

ERCC1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69797

Specification

ERCC1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB, IHC-P <u>P07992</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal

ERCC1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2067

Other Names ERCC1; DNA excision repair protein ERCC-1

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

ERCC1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ERCC1

Function

[Isoform 1]: Non-catalytic component of a structure-specific DNA repair endonuclease responsible for the 5'-incision during DNA repair. Responsible, in conjunction with SLX4, for the first step in the repair of interstrand cross-links (ICL). Participates in the processing of anaphase bridge-generating DNA structures, which consist in incompletely processed DNA lesions arising during S or G2 phase, and can result in cytokinesis failure. Also required for homology-directed repair (HDR) of DNA double-strand breaks, in conjunction with SLX4.

Cellular Location [Isoform 1]: Nucleus [Isoform 3]: Nucleus

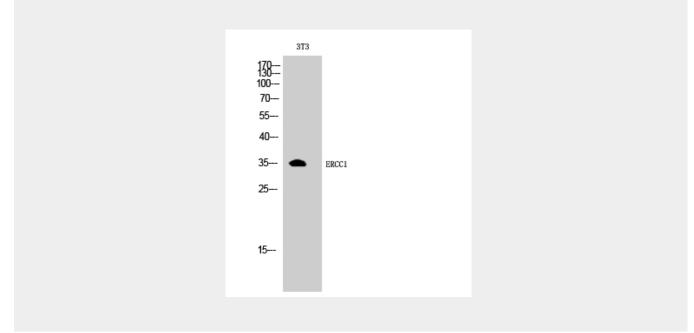
ERCC1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols



Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

ERCC1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



ERCC1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Isoform 1: Non-catalytic component of a structure- specific DNA repair endonuclease responsible for the 5'-incision during DNA repair. Responsible, in conjunction with SLX4, for the first step in the repair of interstrand cross-links (ICL). Participates in the processing of anaphase bridge-generating DNA structures, which consist in incompletely processed DNA lesions arising during S or G2 phase, and can result in cytokinesis failure. Also required for homology-directed repair (HDR) of DNA double-strand breaks, in conjunction with SLX4.