Product Name: **Rad23B Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab16836**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	58kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	RAD23B
Alternative Names	RAD23B; UV excision repair protein RAD23 homolog B; HR23B; hHR23B; XP-C repair-complementing complex 58 kDa protein; p58
Gene ID	5887.0
SwissProt ID	P54727
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RAD23B. AA range:1-50

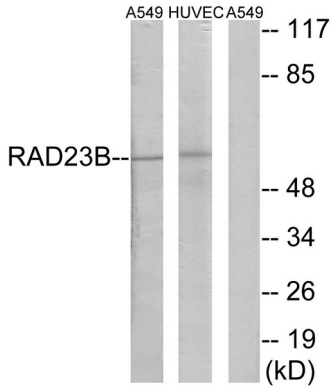
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is one of two human homologs of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad23, a protein involved in the nucleotide excision repair (NER). This protein was found to be a component of the protein complex that specifically complements the NER defect of xeroderma pigmentosum group C (XP-c) cell extracts in vitro. This protein was also 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, and thus this protein may be involved in the ubiquitin mediated proteolytic pathway in cells. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011],domain:The ubiquitin-like domain mediates interaction with MJD.,function:Plays a central role both in proteosomal degradation of misfolded proteins and DNA repair. Central component of a complex required to couple deglycosylation and proteasome-mediated degradation of misfolded proteins in the endoplasmic reticulun that are retrotranslocated in the cytosol. Involved in DNA excision repair by stabilizing XPC protein. May play a part in DNA damage recognition and/or in altering chromatin structure to allow access by damage-processing enzymes.,similarity:Belongs to the RAD23 family.,similarity:Contains 1 STI1 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 ubiquitin-like domain.,similarity:Contains 2 UBA domains.,subunit:Component of a complex required to couple retrotranslocation, ubiquitination and deglycosylation composed of NGLY1, SAKS1, AMFR, VCP and RAD23B (By similarity). Interacts with the 26S proteasome. Interacts directly with NGLY1. Heterodimer of a 125 kDa subunit (p125) and of a 58 kDa subunit (p58). Interacts with MJD and XPC.,

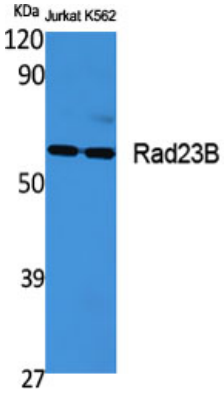
Research Area

Nucleotide excision repair;

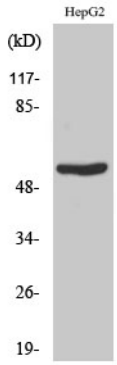
Image Data



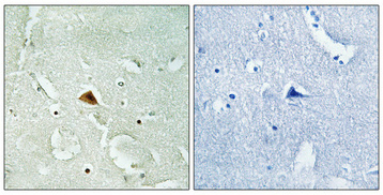
Western blot analysis of lysates from A549 and HUVEC cells, using RAD23B Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Rad23B Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using Rad23B Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100（4°,overnight）. High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl （right） obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.