Anti-XPF [XPF 3F2/3]

Catalogue number: 151521
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

Inventor:
Institute: Cancer Research UK, London Research Institute: Lincoln's Inn Fields
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-XPF [XPF 3F2/3]

Alternate name:

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: A recombinant His-tagged fragment of human XPF protein produced in E. coli
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: ELISA ; IHC ; IF ; WB
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration: 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: Brart et al. 2011. J Exp Med. 208(6):1267-78. PMID: 21576386. ; Lipid phosphate phosphatase 3 enables efficient thymic egress. ; Luna-Zurita et al. 2010. J Clin Invest. 120(10):3493-507. PMID: 20890042. ; Pitulescu et al. 2010. Nat Protoc. 5(9):1518-34. PMID: 20725067. ; Robson et al. 2010. Dev Dyn. 239(9):2435-42. PMID: 20652948. ; Integration of a Notch-dependent mesenchymal gene program and Bmp2-driven cell invasiveness regulates murine cardiac valve formation. ; The TGF type II receptor plays a critical role in the endothelial cells during cardiac development. ; Inducible gene targeting in the neonatal vasculature and analysis of retinal angiogenesis in mice. ; Wang et al. 2010. Nature. 465(7297):483-6. PMID: 20445537. ; Ephrin-B2 controls VEGF-induced angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis. ; Mahmoud et al. 2010. Circ Res. 106(8):1425-33. PMID: 20224041. ; Pathogenesis of arteriovenous malformations in the absence of endoglin. ; Bazigou et al. 2009. Dev Cell. 17(2):175-86. PMID: 19686679. ; Integrin-alpha9 is required for fibronectin matrix assembly during lymphatic valve morphogenesis. ; Benedito et al. 2009. Cell. 137(6):1124-35. PMID: 19524514. ; The notch ligands Dll4 and Jagged1 have opposing effects on angiogenesis. ; Srensen et al. 2009. Blood. 113(22):5680-8. PMID: 19144989. ; DLL1-mediated Notch activation regulates endothelial identity in mouse fetal arteries.