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ERCC1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2086a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	P07992
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	1A5A2
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	32562
Description	The product of this gene functions in the nucleotide excision repair pathway, and is required for the repair of DNA lesions such as those induced by UV light or formed by electrophilic compounds including cisplatin. The encoded protein forms a heterodimer with the XPF endonuclease (also known as ERCC4), and the heterodimeric endonuclease catalyzes the 5' incision in the process of excising the DNA lesion. The heterodimeric endonuclease is also involved in recombinational DNA repair and in the repair of inter-strand crosslinks. Mutations in this gene result in cerebrooculofacioskeletal syndrome, and polymorphisms that alter expression of this gene may play a role in carcinogenesis. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. The last exon of this gene overlaps with the CD3e molecule, epsilon associated protein gene on the opposite strand.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ERCC1 (AA: 151-297) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	2067
Other Names	DNA excision repair protein ERCC-1, ERCC1
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ERCC1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ERCC1
Function	[Isoform 1]: Non-catalytic component of a structure-specific DNA repair endonuclease responsible for the 5'-incision during DNA repair. Responsible, in conjunction with SLX4, for the first step in the repair of interstrand cross-links (ICL). Participates in the processing of anaphase bridge-generating DNA structures, which consist in incompletely processed DNA lesions arising during S or G2 phase, and can result in cytokinesis failure. Also required for homology-directed repair (HDR) of DNA double-strand breaks, in conjunction with SLX4.
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Nucleus [Isoform 3]: Nucleus

References

1.Tumour Biol. 2014 Sep;35(9):8721-31.2.Anticancer Res. 2014 Jan;34(1):401-6.

Images