KIAA1530 蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR17011

英文名称： KIAA1530

中文名称： KIAA1530 蛋白抗体

别　　名： hypothetical protein LOC57654; K1530_HUMAN; KIAA1530; Uncharacterized protein KIAA1530; UV stimulated scaffold protein A; UVSS3; UVSSA.

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 81kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KIAA1530:251-350709

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : The protein encoded by this gene appears to be involved in ubiquitination and dephosphorylation of RNA polymerase II subunits that stall after UV irradiation. The encoded protein interacts with several members of the nucleotide excision repair complex to help repair UV-induced DNA damage. Defects in this gene can cause UV-sensitive syndrome 3. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]

Function:

Factor involved in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair (TC-NER) in response to UV damage. TC-NER allows RNA polymerase II-blocking lesions to be rapidly removed from the transcribed strand of active genes. Acts by promoting stabilization of ERCC6 by recruiting deubiquitinating enzyme USP7 to TC-NER complexes, preventing UV-induced degradation of ERCC6 by the proteasome. Interacts with the elongating form of RNA polymerase II (RNA pol IIo) and facilitates its ubiquitination at UV damage sites, leading to promote RNA pol IIo backtracking to allow access to the nucleotide excision repair machinery. Not involved in processing oxidative damage. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466610, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466611, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466612}.

Subunit:

Interacts with the elongating form of RNA polymerase II (RNA pol IIo). Interacts with ERCC6, ERCC8 and USP7.

Subcellular Location:

Chromosome {ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466611, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466612}. Note=Accumulates at UV DNA damage sites.

Post-translational modifications:

Monoubiquitinated: ubiquitination does not increase in response to UV. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466611}.

DISEASE:

UV-sensitive syndrome 3 (UVSS3) [MIM:614640]: An autosomal recessive disorder characterized by cutaneous photosensitivity and slight dyspigmentation, without an increased risk of skin tumors. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466610, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466611, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22466612}. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the UVSSA family.

SWISS:

Q2YD98

Gene ID:

57654

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.