

# Anti-XPF [4H4]

**Catalogue number:** 153204

**Sub-type:** Primary antibody

**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:** Rick Wood

**Institute:** Cancer Research UK, London Research Institute: Clare Hall Laboratories

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-XPF [4H4]

**Alternate name:** DNA excision repair protein ERCC-4, DNA repair protein complementing XP-F cells, Xeroderma pigmentosum group F-complementing protein

**Class:** Monoclonal

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** Nucleotide excision repair (NER) is a DNA repair pathway that removes lesions induced by a variety of agents such as UV irradiation. ERCC1 and XPF form the heterodimer ERCC1-XPF, forming a DNA endonuclease that is essential for the dual incision step of NER (cleaves 5' of the DNA lesion).

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:** IgG1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Selectivity:**

**Host:** Mouse

**Immunogen:**

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:**

**Sequence:**

**Growth properties:**

**Production details:**

**Formulation:**

**Recommended controls:**

**Bacterial resistance:**

**Selectable markers:**

**Additional notes:**

## Target details

**Target:** XPF

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** Nucleotide excision repair (NER) is a DNA repair pathway that removes lesions induced by a variety of agents such as UV irradiation. ERCC1 and XPF form the heterodimer ERCC1-XPF, forming a DNA endonuclease that is essential for the dual incision step of NER (cleaves 5' of the DNA lesion).

**Molecular weight:**

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:** IF ; WB

**Application notes:**

## Handling

**Format:** Liquid

**Concentration:** 0.9-1.1 mg/ml

**Passage number:**

**Growth medium:**

**Temperature:**

**Atmosphere:**

**Volume:**

**Storage medium:**

**Storage buffer:** PBS with 0.02% azide

**Storage conditions:** -15° C to -25° C

**Shipping conditions:** Shipping at 4° C

## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:** Goodall AH et al. 1985. Thromb Haemost. 54(4):878-91. PMID: 3937279

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