

Datasheet for 100-401-A09**DDB1 Antibody****Overview**

Description:	Anti-p127-DDB1 (internal) (RABBIT) Antibody - 100-401-A09
Item No.:	100-401-A09
Size:	100 µL
Applications:	IP, WB
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host Species:	Rabbit

Product Details

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. DDB1 antibody is involved in Epigenetic and Cancer / DNA Damage research.
Synonyms:	rabbit anti-Anti-p127-DDB1 antibody, Damage specific DNA binding protein 1 antibody, DDB 1 antibody, DDB p127 subunit antibody, DDBa antibody, DNA damage binding protein 1 antibody, UV damaged DNA binding factor antibody
Host Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	Antiserum

Target Details

Gene Name:	DDB1
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse

Immunogen Type:	Conjugated Peptide
Immunogen:	DDB1 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.
Purity/Specificity:	Anti-DDB1 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.
Relevant Links:	• UniProtKB - Q16531 • NCBI - 148529014 • GeneID - 1642

Application Details

Tested Applications:	IP, WB
Application Note:	Anti-DDB1 antibody reacts with human and mouse DDB1 tested by western blot 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. Researchers should determine optimal titers for other applications.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:2,000 - 1:10,000
IHC:	User Optimized
IP:	1:500
WB:	1:500 - 1:1,000

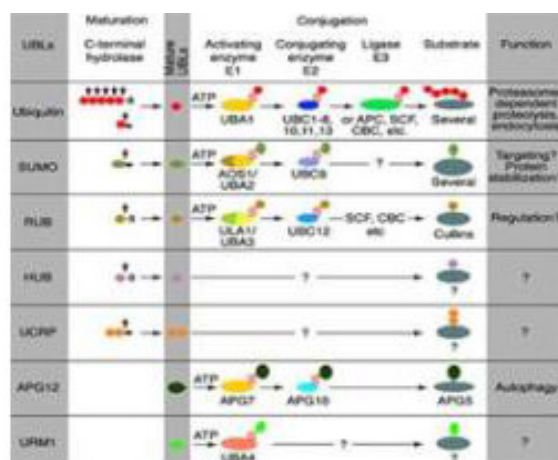
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	85 mg/mL by Refractometry
Buffer:	None
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	None

Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Dry Ice
Storage Condition:	Store Anti-DDB1 at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

Images



Pathway

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 thioesters (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.

Disclaimer

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Please contact a technical service representative for more information. All products of animal origin manufactured by Rockland Immunochemicals are derived from starting materials of North American origin. Collection was performed in United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspected facilities and all materials have been inspected and certified to be free of disease and suitable for exportation. All properties listed are typical characteristics and are not specifications. All suggestions and data are offered in good faith but without guarantee as conditions and methods of use of our products are beyond our control. All claims must be made within 30 days following the date of delivery. The prospective user must determine the suitability of our materials before adopting them on a commercial scale. Suggested uses of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license under any patent of Rockland Immunochemicals, Inc. If you require a commercial license to use this material and do not have one, then return this material, unopened to: Rockland Inc., P.O. BOX 5199, Limerick, Pennsylvania, USA.