ARG62661
anti-XPA antibody [12F5]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [12F5] recognizes XPA
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	12F5
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	XPA
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human XPA protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	XP1; XPAC; Xeroderma pigmentosum group A-complementing protein; DNA repair protein complementing XP-A cells

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
IHC-P	1:400
WB	1:200

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Ls174T or MCF-7 cells or Human tonsil.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified Antibody
Buffer	1X PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated

	freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 7507 Human Swiss-port # P23025 Human
Gene Symbol	XPA
Gene Full Name	xeroderma pigmentosum, complementation group A
Background	This gene encodes a zinc finger protein involved in DNA excision repair. The encoded protein is part of the NER (nucleotide excision repair) complext which is responsible for repair of UV radiation-induced photoproducts and DNA adducts induced by chemical carcinogens. Mutations in this gene are associated with xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group A. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]
Function	Involved in DNA excision repair. Initiates repair by binding to damaged sites with various affinities, depending on the photoproduct and the transcriptional state of the region. Required for UV-induced CHEK1 phosphorylation and the recruitment of CEP164 to cyclobutane pyrimidine dimmers (CPD), sites of DNA damage after UV irradiation. [UniProt]
Research Area	Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	31 kDa
PTM	ATR-dependent phosphorylation of XPA at Ser-196 is important for cell survival in response to UV damage. Ubiquitinated by HERC2 leading to degradation by the proteasome.