


Anti-XLF antibody ab33499

敲除 验证

★★★★★ [4 Abreviews](#) [14 References](#) [5 图像](#)

概述

产品名称	Anti-XLF 抗体
描述	兔多克隆抗体 to XLF
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	适用于: IP, IHC-P, ICC/IF, WB
种属反应性	与反应: Human 预测可用于: Dog 
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human XLF aa 250 to the C-terminus (C terminal). (Peptide available as ab27783)
阳性对照	HeLa whole cell or nuclear extract, A431 and Jurkat whole cell extracts.
常规说明	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified

Batches of this product that have a concentration < 1mg/ml may have BSA added as a stabilising agent. If you would like information about the formulation of a specific lot, please contact our scientific support team who will be happy to help.

克隆 多克隆
同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™** 承诺保证使用ab33499于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF	★★★★☆ (1)	Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.
WB	★★★★★ (3)	Use a concentration of 1 - 5 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 37 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 35 kDa).

靶标

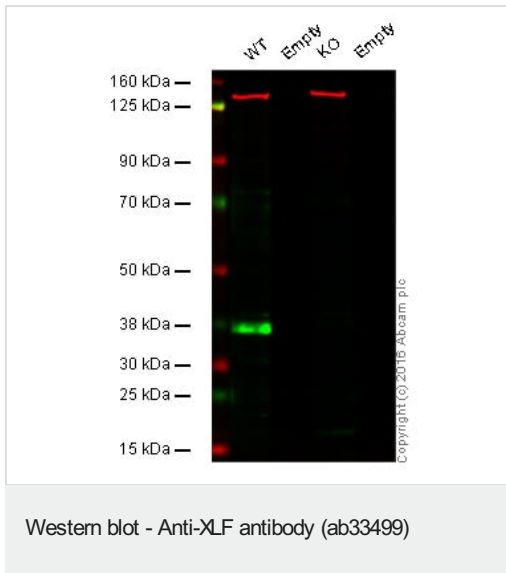
功能 DNA repair protein involved in DNA nonhomologous end joining (NHEJ) required for double-strand break (DSB) repair and V(D)J recombination. May serve as a bridge between XRCC4 and the other NHEJ factors located at DNA ends, or may participate in reconfiguration of the end bound NHEJ factors to allow XRCC4 access to the DNA termini. It may act in concert with XRCC6/XRCC5 (Ku) to stimulate XRCC4-mediated joining of blunt ends and several types of mismatched ends that are noncomplementary or partially complementary.

组织特异性 Ubiquitously expressed.

疾病相关 Defects in NHEJ1 are the cause of severe combined immunodeficiency due to NHEJ1 deficiency (NHEJ1-SCID) [MIM:611291]; also known as autosomal recessive T cell-negative, B cell-negative, NK cell-positive, severe combined immunodeficiency with microcephaly, growth retardation and sensitivity to ionizing radiation or NHEJ1 syndrome. SCID refers to a genetically and clinically heterogeneous group of rare congenital disorders characterized by impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia and low or absent antibody levels. Patients with SCID present in infancy with recurrent, persistent infections by opportunistic organisms. The common characteristic of all types of SCID is absence of T-cell-mediated cellular immunity due to a defect in T-cell development. NHEJ1-SCID is characterized by a profound T- and B-lymphocytopenia associated with increased cellular sensitivity to ionizing radiation, microcephaly and growth retardation. Some patients may manifest SCID with sensitivity to ionizing radiation without microcephaly and mild growth retardation, probably due to hypomorphic NHEJ1 mutations.
Note=A chromosomal aberration involving NHEJ1 is found in a patient with polymicrogyria. Translocation t(2;7)(q35;p22).

序列相似性 Belongs to the XLF family.

细胞定位 Nucleus.

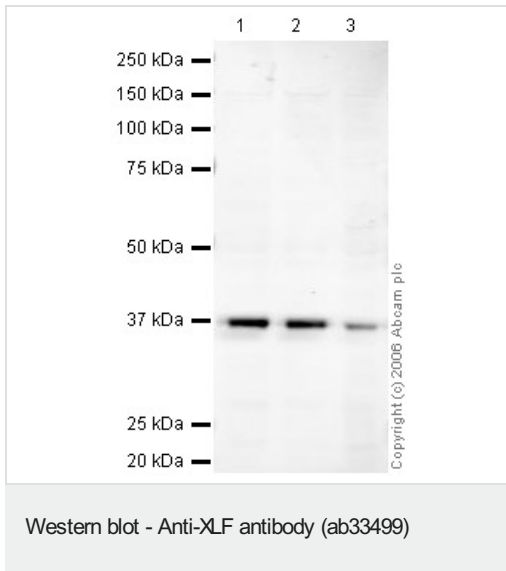


Lane 1: Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)

Lane 2: XLF knockout HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)

Lanes 1 - 2: Merged signal (red and green). Green – ab33499 observed at 38 kDa. Red - loading control, **ab18058**, observed at 124 kDa.

ab33499 was shown to specifically react with XLF when XLF knockout samples were used. Wild-type and XLF knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. ab33499 and **ab18058** (loading control to Vinculin) were diluted at 1 µg/mL and 1/10 000 respectively and incubated overnight at 4°C. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (**ab216773**) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (**ab216776**) secondary antibodies at 1/10000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.



All lanes : Anti-XLF antibody (ab33499) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : HeLa (Human epithelial carcinoma cell line) Whole Cell Lysate

Lane 2 : Jurkat whole cell lysate (**ab7899**)

Lane 3 : A-431 whole cell lysate (**ab7909**)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

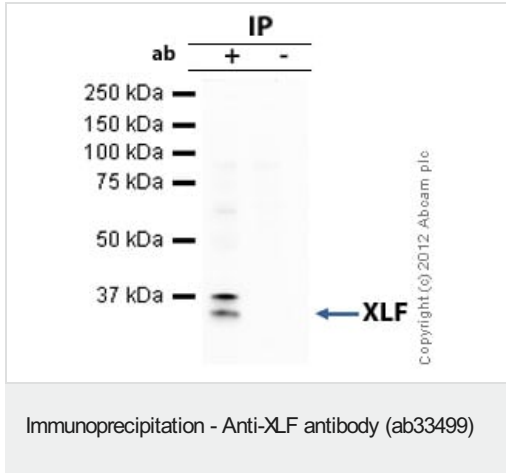
Secondary

All lanes : Goat polyclonal to Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 680) at 1/10000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 35 kDa

Observed band size: 37 kDa



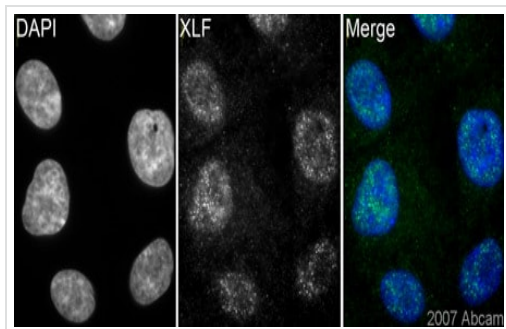
XLF was immunoprecipitated using 0.5mg A431 whole cell extract, 5µg of Rabbit polyclonal to XLF and 50µl of protein G magnetic beads (+). No antibody was added to the control (-).

The antibody was incubated under agitation with Protein G beads for 10min, A431 whole cell extract lysate diluted in RIPA buffer was added to each sample and incubated for a further 10min under agitation.

Proteins were eluted by addition of 40µl SDS loading buffer and incubated for 10min at 70°C; 10µl of each sample was separated on a SDS PAGE gel, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane, blocked with 5% BSA and probed with ab33499.

Secondary: Mouse monoclonal [SB62a] Secondary Antibody to Rabbit IgG light chain (HRP) ([ab99697](#)).

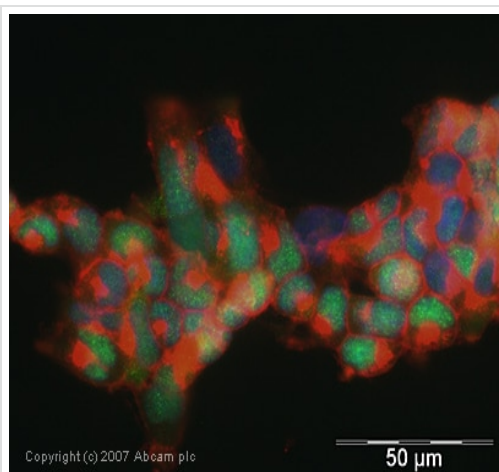
Band: Bands: 35kDa: XLF; non specific - 37kDa: We are unsure as to the identity of this extra band.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-XLF antibody (ab33499)

This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Dr Kirk McManus

ab33499 (1/200) staining XLF in asynchronous, bleomycin treated, human RPE-1 cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised in 0.5% Triton X100/PBS and counterstained with DAPI in order to highlight the nucleus (blue). Please refer to abreview for further experimental details.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-XLF antibody (ab33499)

ICC/IF image of ab33499 stained human HEK 293 cells. The cells were PFA fixed (10 min), permeabilised in TBS-T (20 min) and incubated with the antibody (ab33499, 1μg/ml) for 1h at room temperature. 1%BSA / 10% normal serum / 0.3M glycine was used to quench autofluorescence and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The secondary antibody (green) was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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