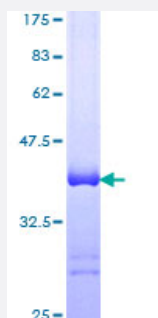


ERCC6 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00002074-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ERCC6 partial ORF (NP_000115, 1394 a.a. - 1493 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	RARNHLILPERLESESGHLQEASALLPTTEHDDLIVEMRNFIQAFQAHTDGGQASTREILQEFESKLS ASQSCVFRELLRNLCFHRITSGGEGIWKLKPEYC
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.74
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (83); Rat (76)
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 — ERCC6

Entrez GeneID [2074](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_000124](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_000115](#)

Gene Name ERCC6

Gene Alias ARMD5, CKN2, COFS, COFS1, CSB, RAD26

Gene Description excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency, complementation group 6

Omim ID [133540](#) [214150](#) [278800](#) [609413](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary This gene encodes a DNA-binding protein that is important in transcription-coupled excision repair. The protein has ATP-stimulated ATPase activity; there are contradictory publications reporting presence or absence of helicase activity. The protein appears to interact with several transcription and excision repair proteins, and may promote complex formation at repair sites. Mutations in this gene result in Cockayne syndrome type B. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations Cockayne syndrome group B protein|OTTHUMP00000019581|Rad26 homolog

Pathway

- [Nucleotide excision repair](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Cockayne syndrome](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Macular Degeneration](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)

- [Meningioma](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Vision](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)