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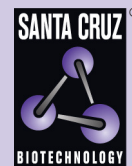
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DDB1 (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-116206

BACKGROUND

Damaged DNA binding protein (DDB) is a heterodimer composed of two subunits, p127 and p48, which are designated DDB1 and DDB2, respectively. The DDB heterodimer is involved in repairing DNA damaged by ultraviolet light. Specifically, DDB, also designated UV-damaged DNA binding protein (UV-DDB), xeroderma pigmentosum group E binding factor (XPE-BF) and hepatitis B virus X-associated protein 1 (XAP-1), binds to damaged cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs). Mutations in the DDB2 gene are implicated as causes of xeroderma pigmentosum group E, an autosomal recessive disease in which patients are defective in nucleotide excision DNA repair. XPE is characterized by hypersensitivity of the skin to sunlight with a high frequency of skin cancer as well as neurologic abnormalities. The hepatitis B virus (HBV) X protein interacts with DDB1, which may mediate HBx transactivation.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DDB1 (human) mapping to 11q12.2.

PRODUCT

DDB1 (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human DDB1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

DDB1 (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive DDB1 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.