Resource Summary Report

Generated by FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org on May 10, 2025

Anti-DNA-RNA Hybrid Antibody, clone S9.6

RRID:AB_2861387
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

(Millipore Cat# MABE1095, RRID:AB_2861387)

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2861387

Proper Citation: (Millipore Cat# MABE1095, RRID:AB_2861387)

Target Antigen: DNA-RNA hybrid

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: ABA, ChIP, DB, ICC, IP

Antibody Name: Anti-DNA-RNA Hybrid Antibody, clone S9.6

Description: This monoclonal targets DNA-RNA hybrid

Target Organism: all

Clone ID: S9.6

Antibody ID: AB_2861387

Vendor: Millipore

Catalog Number: MABE1095

Record Creation Time: 20231110T032031+0000

Record Last Update: 20240725T075405+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Anti-DNA-RNA Hybrid Antibody, clone S9.6.

No alerts have been found for Anti-DNA-RNA Hybrid Antibody, clone S9.6.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 22 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Huang X, et al. (2024) ZFP281 controls transcriptional and epigenetic changes promoting mouse pluripotent state transitions via DNMT3 and TET1. Developmental cell, 59(4), 465.

Lee JH, et al. (2024) TGF-? and RAS jointly unmask primed enhancers to drive metastasis. Cell, 187(22), 6182.

Geraud M, et al. (2024) TDP1 mutation causing SCAN1 neurodegenerative syndrome hampers the repair of transcriptional DNA double-strand breaks. Cell reports, 43(5), 114214.

Bhowmick R, et al. (2023) Integrator facilitates RNAPII removal to prevent transcription-replication collisions and genome instability. Molecular cell, 83(13), 2357.

Bharadhwaj RA, et al. (2023) Long noncoding RNA TUG1 regulates smooth muscle cell differentiation via KLF4-myocardin axis. American journal of physiology. Cell physiology, 325(4), C940.

Gu L, et al. (2023) Small molecule targeting of transcription-replication conflict for selective chemotherapy. Cell chemical biology, 30(10), 1235.

Hernández-Carralero E, et al. (2023) ATXN3 controls DNA replication and transcription by regulating chromatin structure. Nucleic acids research.

Nechay M, et al. (2023) Inhibition of nucleolar transcription by oxaliplatin involves ATM/ATR kinase signaling. Cell chemical biology, 30(8), 906.

Sun K, et al. (2023) The splicing factor DHX38 enables retinal development through safeguarding genome integrity. iScience, 26(11), 108103.

Lee HG, et al. (2023) Site-specific R-loops induce CGG repeat contraction and fragile X gene reactivation. Cell, 186(12), 2593.

Yiu SPT, et al. (2022) Epstein-Barr virus BNRF1 destabilizes SMC5/6 cohesin complexes to

evade its restriction of replication compartments. Cell reports, 38(10), 110411.

Ketley RF, et al. (2022) DNA double-strand break-derived RNA drives TIRR/53BP1 complex dissociation. Cell reports, 41(4), 111526.

Yadav T, et al. (2022) TERRA and RAD51AP1 promote alternative lengthening of telomeres through an R- to D-loop switch. Molecular cell, 82(21), 3985.

Yasuhara T, et al. (2022) RAP80 suppresses the vulnerability of R-loops during DNA double-strand break repair. Cell reports, 38(5), 110335.

Saha S, et al. (2022) Resolution of R-loops by topoisomerase III-? (TOP3B) in coordination with the DEAD-box helicase DDX5. Cell reports, 40(2), 111067.

Tan HY, et al. (2022) cGAS and DDX41-STING mediated intrinsic immunity spreads intercellularly to promote neuroinflammation in SOD1 ALS model. iScience, 25(6), 104404.

He D, et al. (2022) Chl1 coordinates with H3K9 methyltransferase Clr4 to reduce the accumulation of RNA-DNA hybrids and maintain genome stability. iScience, 25(5), 104313.

Panatta E, et al. (2022) Metabolic regulation by p53 prevents R-loop-associated genomic instability. Cell reports, 41(5), 111568.

Hunt G, et al. (2022) p300/CBP sustains Polycomb silencing by non-enzymatic functions. Molecular cell, 82(19), 3580.

Kalev P, et al. (2021) MAT2A Inhibition Blocks the Growth of MTAP-Deleted Cancer Cells by Reducing PRMT5-Dependent mRNA Splicing and Inducing DNA Damage. Cancer cell, 39(2), 209.