

RAD23A Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO2165a

Product Information

Application WB, E **Primary Accession** P54725 Reactivity Human Host Mouse Monoclonal Clonality **Clone Names** 1E4D6 Isotype IgG2b 39609 **Calculated MW**

Description The protein encoded by this gene is one of two human homologs of

Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad23, a protein involved in nucleotide excision repair. Proteins in this family have a modular domain structure consisting of an ubiquitin-like domain (UbL), ubiquitin-associated domain 1 (UbA1), XPC-binding domain and UbA2. The protein encoded by this gene plays an important role in nucleotide excision repair and also in delivery of

polyubiquitinated proteins to the proteasome. Alternative splicing results in

multiple transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms.

Immunogen Purified recombinant fragment of human RAD23A (AA: 1-363) expressed in E.

Coll.

Formulation Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID 5886

Other Names UV excision repair protein RAD23 homolog A, HR23A, hHR23A, RAD23A

Dilution WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 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 RAD23A Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name RAD23A

Function

Multiubiquitin chain receptor involved in modulation of proteasomal degradation. Binds to 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains in a length-dependent manner and with a lower affinity to 'Lys-63'- linked polyubiquitin chains. Proposed to be capable to bind simultaneously to the 26S proteasome and to polyubiquitinated substrates and to deliver ubiquitinated proteins to the proteasome. (Microbial infection) Involved in Vpr-dependent replication of HIV-1 in non-proliferating cells and primary macrophages. Required for the association of HIV-1 Vpr with the host proteasome.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

References

1.Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2013 Feb 22;431(4):686-92.2.Exp Cell Res. 2001 Jul 15;267(2):243-57.

Images

