

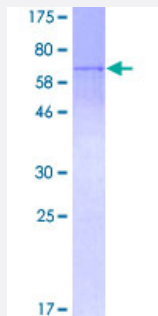
Full-Length

ERCC2 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00002068-P01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description

Human ERCC2 full-length ORF (AAH08346, 1 a.a. - 405 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence

MRELKRTLDAKGHGVLEMPSTGKTVSLLALIMAYQRAYPLEVTKLIYCSRTVPEIEKVEELRKLLN
FYEQKEGEKLPFLGLALSSRNLCIHPEVTPPLRFKGDVDGKCHSLTASYVRAQYQHDTSLPHCRF
YEEFDAHGREVPLPAGIYNLDDLKALGRRQGWCPYFLARYSILHANVVVSYHYLLDPKIADLVSK
ELARKAVVVFDEAHNIDNVCIDSMVNLTRRTLDRQCQGNLETQKTVLRKETDEQRLRDEYRRLV
EGLREASAARETDAHLANPVLPEVLQEAVPGSIRTAEHFLGFLRRLLEYVKWRLRVQHVVQES
PPAFLSGLAQRVCIQRKPLRFAERLRSLLHTLEITDLADFSPLTLLANFATLVSTYAKGQAQHC
SSRNQKRSH

Host

Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa)

70.29

Preparation Method

[in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification

Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Quality Control Testing

12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.

Storage Buffer

50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ERCC2

Entrez GeneID	2068
GeneBank Accession#	BC008346
Protein Accession#	AAH08346
Gene Name	ERCC2
Gene Alias	COFS2, EM9, MGC102762, MGC126218, MGC126219, TTD, XPD
Gene Description	excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency, complementation group 2
Omim ID	126340 278730 601675 610756
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The nucleotide excision repair pathway is a mechanism to repair damage to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene is involved in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair and is an integral member of the basal transcription factor BTF2/TFIIH complex. The gene product has ATP-dependent DNA helicase activity and belongs to the RAD3/XPD subfamily of helicases. Defects in this gene can result in three different disorders, the cancer-prone syndrome xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group D, trichothiodystrophy, and Cockayne syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency, complementation group 2 protein xeroderma pigmentosum complementary group D

Publication Reference

- [Cadmium inhibits non-homologous end-joining and over-activates the MRE11-dependent repair pathway.](#)

Viau M, Gastaldo J, Bencokova Z, Joubert A, Foray N.

Mutation Research 2008 May; 654(1):13.

Application: Enzyme, Helicase substrate

Pathway

- [Nucleotide excision repair](#)

Disease

- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Arsenic Poisoning](#)
- [Astrocytoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)
- [Azoospermia](#)
- [Barrett Esophagus](#)
- [Biliary Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Bone Neoplasms](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Diseases](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Burkitt lymphoma](#)

- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cataract](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Cockayne syndrome](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colonic Polyps](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diarrhea](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)

- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophagitis](#)
- [Gallbladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Gallstones](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Gastrointestinal Diseases](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glaucoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Hearing Loss](#)
- [Heartburn](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Hyperkeratosis](#)
- [Hyperplasia](#)
- [Keratosis](#)
- [Kidney Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leiomyoma](#)
- [Leukemia](#)

- [Leukopenia](#)
- [Leukoplakia](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung carcinoma](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Macular Degeneration](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Mesothelioma](#)
- [Micronuclei](#)
- [Mouth Abnormalities](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Myelodysplastic Syndromes](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)

- [Neuroma](#)
- [Neurotoxicity Syndromes](#)
- [Neutropenia](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Oligodendroglioma](#)
- [Osteosarcoma](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pleural Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Precursor B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Radiation Injuries](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Spinal Dysraphism](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)

- [Sunburn](#)
- [Testicular Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Translocation](#)
- [Ureteral Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)
- [Xeroderma Pigmentosum](#)