

DNA-PK (Phospho Thr2609) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1561

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- WB, ELISA

MW

- 450kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:1000-2000

ELISA 1:5000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human DNA-PK (Phospho Thr2609)

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human, Mouse DNA-PK (Phospho Thr2609). The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites): VETQA

| Target Information

Gene name PRKDC HYRC HYRC1

Protein Name DNA-PK (Phospho Thr2609)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5591 ;	P78527 ;
Mouse	19090 ;	P97313 ;

Cellular Localization Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleolus .

Function

telomere maintenance, non-recombinational repair, somitogenesis, cell activation, somatic diversification of immune receptors, hemopoietic progenitor cell differentiation, immune effector process, lymphoid progenitor cell differentiation, B cell lineage commitment, pro-B cell differentiation, T cell lineage commitment, immunoglobulin production, production of molecular mediator of immune response, immune system development, leukocyte differentiation, somatic diversification of immune receptors via germline recombination within a single locus, somatic diversification of T cell receptor genes, somatic recombination of T cell receptor gene segments, regionalization, reproductive developmental process, DNA metabolic process, DNA repair, double-strand break repair, double-strand break repair via nonhomologous end joining, DNA recombination, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, protein amino acid phosphorylation, phosphorus metabolic process, phosphate metabolic process, cell motion, immune response, response to DNA damage stimulus, gamete generation, pattern specification process, heart development, cell death, germ cell migration, response to radiation, response to abiotic stimulus, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, embryonic development ending in birth or egg hatching, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, anterior/posterior pattern formation, response to organic substance, response to ionizing radiation, response to gamma radiation, regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, positive regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, posttranscriptional regulation of gene expression, developmental programmed cell death, positive regulation of gene expression, regulation of cell death, positive regulation of cell death, programmed cell death, death, phosphorylation, somatic cell DNA recombination, somatic diversification of immunoglobulins, somatic recombination of immunoglobulin gene segments, cell migration, peptidyl-serine phosphorylation, peptidyl-serine modification, sexual reproduction, hemopoiesis, lymphocyte differentiation, B cell differentiation, T cell differentiation, positive regulation of cellular biosynthetic process, regulation of protein stability, protein destabilization, telomere organization, multicellular organism reproduction, regulation of gene-specific transcription, response to insulin stimulus, cellular response to insulin stimulus, cellular response to hormone stimulus, T cell differentiation in the thymus, V(D)J recombination, immunoglobulin V(D)J recombination, T cell receptor V(D)J recombination, cellular response to stress, germ cell programmed cell death, segmentation, T cell activation, B cell activation, homeostatic process, regulation of apoptosis, chordate embryonic development, positive regulation of apoptosis, regulation of programmed cell death, positive regulation of programmed cell death, positive regulation of gene-specific transcription, response to peptide hormone stimulus, cell fate commitment, leukocyte activation, regulation of transcription, positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, positive regulation of nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process, positive regulation of transcription, positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, lymphocyte activation, hemopoietic or lymphoid organ development, reproductive process in a multicellular organism, reproductive cellular process, cell motility, positive regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process, regulation of RNA metabolic process, positive regulation of RNA metabolic process, chromosome organization, localization of cell, anatomical structure homeostasis,

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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DNA-PK (Phospho Thr2609) Rabbit pAb

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