

ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14106b**Specification**

ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P07992](#)**ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2067**Other Names**

DNA excision repair protein ERCC-1, ERCC1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14106b was selected from the C-term region of ERCC1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** ERCC1**Function**

[Isoform 1]: Non-catalytic component of a structure-specific DNA repair endonuclease responsible for the 5'-incision during DNA repair. Responsible, in conjunction with SLX4, for the first step in the repair of interstrand cross-links (ICL). Participates in the processing of anaphase bridge-generating DNA structures, which consist in incompletely processed DNA lesions arising during S or G2 phase, and can result in cytokinesis failure. Also required for homology-directed repair (HDR) of DNA double-strand breaks, in conjunction with SLX4.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Nucleus [Isoform 3]: Nucleus

ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The product of this gene functions in the nucleotide excision repair pathway, and is required for the repair of DNA lesions such as those induced by UV light or formed by electrophilic compounds including cisplatin. The encoded protein forms a heterodimer with the XPF endonuclease (also known as ERCC4), and the heterodimeric endonuclease catalyzes the 5' incision in the process of excising the DNA lesion. The heterodimeric endonuclease is also involved in recombinational DNA repair and in the repair of inter-strand crosslinks. Mutations in this gene result in cerebrooculofacioskeletal syndrome, and polymorphisms that alter expression of this gene may play a role in carcinogenesis. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. The last exon of this gene overlaps with the CD3ε molecule, epsilon associated protein gene on the opposite strand.

ERCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Palli, D., et al. Mutagenesis 25(6):569-575(2010) Scheil-Bertram, S., et al. Gynecol. Oncol. 119(2):325-331(2010) Wenchao, L., et al. Diagn. Mol. Pathol. 19(3):164-168(2010) Hoffmann, A.C., et al. Neoplasia 12(8):628-636(2010) van Duin, M., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 9(4):1794-1798(1989)