ERCC2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-05199
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ERCC2 XPD XPDC
Protein Name	TFIIH basal transcription factor complex helicase XPD subunit (EC 3.6.4.12) (Basic transcription factor 2 80 kDa subunit) (BTF2 p80) (CXPD) (DNA excision repair protein ERCC-2) (DNA repair protein com
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 220-300
Specificity	ERCC2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	83kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle .
Tissue Specificity	Fibroblast,PCR rescued clones,Testis,Thymus
Function	cofactor:Magnesium.,disease:Defects in ERCC2 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 ERCC2 are the cause of cerebro-oculo-facio-skeletal syndrome type 2 (COFS2) [MIM:610756]. COFS is a degenerative autosomal recessive disorder of prenatal

	onset affecting the brain, eye and spinal cord. After birth, it
Background	The nucleotide excision repair pathway is a mechanism to repair damage to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene is involved in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair and is an integral member of the basal transcription factor BTF2/TFIIH complex. The gene product has ATP-dependent DNA helicase activity and belongs to the RAD3/XPD subfamily of helicases. Defects in this gene can result in three different disorders, the cancer-prone syndrome xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group D, trichothiodystrophy, and Cockayne syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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