

## Datasheet for ABIN7175175 anti-RAD23B antibody (AA 1-250) (Biotin)



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Quantity:	100 μg
Target:	RAD23B
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-250
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RAD23B antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	ELISA

## **Product Details**

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human UV excision repair protein RAD23 homolog B protein (1-250AA)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	>95%, Protein G purified

## **Target Details**

Target:	RAD23B	
Alternative Name:	RAD23B (RAD23B Products)	
Background:	Background: Multiubiquitin chain receptor involved in modulation of proteasomal degradatio	
	Binds to 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. May play a role in endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) of misfolded glycoproteins by association with PNGase and delivering deglycosylated proteins to the proteasome. Involved in global genome nucleotide excision repair (GG-NER) by acting as component of the XPC complex. Cooperatively with CETN2 appears to stabilize XPC. May protect XPC from proteasomal degradation. The XPC complex is proposed to represent the first factor bound at the sites of DNA damage and together with other core recognition factors, XPA, RPA and the TFIIH complex, is part of the pre-incision (or initial recognition) complex. The XPC complex recognizes a wide spectrum of damaged DNA characterized by distortions of the DNA helix such as single-stranded loops, mismatched bubbles or single-stranded overhangs. The orientation of XPC complex binding appears to be crucial for inducing a productive NER. XPC complex is proposed to recognize and to interact with unpaired bases on the undamaged DNA strand which is followed by recruitment of the TFIIH complex and subsequent scanning for lesions in the opposite strand in a 5\'-to-3\' direction by the NER machinery. Cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs) which are formed upon UV-induced DNA damage esacpe detection by the XPC complex due to a low degree of structural perurbation. Instead they are detected by the UV-DDB complex which in turn recruits and cooperates with the XPC complex in the respective DNA repair. In vitro, the XPC:RAD23B dimer is sufficient to initiate NER, it preferentially binds to cisplatin and UV-damaged double-stranded DNA and also binds to a variety of chemically and structurally diverse DNA adducts. XPC:RAD23B contacts DNA both 5\' and 3\' of a cisplatin lesion with a preference for the 5\' side. XPC:RAD23B induces a bend in DNA upon binding. XPC:RAD23B stimulates the activity of DNA glycosylases TDG and SMUG1. Aliases: hHR 23b antibody, hHR23B antibody, HR 23B antibody, HR23B antibody, mHR 23B antibody, mHR23B antibody, p58 antibody, RAD 23B antibody, RAD23 (S. cerevisiae) homolog B antibody, RAD23 homolog B (S. cerevisiae) antibody, RAD23 homolog B antibody, RAD23 yeast homolog of B antibody, Rad23b antibody, RD23B\_HUMAN antibody, UV excision repair protein RAD23 homolog B antibody, XP C repair complementing complex 58 kDa antibody, XP C repair complementing complex 58 kDa protein antibody, XP C repair complementing protein antibody, XP-C repair-complementing complex 58 kDa protein antibody, XPC repair complementing complex 58 kDa antibody, XPC repair complementing complex 58 kDa protein antibody, XPC repair complementing protein antibody

UniProt:

P54727

Pathways:

DNA Damage Repair

## **Application Details**

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Preservative: 0.03 % Proclin 300 Constituents: 50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.