

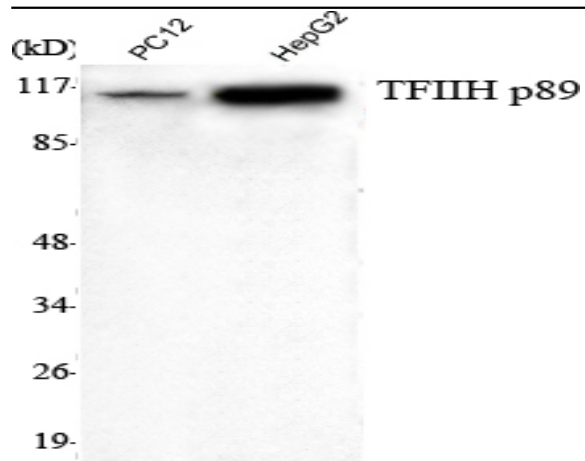
## TFIIH p89 Monoclonal Antibody

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|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YM1106   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Mouse;Rat;Bovine;Dog   |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB   |
| <b>Target :</b>              | TFIIH  |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>Basal transcription factors;>>Nucleotide excision repair                               |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | ERCC3  |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | TFIIH basal transcription factor complex helicase XPB subunit                            |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 2071   |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | P19447   |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 13872  |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | P49135   |
| <b>Rat Gene Id :</b>         | 291703   |
| <b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>   | Q4G005   |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | Purified recombinant human TFIIH p89 (C-terminus) protein fragments expressed in E.coli. |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | TFIIH p89 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TFIIH p89 protein.            |
| <b>Formulation :</b>         | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.                  |
| <b>Source :</b>              | Monoclonal, Mouse  |
| <b>Dilution :</b>            | WB 1:1000 - 1:2000. Not yet tested in other applications.                                |

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|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Purification :</b>         | Affinity purification   |
| <b>Concentration :</b>        | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b>    | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)  |
| <b>Molecularweight :</b>      | 89kD  |
| <b>Cell Pathway :</b>         | Nucleotide excision repair;   |
| <b>Background :</b>           | <p>This gene encodes an ATP-dependent DNA helicase that functions in nucleotide excision repair. The encoded protein is a subunit of basal transcription factor 2 (TFIIH) and, therefore, also functions in class II transcription. Mutations in this gene are associated with Xeroderma pigmentosum B, Cockayne's syndrome, and trichothiodystrophy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014],</p>   |
| <b>Function :</b>             | <p>disease:Defects in ERCC3 are a cause of trichothiodystrophy photosensitive (TTDP) [MIM:601675]. TTDP is an autosomal recessive disease characterized by sulfur-deficient brittle hair and nails, ichthyosis, mental retardation, impaired sexual development, abnormal facies and cutaneous photosensitivity correlated with a nucleotide excision repair (NER) defect. Neonates with trichothiodystrophy and ichthyosis are usually born with a collodion membrane. The severity of the ichthyosis after the membrane is shed is variable, ranging from a mild to severe lamellar ichthyotic phenotype. There are no reports of skin cancer associated with TTDP.,disease:Defects in ERCC3 are the cause of xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group B (XP-B) [MIM:610651]; also known as xeroderma pigmentosum II (XP2) or XP group B (XPB) or xeroderma pigmentosum group B combined with Cockayne syndrome (XP-B/CS). Xeroder</p> |
| <b>Subcellular Location :</b> | Nucleus.  |
| <b>Expression :</b>           | Adipose tissue,Epithelium,Placenta,   |

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## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using TFIID p89 Monoclonal Antibody against PC12, HepG2 cell lysate.