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Product datasheet for R1516

DDB1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This antibody reacts with human and mouse DDB1 by Western blot (1:500 - 1:1,000) and Immunoprecipitation. The antibody immunoprecipitates in vitro translated protein and protein from cell lysates (using HeLa, NIH-3T3, and others). Coimmunoprecipitation of related proteins has not been tested. A 127.0 kDa band corresponding to human DDB1 is detected. Most cell lines expressing DDB1 can be used as a positive control.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 198-213 of Human DDB1 (internal) coupled to KLH.
Specificity:	This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product reacts with human and mouse DDB1. Cross reactivity with DDB1 from other sources is not known.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Liquid (sterile filtered) with 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Delipidation and defibrination.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20°C prior to opening. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	damage specific DNA binding protein 1

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Database Link: Entrez Gene 1642 Human
Q16531

Background: DDB1 is also known as damage-specific DNA binding protein 1, DDB p127 subunit, DDBa, UV damaged DNA-binding protein 1, UV-DDB 1, Xeroderma pigmentosum group E complementing protein, XPCe, X-associated protein 1 and XAP-1. The DDB1 gene encodes the large subunit (p127) of DNA damage-binding protein, which is a heterodimer, composed of a large and a small subunit (p48 DDB2). This nuclear protein functions in nucleotide-excision repair resulting from UV-damaged DNA by binding to pyrimidine dimers. Its defective activity causes the repair defect in the patients with xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group E (XPE). XP-E is a rare human autosomal recessive disease characterized by solar sensitivity, high predisposition for developing cancers on areas exposed to sunlight and, in some cases, neurological abnormalities. However, it remains for mutation analysis to demonstrate whether the defect in XPE patients is in this gene or the gene encoding the small subunit. In addition, Best vitelliform mascular dystrophy is mapped to the same region as this gene on 11q, but no sequence alternations of this gene are demonstrated in Best disease patients.

Synonyms: DDBa, UV-DDB 1, XAP-1, XPCe, XPE-BF

Product images:

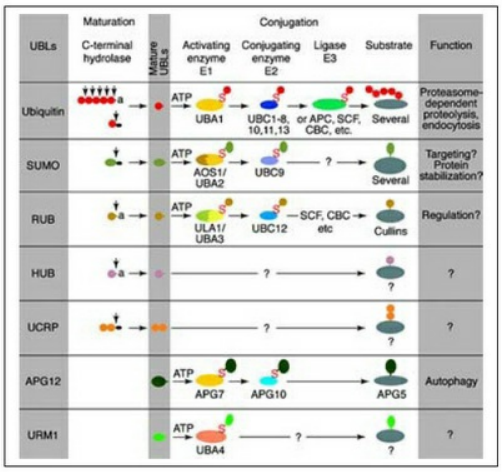

Figure 1. Conjugation pathways for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs). Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquit