

Anti-XPA antibody, mouse monoclonal (5F12)

Product code	70-031
Size	100 µg
Storage	-20°C
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml
Buffer	PBS ⁻ with 50% glycerol
Purity	Purified IgG fraction with protein A from hybridoma cell culture medium.
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human XPA protein
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity	Human (expected to react also with mouse XPA from the sequence homology)
Special notes	Epitope: Amino acids 30-47
Application	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western blotting (1/1,000~1/10,000) 2. Immunofluorescence staining (1/100~1/1,000) 3. ELISA 4. Inhibition of in vitro excision repair reaction 5. Inhibition of XPA interaction with ERCC1 and TFIIH Other applications have not been tested.
Background	<p>XP (Xeroderma pigmentosum) is an autosomal recessive human disease characterized by hypersensitivity to sunlight and a high incidence of skin cancer on sun-exposed skin (1). Cells from XP patients are hypersensitive to killing by UV irradiation because of a defect in nucleotide excision repair (NER). XP is classified into seven complementation groups (A~G) and a variant form (1). XPA shows the most severe symptoms. Products encoded by the XP genes function in repairing UV-induced cyclobutane pyrimidine dimer and (6-4) photoproducts as well as chemically induced variety of DNA lesions (1).</p> <p>XPA protein consists of 273 amino acids and forms a complex with many proteins such as RPA, ERCC1, TFIIH, XAB1, and XAB2, which plays a role in early step of NER. The hybridoma 5F12 was constructed by Prof. K. Tanaka's group who first cloned the XPA gene (2, 3).</p>
Data Link	UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot P23025 (XPA_HUMAN)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	

Data Images: 70-031 Anti-XpA antibody, mouse monoclonal (5F12)

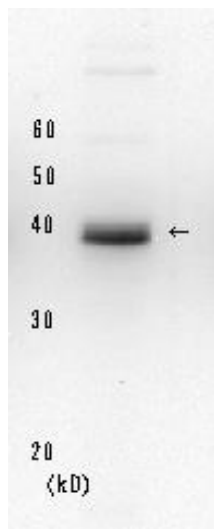


Fig.1 Western blot of endogenous XpA protein.

HeLa cell whole extract (20 µg)t.

Antibody was used at 1/2,000 dilution.

As secondary antibody, HRP conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG was used at 1/20,000 dilution.

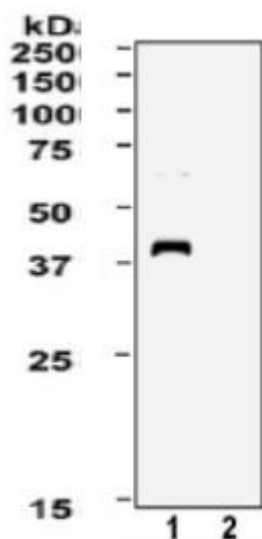


Fig 2 Western blot of XpA: Validation.

Lane 1. Extract of HeLa cells (XpA wild type)

Lane 2. Extract of XP12ROSV cells (XpA deficient)

The primary and the secondary antibodies were used at 1/2,000 and 1/20,000 dilutions.

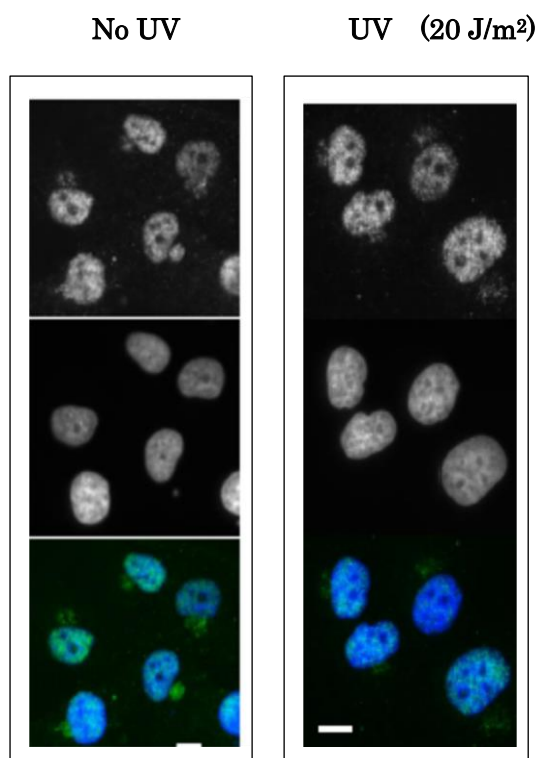


Fig.2 Immunofluorescence staining of human fibroblast cells (GM0637) using anti-XpA antibody (5F12)

The cells were non-irradiated (left) or irradiated with UV at 20 J/m² and fixed after 30 min with paraformaldehyde. The antibody was used at 1/100 dilution and as the second antibody, Alexa 488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG was used at 1/5,000 dilution.

References: This antibody is described and used in Ref. 2

1. Friedberg EC *et al* *DNA Repair and Mutagenesis* 2nd ed., ASM Press (2006)
2. Saijo M *et al* “Inhibition of nucleotide excision repair by anti-XPA monoclonal antibodies which interfere with binding to RPA, ERCC1, and TFIIH” *Biochem Biophys Res Comm* 321:815-822 (2004) PMID: [15358100](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15358100/)
3. Tanaka K *et al* “Analysis of a human DNA excision repair gene involved in group A xeroderma pigmentosum and containing a zinc-finger domain” *Nature* 348:73 -76 (1990) PMID: 2234061