Human XPV Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF3417

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human XPV in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human XPV Met1-Phe400 Accession # Q9Y253
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

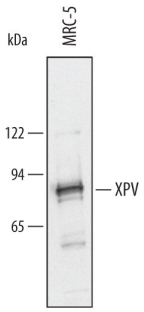
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human XPV by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of MRC-5 human embryonic lung fibroblast cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.5 µg/mL of Human XPV Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3417) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for XPV at approximately 80 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted using Immunoblot Buffer Group 5.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Xeroderma pigmentosum variant (XPV) is a form of XP caused by mutation in the DNA polymerase eta (POLH) gene. DNA polymerase eta catalyzes translesion DNA synthesis past pyrimidine dimers, a mutation caused by exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light. XPV patients are sensitive to UV light and show an increased incidence of skin cancer.

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