# XPA (C-14): sc-48712



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

Xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) is a genetic disorder in which the body is unable to repair DNA that has been mutated by ultraviolet (UV) light. Nucleotide excision repair (NER) is the normal cellular response to DNA damage induced by UV irradiation and is disrupted in patients with XP. Xeroderma pigmentosum group A (XPA) is an essential NER factor that coordinates the collection of a preincision complex during the processing of DNA damage. XPA may also have a role in the repair of oxidized DNA bases. XPA is sensitive not only to the structure of the DNA double helix, but also to bulky groups incorporated into DNA. XPA forms a homodimer in the absence of DNA, but binds to DNA in both monomeric and dimeric forms. The dimerically bound XPA is much more efficient, so cells probably regulate XPA activity in a concentration-dependent manner. XPA deficient organisms cannot repair UV-induced DNA damage, and thus acquire skin cancers by UV irradiation very easily.

## **REFERENCES**

- Tateishi, S., et al. 1995. Separation of protein factors that correct the defects in the seven complementation groups of xeroderma pigmentosum cells. J. Biochem. 118: 819-824.
- 2. Nakane, H., et al. 1995. High incidence of ultraviolet-B- or chemical-carcinogen-induced skin tumours in mice lacking the xeroderma pigmentosum group A gene. Nature 377: 165-168.
- 3. Kuraoka, I., et al. 1996. Identification of a damaged-DNA binding domain of the XPA protein. Mut. Res. 362: 87-95.
- Riou, L., et al. 1999. The relative expression of mutated XPB genes results in xeroderma pigmentosum/Cockayne's syndrome or trichothiodystrophy cellular phenotypes. Hum. Mol. Genet. 8: 1125-1133.
- 5. Horio, T., et al. 2001. Photobiologic and photoimmunologic characteristics of XPA gene-deficient mice. J. Investig. Dermatol. Symp. Proc. 6: 58-63.
- Patrick, S.M., et al. 2002. Xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group A protein (XPA) modulates RPA-DNA interactions via enhanced complex stability and inhibition of strand separation activity. J. Biol. Chem. 277: 16096-16101.
- Liu, Y., et al. 2005. Cooperative interaction of human XPA stabilizes and enhances specific binding of XPA to DNA damage. Biochemistry 44: 7361-7368.
- 8. Bomgarden, R.D., et al. 2006. Opposing effects of the UV lesion repair protein XPA and UV bypass polymerase  $\eta$  on ATR checkpoint signaling. EMBO J. 25: 2605-2614.
- Wu, X., et al. 2007. ATR-dependent checkpoint modulates XPA nuclear import in response to UV irradiation. Oncogene 26: 757-764.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: XPA (human) mapping to 9q22.3; Xpa (mouse) mapping to 4 C2.

#### **SOURCE**

XPA (C-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of XPA of human origin.

#### **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-48712 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## **APPLICATIONS**

XPA (C-14) is recommended for detection of XPA of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for XPA siRNA (h): sc-36853, XPA siRNA (m): sc-36854, XPA shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36853-SH, XPA shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36854-SH, XPA shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36853-V and XPA shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36854-V.

Molecular Weight of XPA: 40 kDa.

## **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **XPA (B-1)**: **sc-28353** or **XPA (SPM326)**: **sc-56497**, our highly recommended monoclonal aternatives to XPA (C-14).

**Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.** 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**