

XPC Antibody

(10 western blots)

New 04/13

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source	
W	H	120 kDa	Rabbit**	
Endogenous				

Background: Nucleotide excision repair (NER) is a process by which cells identify and repair DNA lesions resulting from chemical and radiation exposure (1). XPC forms a complex with HR23B (2) that acts as a damage sensor due to its high affinity for geometry distorting DNA lesions. This complex localizes to sites of DNA damage and recruits the remaining members of the preincision complex necessary for initiation of NER (3). XPC is one of eight NER proteins (XPA-G, XPV) where defects result in Xeroderma pigmentosum, a disease characterized by sunlight sensitivity, a predisposition to cancer of exposed tissue, and, in some instances, neurological defects (4).

Specificity/Sensitivity: XPC Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total XPC protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human XPC protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using XPC Antibody.

Entrez-Gene ID #7508 Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q01831

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Cell Signaling

Orders 877-616-CELL (2355)

Support 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web www.cellsignal.com

orders@cellsignal.com

info@cellsignal.com

TECHNOLOGY[®]

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions: Western blotting

1:1000

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended complementary products.

Background References:

(1) Fuss, J.O. and Cooper, P.K. (2006) PLoS Biol 4, e203.

(2) Masutani, C. et al. (1994) EMBO J 13, 1831-43.

- (3) Sugasawa, K. et al. (1998) Mol Cell 2, 223-32.
- (4) DiGiovanna, J.J. and Kraemer, K.H. (2012) J Invest Dermatol 132, 785-96.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All-all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.