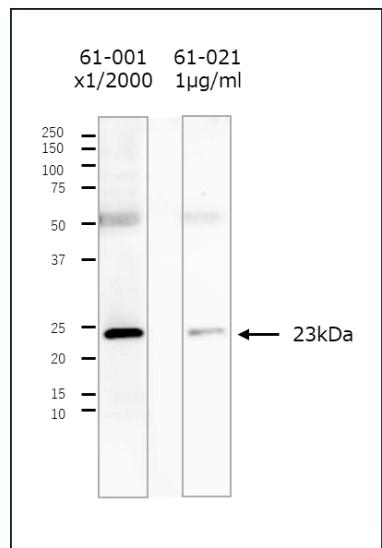


## Anti-*E.coli* LexA repressor antibody, rabbit polyclonal

<b>Product code</b>	61-021
<b>Size</b>	100 $\mu$ g
<b>Storage</b>	-20°C
<b>Concentration</b>	1.0 mg/ml
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS- with 50% glycerol
<b>Purity</b>	Purified IgG fraction with protein A from rabbit antiserum
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified Recombinant LexA repressor protein
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	<i>E.coli</i>
<b>Special notes</b>	N/A
<b>Application</b>	<p>1. Western blotting (1<math>\mu</math>g/ml)</p> <p><b>Purified LexA repressor protein is available from BioAcademia (#01-005, -006) to be used as a positive control for Western blotting.</b></p> <p>2. Construction and expression of a bait protein fused to LexA repressor protein can be examined by Western blotting of the yeast extracts, using the #61-001.</p> <p>3. Immunohistochemistry (LexA repressor fusion protein was detected in transgenic Drosophila after fixation with 4% formaldehyde.)</p> <p>4. Immunoprecipitation and chromatin immuno-precipitation</p>
<b>Background</b>	<p><i>E. coli</i> LexA repressor protein binds specifically to the SOS-box sequence and represses the genes belonging to the SOS regulon. In response to DNA damage, RecA protein is activated by ss-DNA accumulated in the damaged cells and promotes autocleavage of LexA repressor by its coprotease activity. As a result, DNA repair genes and error prone polymerases are induced, and DNA damage is repaired and mutation is induced (1).</p> <p>The <i>lexA</i> gene is used for yeast two-hybrid experiments as a bait to identify the protein-protein interaction in vivo (2).</p> <p>This product was prepared by immunizing rabbit with full-size highly-purified recombinant LexA repressor protein. Using this antibody, 23 kD LexA repressor protein was identified in the <i>E. coli</i> whole-cell lysate (Fig 1) and the expression of bait constructs was identified in yeast extracts by Western blotting.</p>
<b>Data Link</b>	UniProtKB <a href="#">P0A7C2</a> (LEXA_ECOLI)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	

**Data Images:** 61-021 Anti-*E.coli* LexA repressor antibody, rabbit polyclonal



**Fig.1 Detection of LexA repressor in the *E. coli* whole cell lysate by #64-001 and #64-021**

Applied sample: 10μg of *E.coli* (AB1157) whole cell lysate

Primary antibody: 2000 dilutions of anti-*E.coli* LexA antibody (#61-001)

1μg/ml of anti-*E.coli* LexA antibody (#61-021)

**References:** This antibody has been used in Ref 3.

1. Friedberg EC *et al* *DNA Repair and Mutagenesis* 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., ASM Presss (2005)
2. Sambrook J & Russell DW *Molecular Cloning* 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Press (2001)
3. Hishida T *et al* "Role of the Escherichia coli RecQ DNAHelicase in SOS signaling and genome stabilization at stalled replication forks" *Genes Dev* 18: 1886-1897 (2004) PMID: [15289460](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15289460/)

**Related product:**

61-001	Anti- <i>E.coli</i> LexA repressor antibody, rabbit serum
01-005, -006	<i>E.coli</i> LexA repressor