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XPD Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP92566

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IHF
Primary Accession	P18074
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	BTF2 p80; COFS2; CXPD; EM9; ERCC2; MAG; TFIIH p80; TTD; XPD; XPDC;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	86909

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human XPD
Description	ATP-dependent 5'-3' DNA helicase, component of the core-TFIIH basal transcription factor. Involved in nucleotide excision repair (NER) of DNA by opening DNA around the damage, and in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II by anchoring the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) complex, composed of CDK7, cyclin H and MAT1, to the core-TFIIH complex. Involved in the regulation of vitamin-D receptor activity.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

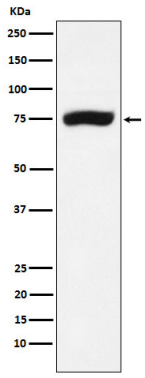
Protein Information

Name	ERCC2
Synonyms	XPD, XPDC
Function	ATP-dependent 5'-3' DNA helicase (PubMed: 31253769, PubMed:8413672, PubMed:9771713). Component of the general transcription and DNA repair factor IIH (TFIIH) core complex, not absolutely essential for minimal transcription in vitro (PubMed:10024882, PubMed:17466626, PubMed:9771713). Required for transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair (NER) of damaged DNA; recognizes damaged bases (PubMed:17466626, PubMed:23352696, PubMed:9771713). Sequestered in chromatin on UV-damaged DNA (PubMed:23352696). When complexed to CDK-activating kinase (CAK), involved in transcription by RNA polymerase II. In NER, TFIIH acts by opening DNA around the lesion to allow the excision of the damaged oligonucleotide and its replacement by a new DNA fragment. The

ATP-dependent helicase activity of XPD/ERCC2 is required for DNA opening. Involved in DNA lesion verification (PubMed:31253769). In transcription, TFIIH has an essential role in transcription initiation. When the pre-initiation complex (PIC) has been established, TFIIH is required for promoter opening and promoter escape. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal tail (CTD) of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II by the kinase module CAK controls the initiation of transcription. XPD/ERCC2 acts by forming a bridge between CAK and the core-TFIIH complex. The structure of the TFIIH transcription complex differs from the NER-TFIIH complex; large movements by XPD/ERCC2 and XPB/ERCC3 are stabilized by XPA which allow this subunit to contact ssDNA (PubMed:31253769, PubMed:33902107). Involved in the regulation of vitamin-D receptor activity. As part of the mitotic spindle-associated MMXD complex it plays a role in chromosome segregation. Might have a role in aging process and could play a causative role in the generation of skin cancers.

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle

Images



Western blot analysis of XPD expression in A431 cell lysate.

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