BACKGROUND

The Ku protein is localized in the nucleus and is composed of subunits referred to as Ku70 (p70) and Ku86 (p86) which is also known by the synonym Ku80 or (p80). Ku was first described as an autoantigen to which antibodies were produced in a patient with scleroderma polymyositis overlap syndrome, and was later found in the sera of patients with other rheumatic diseases. Both subunits of the Ku protein have been cloned, and a number of functions have been proposed for Ku, including cell signaling, DNA replication and transcriptional activation. Ku is involved in Pol II-directed transcription by virtue of its DNA binding activity, serving as the regulatory component of the DNA-associated protein kinase that phosphorylates Pol II and transcription factor Sp. Ku proteins also activate transcription from the U1 small nuclear RNA and the human transferrin receptor gene promoters. A Ku-related protein designated the enhancer 1 binding factor (E1BF), composed of two subunits, has been identified as a positive regulator of RNA polymerase I transcription initiation.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: XRCC6 (human) mapping to 22q13.2, XRCC5 (human) mapping to 2q35, Xrcc6 (mouse) mapping to 15 E1, Xrcc5 (mouse) mapping to 1 C3.

SOURCE

Ku70/Ku86 (SPM274) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against human B cell nuclei from plasmacytoid 2p68 cells.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG2a in 0.5 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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