**DDB2(JE16-41)**

**Product Type:** Recombinant rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies

**Species Reactivity:** Human

**Applications:** WB, IHC, FC

**Molecular Wt.:** 48 kDa

**Clone number:** JE16-41

**Description:** Damaged DNA binding protein (DDB) is a heterodimer composed of two subunits, p127 and p48, which are designated DDB1 and DDB2, respectively. The DDB heterodimer is involved in repairing DNA damaged by ultraviolet light. Specifically, DDB, also designated UV-damaged DNA binding protein (UV-DDB), xeroderma pigmentosum group E binding factor (XPE-BF) and hepatitis B virus X-associated protein 1 (XAP-1), binds to damaged cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs). Mutations in the DDB2 gene are implicated as causes of xeroderma pigmentosum group E, an autosomal recessive disease in which patients are defective in nucleotide excision DNA repair. XPE is characterized by hypersensitivity of the skin to sunlight with a high frequency of skin cancer as well as neurologic abnormalities. The hepatitis B virus (HBV) X protein interacts with DDB1, which may mediate HBx transactivation.

**Immunogen:** Recombinant protein with C-terminal human DDB2.

**Positive control:** Daudi, human tonsil tissue, human liver cancer tissue, human skin tissue, A549.

**Subcellular location:** Nucleus.

**Database links:**
- SwissProt: Q92466(Human)

**Recommended Dilutions:**
- WB: 1:500-1:2,000
- IHC: 1:50-1:200
- FC: 1:50-1:100

**Storage Buffer:**
1×TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

**Storage Instruction:**
Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

**Purity:** ProA affinity purified.

**Fig1:** Western blot analysis of DDB2 on Daudi cell using anti-DDB2 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

**Fig2:** Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-DDB2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

**Fig3:** Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using anti-DDB2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
Background References


Fig 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human skin tissue using anti-DDB2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Fig 5: Flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells with DDB2 antibody at 1/100 dilution (purple) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; yellow). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.