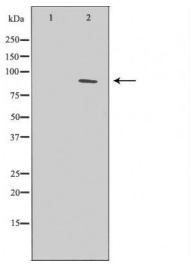
ERCC3 Antibody

#24284

Catalog Number: 24284-1, 24284-2
Amount: 50μg/50μl, 100μg/100μl
Swiss-Prot No. :P19447
Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl,0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage/Stability: Store at -20℃/1 year
Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from Human ERCC3
Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Specificity/Sensitivity:ERCC3 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total ERCC3
Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:
Predicted MW:89kd WB:1:500-2000 IHC:1:50-200



Western blot analysis of extracts of COLO 320cell lines, using ERCC3 antibody.

Background :XPB and XPD are ATPase/helicase subunits of the TFIIH complex that are involved in nucleotide excision repair (NER) to remove lesions and photoproducts generated by UV light. XPB and XPD are 3'-5' and 5'-3' DNA helicases, respectively, that play a role in opening of the DNA damage site to facilitate repair. XPB and XPD both play an important role in maintaining genomic stability, and researchers have linked mutations of these proteins to Xeroderma Pigmentosum (XP) and Trichothiodystrophy (TTD). XP patients have abnormalities in skin pigmentation and are highly susceptible to skin cancers, while TTD patients exhibit symptoms such as brittle hair, neurological abnormalities, and mild photosensitivity. In addition to their role in NER, XPB and XPD are involved in transcription initiation as part of the TFIIH core complex. The helicase activity of XPB unwinds DNA around the transcription start site to facilitate RNA polymerase II promoter clearance and initiation of transcription. XPD plays a structural role linking core TFIIH components with the cdk-activating kinase (CAK) complex that phosphorylates the C-terminus of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II, leading to transcription initiation