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DDB1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP52794

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q16531
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Calculated MW	126968

Additional Information

Gene ID	1642
Other Names	Damage specific DNA binding protein 1;Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1;DDB 1;DDB p127 subunit;Ddb1;DDB1_HUMAN;DDBa ;DNA damage binding protein 1;DNA damage-binding protein 1;DNA damage-binding protein a;HBV X-associated protein 1;UV damaged DNA binding factor;UV damaged DNA binding protein 1;UV DDB 1;UV DDB1;UV-damaged DNA-binding factor;UV-damaged DNA-binding protein 1;UV-DDB 1;UV-DDB1;X associated protein 1;XAP 1;XAP-1;XAP1;Xeroderma pigmentosum group E complementing protein;Xeroderma pigmentosum group E-complementing protein;XPCE;XPE;XPE BF;XPE binding factor;XPE-BF;XPE-binding factor.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.3.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	DDB1
Synonyms	XAP1
Function	Involved in DNA repair and protein ubiquitination, as part of the UV-DDB complex and DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) complexes, respectively (PubMed:14739464, PubMed:15448697, PubMed:16260596, PubMed:16407242, PubMed:16407252, PubMed:16482215, PubMed:16940174, PubMed:17079684, PubMed:25970626). Core component of the UV-DDB complex (UV-damaged DNA- binding protein complex), a

complex that recognizes UV-induced DNA damage and recruits proteins of the nucleotide excision repair pathway (the NER pathway) to initiate DNA repair (PubMed:15448697, PubMed:16260596, PubMed:16407242, PubMed:16940174). The UV-DDB complex preferentially binds to cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPD), 6-4 photoproducts (6-4 PP), apurinic sites and short mismatches (PubMed:15448697, PubMed:16260596, PubMed:16407242, PubMed:16940174). Component of numerous distinct DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin- protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins (PubMed:14739464, PubMed:16407252, PubMed:16482215, PubMed:17079684, PubMed:18332868, PubMed:18381890, PubMed:19966799, PubMed:22118460, PubMed:25043012, PubMed:25108355, PubMed:28886238, PubMed:41565821). The functional specificity of the DCX E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex is determined by the variable substrate recognition component recruited by DDB1 (PubMed:14739464, PubMed:16407252, PubMed:16482215, PubMed:17079684, PubMed:18332868, PubMed:18381890, PubMed:19966799, PubMed:22118460, PubMed:25043012, PubMed:25108355). DCX(DDB2) (also known as DDB1-CUL4-ROC1, CUL4-DDB-ROC1 and CUL4-DDB-RBX1) may ubiquitinate histone H2A, histone H3 and histone H4 at sites of UV- induced DNA damage (PubMed:16473935, PubMed:16678110, PubMed:17041588, PubMed:18593899). The ubiquitination of histones may facilitate their removal from the nucleosome and promote subsequent DNA repair (PubMed:16473935, PubMed:16678110, PubMed:17041588, PubMed:18593899). DCX(DDB2) also ubiquitinates XPC, which may enhance DNA-binding by XPC and promote NER (PubMed:15882621). DCX(DTL) plays a role in PCNA- dependent polyubiquitination of CDT1 and MDM2-dependent ubiquitination of TP53 in response to radiation-induced DNA damage and during DNA replication (PubMed:17041588). DCX(ERCC8) (the CSA complex) plays a role in transcription-coupled repair (TCR) (PubMed:12732143, PubMed:32355176, PubMed:38316879). The DDB1-CUL4A-DTL E3 ligase complex regulates the circadian clock function by mediating the ubiquitination and degradation of CRY1 (PubMed:26431207). DDB1-mediated CRY1 degradation promotes FOXO1 protein stability and FOXO1-mediated gluconeogenesis in the liver (By similarity). By acting on TET dioxygenases, essential for oocyte maintenance at the primordial follicle stage, hence essential for female fertility (By similarity). Maternal factor required for proper zygotic genome activation and genome reprogramming (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Primarily cytoplasmic (PubMed:10777491, PubMed:11673459). Translocates to the nucleus following UV irradiation and subsequently accumulates at sites of DNA damage (PubMed:10777491, PubMed:11673459). More concentrated in nuclei than in cytoplasm in germinal vesicle (GV) stage oocytes, zygotes and the 2-cell stage, but distributed in the cytoplasm at the MII-stage oocytes (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3U1J4, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10777491, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11673459}

Background

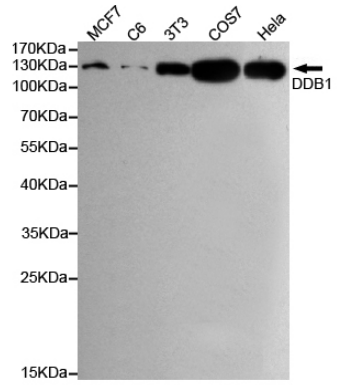
Required for DNA repair. Binds to DDB2 to form the UV- damaged DNA-binding protein complex (the UV-DDB complex). The UV- DDB complex may recognize UV-induced DNA damage and recruit proteins of the nucleotide excision repair pathway (the NER pathway) to initiate DNA repair. The UV-DDB complex preferentially binds to cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPD), 6-4 photoproducts (6-4 PP), apurinic sites and short mismatches. Also appears to function as a component of numerous distinct DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. The functional specificity of the DCX E3 ubiquitin- protein ligase complex is determined by the variable substrate recognition component recruited by DDB1. DCX(DDB2) (also known as

DDB1-CUL4-ROC1, CUL4-DDB-ROC1 and CUL4-DDB-RBX1) may ubiquitinate histone H2A, histone H3 and histone H4 at sites of UV-induced DNA damage. The ubiquitination of histones may facilitate their removal from the nucleosome and promote subsequent DNA repair. DCX(DDB2) also ubiquitinates XPC, which may enhance DNA-binding by XPC and promote NER. DCX(DTL) plays a role in PCNA-dependent polyubiquitination of CDT1 and MDM2-dependent ubiquitination of TP53 in response to radiation-induced DNA damage and during DNA replication. DCX(ERCC8) (the CSA complex) plays a role in transcription-coupled repair (TCR). May also play a role in ubiquitination of CDKN1B/p27kip when associated with CUL4 and SKP2.

References

Dualan R.,et al.Genomics 29:62-69(1995).
Lee T.H.,et al.J. Virol. 69:1107-1114(1995).
Hwang B.J.,et al.Mutat. Res. 362:105-117(1996).
Huang S.L.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Images



Western blot detection of DDB1 in Hela,MCF7,COS7,C6 and 3T3 cell lysates using DDB1 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted),with Super ECL.Predicted band size:127KDa.Observed band size:127KDa.

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