



XPC Rabbit mAb

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|------------------------------------|---|
| Catalog No | YP-rAb-16982 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications | WB,IHC,IF,ELISA |
| Gene Name | XPC XPCC |
| Protein Name | XPC |
| Purification Process | Protein A |
| Specificity | Endogenous |
| Formulation | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA |
| Source | Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution | IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0 |
| Concentration | 0.5 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C) |
| Synonyms | |
| Observed Band | 130kD |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 106kD |
| Cell Pathway | Nucleus . Chromosome . Cytoplasm . Omnipresent in the nucleus and consistently associates with and dissociates from DNA in the absence of DNA damage (PubMed:18682493). Continuously shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus, which is impeded by the presence of NER lesions (PubMed:18682493). . |
| Tissue Specificity | |
| Function | Disease:Defects in XPC are a cause of xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group C (XP-C) [MIM:278720]; also known as xeroderma pigmentosum III (XP3). XP-C is a rare human autosomal recessive disease characterized by solar sensitivity, high predisposition for developing cancers on areas exposed to sunlight and, in some cases, neurological abnormalities.,Function:Involved in DNA excision repair. May play a part in DNA damage recognition and/or in altering chromatin structure to allow access by damage-processing enzymes.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the XPC family.,subunit:Heterodimer of a 125 kDa subunit (p125) and of a 58 kDa subunit (p58). Interacts with CETN2., |





Background

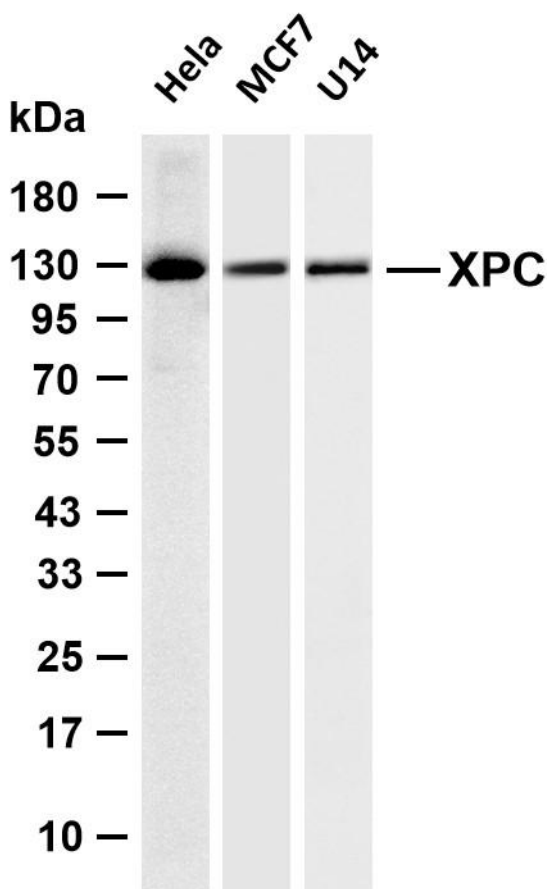
This gene encodes a component of the nucleotide excision repair (NER) pathway. There are multiple components involved in the NER pathway, including Xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) A-G and V, Cockayne syndrome (CS) A and B, and trichothiodystrophy (TTD) group A, etc. This component, XPC, plays an important role in the early steps of global genome NER, especially in damage recognition, open complex formation, and repair protein complex formation. Mutations in this gene or some other NER components result in Xeroderma pigmentosum, a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by increased sensitivity to sunlight with the development of carcinomas at an early age. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-XPC antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: MCF7 Lane 3: U14 Predicted band size: 106kDa Observed band size: 130kDa

