# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# Rad51D (5A8/4): sc-53431



#### BACKGROUND

Rad52 family members (Rad50, Rad51B/C/D, Rad52, Rad54, MRE11) mediate DNA double-strand break repair (DSBR) for DNA damage that otherwise could cause cell death, mutation or neoplastic transformation. Rad51 (RECA, BRCC5) interacts with BRCA1 and BRCA2 to influence subcellular localization and cellular response to DNA damage. BRCA2 inactivation may be a key event leading to genomic instability and tumorigenesis from deregulation of Rad51. Rad52 forms a heptameric ring that binds single-stranded DNA ends and catalyzes DNA-DNA interaction necessary for the annealing of complementary strands. Rad52 can interact with Rad51. Rad54A of the DEAD-like helicase superfamily binds to double-strand DNA and induces a DNA topological change, which is thought to facilitate homologous DNA pairing and stimulate DNA recombination. Rad54B of the DEAD-like helicase superfamily binds to double-stranded DNA and displays ATPase activity in the presence of DNA. Rad54B is abundant in testis and spleen, and mutations of this gene occur in primary lymphoma and colon cancer. MRE11 (meiotic recombination 11, ATLD, HNGS1) is a nuclear 3'-5' exonuclease/endonuclease that associates with Rad50 and influences homologous recombination, telomere length maintenance, and DNA double-strand break repair. MRE11 is most abundant in proliferating tissues.

## REFERENCES

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- French, C.A., et al. 2002. Role of mammalian RAD51L2 (RAD51C) in recombination and genetic stability. J Biol. Chem. 277: 1922-1930.
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- Miyazaki, T., et al. 2004. *In vivo* assembly and disassembly of Rad51 and Rad52 complexes during double-strand break repair. EMBO J. 23: 939-949.
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## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RAD51D (human) mapping to 17q12; Rad51d (mouse) mapping to 11 C.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## SOURCE

Rad51D (5A8/4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length Rad51D of human origin.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgG\_1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## **APPLICATIONS**

Rad51D (5A8/4) is recommended for detection of Rad51D of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for Rad51D siRNA (h): sc-44933, Rad51D siRNA (m): sc-44934, Rad51D shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44933-SH, Rad51D shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-44934-SH, Rad51D shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44933-V and Rad51D shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44934-V.

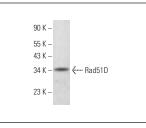
Molecular Weight of Rad51D: 33 kDa.

Positive Controls: MTE1D whole cell lysate: sc-364918, ES-2 cell lysate: sc-24674 or NTERA-2 cl.D1 whole cell lysate: sc-364181.

## **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

#### DATA



Rad51D (5A8/4): sc-53431. Western blot analysis of Rad51D expression in MTE1D whole cell lysate.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.