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Anti-HR23A (GOAT) Antibody
HR23A Antibody
Catalog # ASR5090

Specification

Anti-HR23A (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Goat**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and by western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 60 kDa in size corresponding to HR23A by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole goat serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region near aa 115-140 of human HR23A protein.**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-HR23A (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5886

Other Names
5886

Purity
This is an affinity purified antibody produced by immunoaffinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide after immobilization to a solid phase. Reactivity occurs against human HR23A protein. Sequence homology as assessed by BLAST indicated 100% homology for this protein from human and rabbit. Cross reactivity with HR23A protein from dog, mouse and rat may also occur as sequence homology varies by one or two amino acid residues in this sequence by BLAST analysis. Reactivity with HR23A protein from other sources is not known.

Storage Condition
Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted

liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-HR23A (GOAT) Antibody - 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.

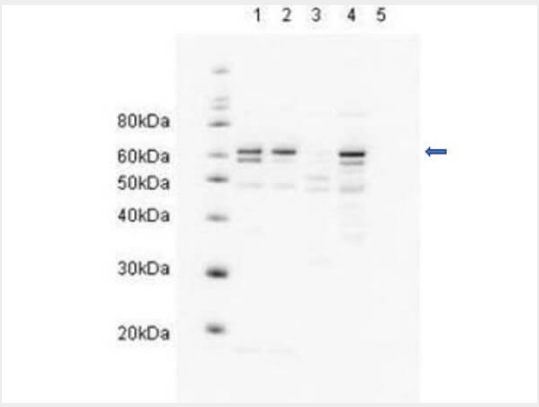
Cellular Location
Nucleus.

Anti-HR23A (GOAT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-HR23A (GOAT) Antibody - Images



Western blot showing Rockland's Affinity Purified anti-HR23A antibody detects endogenous human HR23A. Lane 1: HeLa nuclear extract (p/n W09-001-367). Lane 2: HeLa (p/n W09-000-364). Lane 3: A431 (p/n W09-000-361). Lane 4: Jurkat (p/n W09-001-370). Lane 5: 293 whole cell lysates

(p/n W09-000-365). Comparison to a molecular weight marker (at left) indicates a band of ~60 kDa corresponding to HR23A. The blot was incubated with a 1:500 dilution of the antibody at room temperature followed by detection using HRP conjugated Rb-a-Goat IgG (p/n 605-4302) and chemiluminescence reagent with a 30-min exposure time. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

Anti-HR23A (GOAT) Antibody - Background

HR23A (also known as UV excision repair protein RAD23 homolog A) is one of two human homologs of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad23 (hHR23A and hHR23B), a protein involved in nucleotide excision repair (NER). This protein was shown to interact with, and elevate the nucleotide excision activity of 3-methyladenine-DNA glycosylase (MPG), which suggested a role in DNA damage recognition in base excision repair. This protein contains an N-terminal ubiquitin-like domain, which was reported to interact with 26S proteasome, as well as with ubiquitin protein ligase E6AP, and thus suggests that this protein may be involved in the ubiquitin mediated proteolytic pathway in cells.