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# Product datasheet for R1517

## DDB2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

### Product data:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Type:** | Primary Antibodies |
| **Applications:** | ELISA, IP, WB |
| **Recommended Dilution:** | Western blot (1/500-1/1,000 - a 47.8 kDa band corresponding to human DDB2 is detected. Most cell lines expressing DDB2 can be used as a positive control).<br>ELISA (1/2,000-1/10,000).<br>Immunoprecipitation (The antibody immunoprecipitates in vitro translated protein and protein from cell lysates (using 293T, and others). Coimmunoprecipitation of related proteins has not been tested. |
| **Reactivity:** | Human, Mouse |
| **Host:** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality:** | Polyclonal |
| **Immunogen:** | Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 419-427 of Human DDB2 (C-terminal) coupled to KLH |
| **Specificity:** | This antibody reacts with DDB2. |
| **Formulation:** | State: Serum<br>State: Liquid (sterile filtered) monospecific antiserum containing 0.01% sodium azide |
| **Concentration:** | lot specific |
| **Purification:** | Processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration |
| **Conjugation:** | Unconjugated |
| **Storage:** | Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. This product is stable for one month at 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. Dilute only prior to immediate use. |
| **Stability:** | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |
| **Gene Name:** | damage specific DNA binding protein 2 |
| **Database Link:** | Entrez Gene 1643 Human<br>Q92466 |

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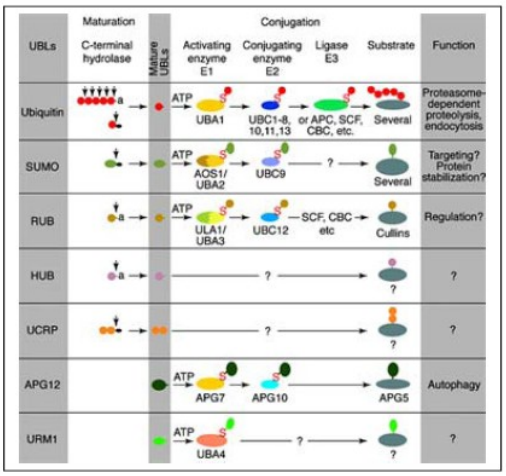
**Background:** The DDB2 gene encodes the small subunit (p48) of DNA damage-binding protein, which is a heterodimer, composed of a large (p127 DDB1) and a small subunit. The DDB2 subunit appears to be required for DNA binding. This nuclear protein functions in nucleotide-excision repair resulting from 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 large subunit.

**Synonyms:** DNA damage-binding protein 2, UV-DDB2, DDB p48 subunit, DDBb

## Product images:




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 polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation requires activating (E1) and conjugating (E2) enzymes that form thiolesters (S) with the modifiers. Modification of cullins by RUB involves SCF (SKP1/cullin-1/F-box protein) /CBC (cullin-2/elongin B/elonginC) -like E3 enzymes that are also involved in ubiquitination. In contrast to ubiquitin, the UBLs do not seem to form multi-UBL chains. UCRP (ISG15) resembles two ubiquitin moieties linked head-to-tail. Whether HUB1 functions as a modifier is currently unclear. APG12 and URM1 are distinct from the other modifiers because they are unrelated in sequence to ubiquitin. Data contributed by S. Jentsch, see references above.