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# Anti-DDB2 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12443

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB |
| **Primary Accession** | Q92466 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Format** | Lyophilized |
| **Description** | Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for DNA damage-binding protein 2(DDB2) detection. Tested with WB in Human. |
| **Reconstitution** | Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml. |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 1643 |
| **Other Names** | DNA damage-binding protein 2, DDB p48 subunit, DDBb, Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 2, UV-damaged DNA-binding protein 2, UV-DDB 2, DDB2 |
| **Calculated MW** | 47864 |
| **Application Details** | Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human |
| **Subcellular Localization** | Nucleus . Accumulates at sites of DNA damage following UV irradiation. |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Ubiquitously expressed; with highest levels in corneal endothelium and lowest levels in brain. Isoform D1 is highly expressed in brain and heart. Isoform D2, isoform D3 and isoform D4 are weakly expressed. . |
| **Source** | Eukaryota |
| **Protein Name** | DNA damage-binding protein 2 |
| **Contents** | Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3. |
| **Immunogen** | E.coli-derived human DDB2 recombinant protein (Position: M1-T115). Human DDB2 shares 58.3% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse DDB2. |
| **Purification** | Immunogen affinity purified. |
| **Cross Reactivity** | No cross reactivity with other proteins. |
| **Storage** | At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated |

freezing and thawing.

## Protein Information

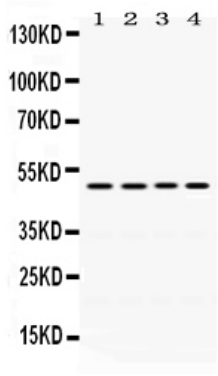
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|---|---|
| **Name** | DDB2 |
| **Function** | Protein, which is both involved in DNA repair and protein ubiquitination, as part of the UV-DDB complex and DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) complexes, respectively (PubMed:10882109, PubMed:11278856, PubMed:11705987, PubMed:12732143, PubMed:15882621, PubMed:16473935, PubMed:18593899, PubMed:32789493, PubMed:9892649). Core component of the UV-DDB complex (UV-damaged DNA-binding protein complex), a complex that recognizes UV-induced DNA damage and recruit proteins of the nucleotide excision repair pathway (the NER pathway) to initiate DNA repair (PubMed:10882109, PubMed:11278856, PubMed:11705987, PubMed:12944386, PubMed:14751237, PubMed:16260596, PubMed:32789493). The UV-DDB complex preferentially binds to cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPD), 6-4 photoproducts (6-4 PP), apurinic sites and short mismatches (PubMed:10882109, PubMed:11278856, PubMed:11705987, PubMed:12944386, PubMed:16260596). Also functions as the substrate recognition module for the DCX (DDB2-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex DDB2-CUL4-ROC1 (also known as CUL4-DDB-ROC1 and CUL4-DDB-RBX1) (PubMed:12732143, PubMed:15882621, PubMed:16473935, PubMed:18593899, PubMed:26572825). The DDB2-CUL4-ROC1 complex may ubiquitinate histone H2A, histone H3 and histone H4 at sites of UV- induced DNA damage (PubMed:16473935, PubMed:16678110). The ubiquitination of histones may facilitate their removal from the nucleosome and promote subsequent DNA repair (PubMed:16473935, PubMed:16678110). The DDB2-CUL4-ROC1 complex also ubiquitinates XPC, which may enhance DNA-binding by XPC and promote NER (PubMed:15882621). The DDB2-CUL4-ROC1 complex also ubiquitinates KAT7/HBO1 in response to DNA damage, leading to its degradation: recognizes KAT7/HBO1 following phosphorylation by ATR (PubMed:26572825). |
| **Cellular Location** | Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Accumulates at sites of DNA damage following UV irradiation. |
| **Tissue Location** | Ubiquitously expressed; with highest levels in corneal endothelium and lowest levels in brain. Isoform D1 is highly expressed in brain and heart. Isoform D2, isoform D3 and isoform D4 are weakly expressed. |

## Background

DNA damage-binding protein 2 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the DDB2 gene. This gene encodes a protein that is necessary for the repair of ultraviolet light-damaged DNA. This protein is the smaller subunit of a heterodimeric protein complex that participates in nucleotide excision repair, and this complex mediates the ubiquitylation of histones H3 and H4, which facilitates the cellular response to DNA damage. And this subunit appears to be required for DNA binding. Mutations in this gene cause xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group E, a recessive disease that is characterized by an increased sensitivity to UV light and a high predisposition for skin cancer development, in some cases accompanied by neurological abnormalities. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

## Images

Anti- DDB2 Picoband antibody, ABO12443, Western




blottingAll lanes: Anti DDB2 (ABO12443) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: SW620 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 3: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 48KDObserved bind size: 48KD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.