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ERCC8 Antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI16150

Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession Q13216
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 44055

Additional Information

Gene ID 1161

Alias Symbol ERCC8, CKN1, CSA,

Other Names DNA excision repair protein ERCC-8, Cockayne syndrome WD repeat protein

CSA, ERCC8, CKN1, CSA

Format Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium

azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage Add 50 &mu, I of distilled water. Final Anti-ERCC8 antibody concentration is 1

mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at

-20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions ERCC8 Antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name ERCC8 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:19894250, ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:3439}

Function Substrate-recognition component of the CSA complex, a DCX

(DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, involved in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair (TC-NER), a process during which RNA polymerase II-blocking lesions are rapidly removed from the transcribed strand of active genes (PubMed:12732143, PubMed:16751180,

PubMed: 16964240, PubMed: 32142649, PubMed: 34526721,

PubMed:<u>38316879</u>, PubMed:<u>38600235</u>, PubMed:<u>38600236</u>). Following recruitment to lesion-stalled RNA polymerase II (Pol II), the CSA complex mediates ubiquitination of Pol II subunit POLR2A/RPB1 at 'Lys- 1268', a critical TC-NER checkpoint, governing RNA Pol II stability and initiating DNA damage

excision by TFIIH recruitment (PubMed:<u>12732143</u>, PubMed:<u>16751180</u>, PubMed:<u>16964240</u>, PubMed:<u>32355176</u>,

PubMed: 16964240, PubMed: 32142649, PubMed: 32355176, PubMed: 34526721, PubMed: 38316879, PubMed: 38600235,

PubMed:38600236). The CSA complex also promotes the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of ERCC6/CSB in a UV-dependent manner; ERCC6 degradation is essential for the recovery of RNA synthesis after transcription-coupled repair (PubMed:16751180). Also plays a role in DNA double-strand breaks (DSSBs) repair by non-homologous end joining (NHEI) (PubMed:29545921).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome Nucleus matrix. Note=Recruited to lesion- stalled RNA polymerase II (Pol II) sites by ERCC6/CSB (PubMed:32355176). UV-induced translocation to the nuclear matrix is dependent on ERCC6/CSB (PubMed:26620705).

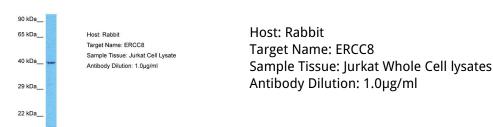
Background

Substrate-recognition component of the CSA complex, a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, involved in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair. The CSA complex (DCX(ERCC8) complex) promotes the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of ERCC6 in a UV-dependent manner; ERCC6 degradation is essential for the recovery of RNA synthesis after transcription-coupled repair. It is required for the recruitment of XAB2, HMGN1 and TCEA1/TFIIS to a transcription- coupled repair complex which removes RNA polymerase II-blocking lesions from the transcribed strand of active genes.

References

Henning K.A., et al. Cell 82:555-564(1995).
Halleck A., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



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