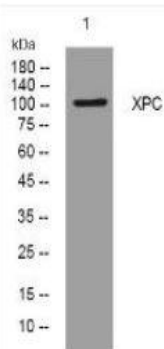


## XPC rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IPB14080
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500-2000
<b>Gene Name</b>	XPC XPCC
<b>Protein Name</b>	XPC
<b>Human Gene Id</b>	7508
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	Q01831
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 05% BSA and 002% sodium azide
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Subcellular Location</b>	Nucleus Chromosome Cytoplasm Omnipresent in the nucleus and consistently associates with and dissociates from DNA in the absence of DNA damage (PubMed:18682493) Continuously shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus, which is impeded by the presence of NER lesions (PubMed:18682493)
<b>MW</b>	103400
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a component of the nucleotide excision repair (NER) pathway There are multiple components involved in the NER pathway, including Xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) A-G and V, Cockayne syndrome (CS) A and B, and trichothiodystrophy (TTD) group A, etc This component, XPC, plays an important role in the early steps of global genome NER, especially in damage recognition, open complex formation, and repair protein complex formation Mutations in this gene or some other NER components result in Xeroderma pigmentosum, a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by increased sensitivity to sunlight with the development of carcinomas at an early age Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009],

### Products Images:



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC-12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night