, PubMed:8621488). It plays a role in the regulation of DNA virus-mediated innate immune response by assembling into the HDP-RNP complex, a complex that serves as a platform for IRF3 phosphorylation and subsequent innate immune response activation through the cGAS-STING pathway (PubMed:28712728). Can also bind RNAs and recruits PRKDC to a wide range of cellular RNAs, including the U3 small nucleolar RNA, playing a role in the biogenesis of ribosomal RNAs (PubMed:32103174).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The Ku80 protein also known as Ku p70 Ku antigen p70 and by gene identifiers such as Ku80 hum39 and 5c5 functions critically in DNA repair processes. With a molecular mass of approximately 80 kDa Ku80 is ubiquitously expressed in mammalian cells. It is an important component of the Ku heterodimer working with its partner Ku70 to detect and bind DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs). This action initiates repair by aligning with DNA ends to prevent break processing and sustain genome integrity.
Biological function summary	The Ku80 protein executes an important role in maintaining cellular stability by participating in the non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) pathway. Ku80 forms a complex with DNA-PKcs (DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit) which activates the kinase to phosphorylate itself and other proteins facilitating the repair of DSBs. Its expression is significant in tissues that undergo high rates of cellular turnover and are experienced with DNA damage where the DNA repair mechanisms are important for regular cell cycle progression.
Pathways	DNA repair and V(D)J recombination are principal domains where Ku80 shows its influence. In the context of DNA repair Ku80's partnership with DNA-PKcs as part of the NHEJ repair pathway is fundamental in fixing DNA damage from environmental insults or normal cellular metabolism. In the immune development process through V(D)J recombination Ku80 partners with other proteins like the Artemis complex to perform programmed DNA rearrangements required for the diversity of immune receptors.
Associated diseases and disorders	Ku80 has a significant relation to cancer and immune deficiencies. Defects in Ku80 function can lead to increased sensitivity to ionizing radiation and a higher propensity for cancer development because of impaired DNA repair capabilities. Moreover in immune-related disorders inadequate Ku80 performance affects the maturation of lymphocytes leading to immune system malfunction. Its malfunctioning connection with proteins like DNA-PKcs and Artemis highlights its critical roles in both tumor suppression and immune system competence.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

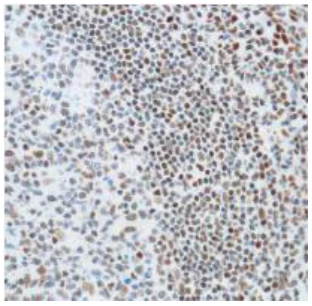
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

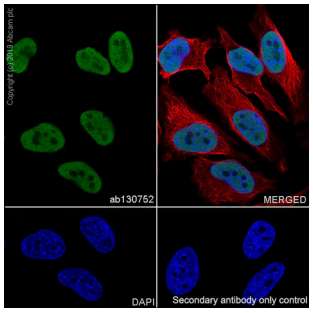
4 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Ku80 antibody [SP130] (ab130752)

Ku80 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Ku80 antibody

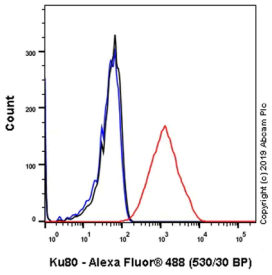
ab130752, at 1/100 dilution, staining Ku80 in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue by Immunohistochemistry.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Ku80 antibody [SP130] (ab130752)

Ku80 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Ku80 antibody

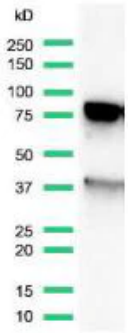
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling Ku80 with purified ab130752 at 1/50 (2.7 µg/ml). Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. Cells were counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) 1/200 (2.5 µg/ml). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution. DAPI (blue) was used as nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Ku80 antibody [SP130] (ab130752)

Ku80 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Ku80 antibody

Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling Ku80 with purified ab130752 at 1/200 dilution (0.70 µg/ml) (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) secondary antibody was used at 1/2000 dilution. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) / Black. Unlabeled control - Unlabelled cells / blue.



Western blot - Anti-Ku80 antibody [SP130] (ab130752)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Ku80 antibody [SP130] (ab130752) at 1/25 dilution

All lanes:
HeLa cell lysate

Predicted band size: 83 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.