Best Tools for immunology Research

XPC rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT6473
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB
Target :	XPC
Fields :	>>Nucleotide excision repair
Gene Name :	XPC XPCC
Protein Name :	XPC
Human Gene Id :	7508
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q01831
Mouse Gene Id :	22591
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P51612
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human XPC AA range: 395-445
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of XPC at Human/Mouse
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1□500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

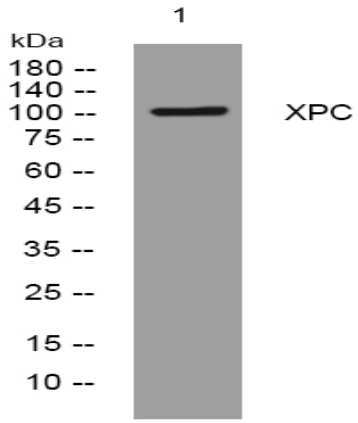
Molecularweight : 103kD

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],

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.,

Subcellular Location : 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). .

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC-12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night