

# DNA-RNA Hybrid Antibody

## Summary

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<b>Catalog No.</b>	BGT-ANT-35332
<b>Host species</b>	mouse
<b>Species reactivity</b>	General
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage buffer</b>	0.01M PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Concentration</b>	0.58 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	>95% by SDS-PAGE.
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a, kappa
<b>Applications</b>	CHIP, ChIP-seq, DB, EMSA, FISH, ICC, IF, IP, SPR
<b>Target</b>	DNA-RNA Hybrid
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A/G purified from cell culture supernatant.
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	Please contact with the lab for this information.
<b>Expression system</b>	Mammalian cells
<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Store at 4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C 12 months. Store at -80°C long term.
<b>Note</b>	For research use only.

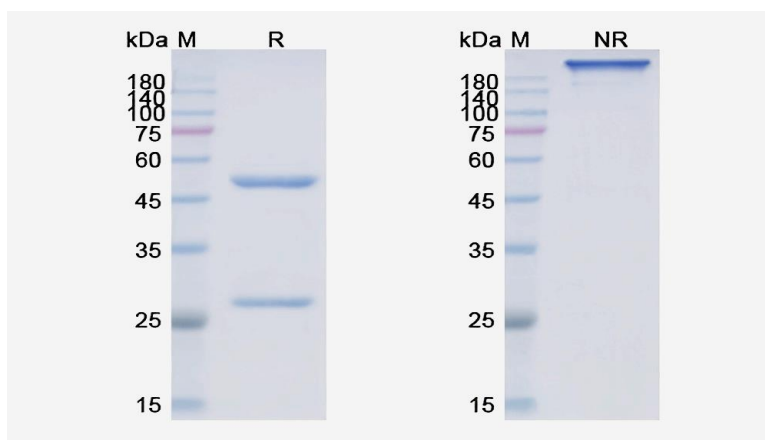
## Description

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DNA-RNA hybrids are a natural occurrence within eukaryotic cells and their level are high at sites of high transcriptional activity. They are non-canonical nucleic acid structures with transcriptional regulatory functions. Their presence is reported to predispose a locus to chromosomal breakage. A locus forming an DNA:RNA creates a double-stranded A/B intermediate conformation, with a second target for single-stranded nucleic acid binding proteins on the complementary, displaced DNA strand. They are shown to be resistant to the activity of DNA methyltransferases. The formation of DNA:RNA hybrids has been associated with a number of neurological diseases. Mutations in the DNA:RNA helicase senataxin (SETX) are implicated in the dominant juvenile form of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis type 4 and a recessive form of ataxia oculomotor apraxia type 2.

## Data Image

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SDS PAGE for DNA-RNA Hybrid Antibody(S9.6)

SDS-PAGE