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ERCC3

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:89kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human ERCC3

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

be

Synonym:

XPB; BTF2; GTF2H; RAD25; TFIIH;

Catalog #:A1714

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:2071

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P19447

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

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 (1). 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 (2,3). 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 (4). In addition to their role in NER, XPB and XPD are involved in transcription initiation as part of the TFIIH core complex (5). The helicase activity of XPB unwinds DNA around the transcription start site to facilitate RNA polymerase II promoter clearance and initiation of transcription (6). 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 (7).

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