

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP21175a

Specification

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<u>P18074</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	86909

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2068

Other Names

TFIIH basal transcription factor complex helicase XPD subunit, Basic transcription factor 2 80 kDa subunit, BTF2 p80, CXPD, DNA excision repair protein ERCC-2, DNA repair protein complementing XP-D cells, TFIIH basal transcription factor complex 80 kDa subunit, TFIIH 80 kDa subunit, TFIIH p80, Xeroderma pigmentosum group D-complementing protein, ERCC2, XPD, XPDC

Target/Specificity

This ERCC2 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 687-722 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ERCC2.

Dilution WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ERCC2

Synonyms XPD, XPDC



Function ATP-dependent 5'-3' DNA helicase, component of the general transcription and DNA repair factor IIH (TFIIH) core complex, which is involved in general and transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair (NER) of damaged DNA and, when complexed to CAK, in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II. In NER, TFIIH acts by opening DNA around the lesion to allow the excision of the damaged oligonucleotide and its replacement by a new DNA fragment. The ATP-dependent helicase activity of XPD/ERCC2 is required for DNA opening. In transcription, TFIIH has an essential role in transcription initiation. When the pre- initiation complex (PIC) has been established, TFIIH is required for promoter opening and promoter escape. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal tail (CTD) of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II by the kinase module CAK controls the initiation of transcription. XPD/ERCC2 acts by forming a bridge between CAK and the core-TFIIH complex. Involved in the regulation of vitamin-D receptor activity. As part of the mitotic spindle-associated MMXD complex it plays a role in chromosome segregation. Might have a role in aging process and could play a causative role in the generation of skin cancers.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + K562 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 87 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) - Background



ATP-dependent 5'-3' DNA helicase, component of the core- TFIIH basal transcription factor. Involved in nucleotide excision repair (NER) of DNA by opening DNA around the damage, and in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II by anchoring the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) complex, composed of CDK7, cyclin H and MAT1, to the core-TFIIH complex. Involved in the regulation of vitamin-D receptor activity. As part of the mitotic spindle-associated MMXD complex it plays a role in chromosome segregation. Might have a role in aging process and could play a causative role in the generation of skin cancers.

ERCC2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Weber C.A., et al.EMBO J. 9:1437-1447(1990). Lamerdin J.E., et al.Genomics 34:399-409(1996). Kalnine N., et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Mural R.J., et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Fletjer W.L., et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:261-265(1992).