

Rabbit Anti-XPC antibody

SL25269R

Product Name	XPC
Chinese Name	DNA 补充修复 XPC 细胞蛋白抗体
Alias	Xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group C; DNA repair protein complementing XP C cells; DNA repair protein complementing XP-C cells; DNA repair protein complementing XPC cells; p125; RAD4; Xeroderma pigmentosum group C complementing protein; Xeroderma pigmentosum group C protein; Xeroderma pigmentosum group C-complementing protein; Xeroderma pigmentosum group III; XP 3; XP C; XP group C; XP3; Xpc; XPC gene; XPC_HUMAN; XPCC.
Research Area	Cell biology Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Pig,Cow,Horse) WB=1:500-2000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	106kDa
Cellular localization	cytoplasmic Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human XPC: 701-800/940
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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The XPC complex is proposed to represent the first factor bound at the sites of DNA damage and together with other core recognition factors, XPA, RPA and the TFIIH complex, is part of the pre-incision (or initial recognition) complex. The XPC complex recognizes a wide spectrum of damaged DNA characterized by distortions of the DNA helix such as single-stranded loops, mismatched bubbles or single stranded overhangs. The orientation of XPC complex binding appears to be crucial for inducing a productive NER. XPC complex is proposed to recognize and to interact with unpaired bases on the undamaged DNA strand which is followed by recruitment of the TFIIH complex and subsequent scanning for lesions in the opposite strand in a 5'-to-3' direction by the NER machinery. Cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs) which are formed upon UV-induced DNA damage escape detection by the XPC complex due to a low degree of structural perturbation. Instead they are detected by the UV-DDB complex which in turn recruits and cooperates with the XPC complex in the respective DNA repair. In vitro, the XPC:RAD23B dimer is sufficient to initiate NER; it preferentially binds to cisplatin and UV-damaged double-stranded DNA and also binds to a variety of chemically and structurally diverse DNA adducts. XPC:RAD23B contacts DNA both 5' and 3' of a cisplatin lesion with a preference for the 5' side. XPC:RAD23B induces a bend in DNA upon binding. XPC:RAD23B stimulates the activity of DNA glycosylases TDG and SMUG1.

Product Detail

SWISS:
Q01831

Gene ID:
7508

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7508](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 22591](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 312560](#) Rat

[Omim: 613208](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q01831](#) Human



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[SwissProt: P51612](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 475538](#) Human

[Unigene: 2806](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 22820](#) Rat