

**Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP1228a****Specification**

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**Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-P-Leica,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P0CG48</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P62975</a> , <a href="#">P62972</a> , <a href="#">P0CG69</a> , <a href="#">P62976</a> , <a href="#">Q63429</a> , <a href="#">P0CG68</a> , <a href="#">P0CG50</a> , <a href="#">P0CH28</a> , <a href="#">P0CG51</a> , <a href="#">P0CG49</a> , <a href="#">P0CG47</a> , <a href="#">P0CG62</a> , <a href="#">P0CG53</a> , <a href="#">P62982</a> , <a href="#">P62983</a> , <a href="#">P62979</a> , <a href="#">P15357</a> , <a href="#">P79781</a> , <a href="#">P62992</a> , <a href="#">P62986</a> , <a href="#">P63053</a> , <a href="#">P62984</a> , <a href="#">P0C273</a> , <a href="#">P62987</a> , <a href="#">P18101</a> , <a href="#">P63048</a> , <a href="#">P0C276</a> , <a href="#">Q8MKD1</a> , <a href="#">P0CG55</a> , <a href="#">P0DXC2</a> , <a href="#">G1SK22</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Bovine, Drosophila, Monkey, Pig, Rabbit, Sheep, Chicken, Horse, Hamster, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1-32

**Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7316**Other Names**

Polyubiquitin-C, Ubiquitin, UBC

**Target/Specificity**

This Ubiquitin antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-32 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Ubiquitin.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~N/A

IHC-P-Leica~~1:500

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic

procedures.

## Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

### Name UBC

**Function** [Ubiquitin]: Exists either covalently attached to another protein, or free (unanchored). When covalently bound, it is conjugated to target proteins via an isopeptide bond either as a monomer (monoubiquitin), a polymer linked via different Lys residues of the ubiquitin (polyubiquitin chains) or a linear polymer linked via the initiator Met of the ubiquitin (linear polyubiquitin chains). Polyubiquitin chains, when attached to a target protein, have different functions depending on the Lys residue of the ubiquitin that is linked: Lys-6-linked may be involved in DNA repair; Lys-11-linked is involved in ERAD (endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation) and in cell- cycle regulation; Lys-29-linked is involved in proteotoxic stress response and cell cycle; Lys-33-linked is involved in kinase modification; Lys-48-linked is involved in protein degradation via the proteasome; Lys-63-linked is involved in endocytosis, DNA-damage responses as well as in signaling processes leading to activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa-B. Linear polymer chains formed via attachment by the initiator Met lead to cell signaling. Ubiquitin is usually conjugated to Lys residues of target proteins, however, in rare cases, conjugation to Cys or Ser residues has been observed. When polyubiquitin is free (unanchored-polyubiquitin), it also has distinct roles, such as in activation of protein kinases, and in signaling. During ubiquitination, the acceptor ubiquitin is positioned in the active site via direct interaction with the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes such as UBE2R2 (PubMed:[38326650](#)). As a monoubiquitin, its C-terminal glycine is recognized as a C-degron by Cul2-RING (CRL2) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes (PubMed:[39548056](#)).

### Cellular Location

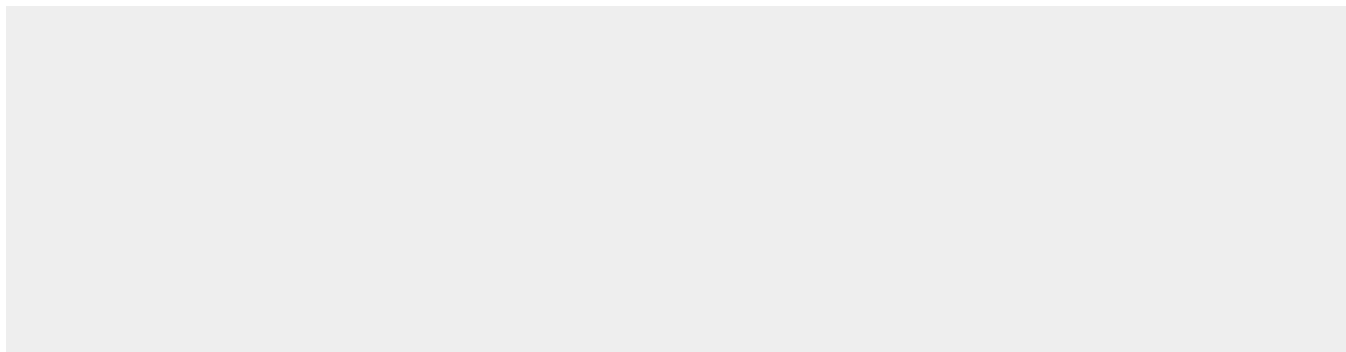
[Ubiquitin]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

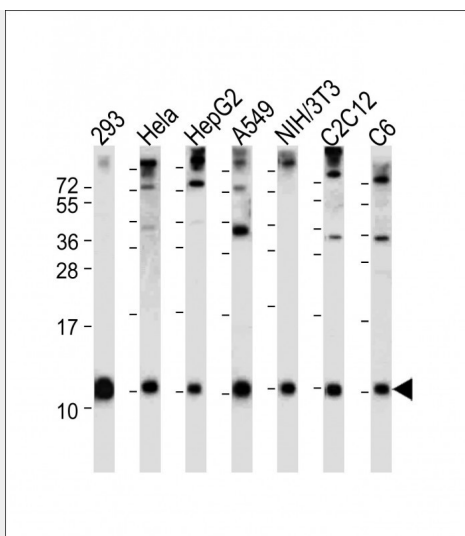
## Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

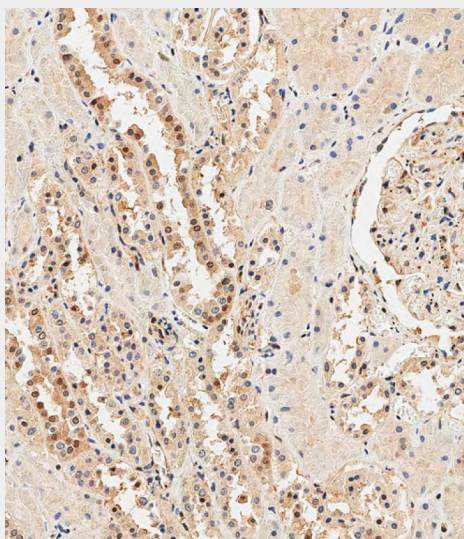
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - Images

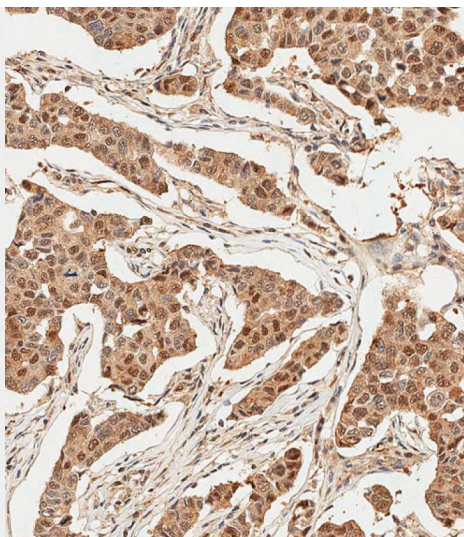




All lanes : Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 3: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 4: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 5: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lane 6: C2C12 whole cell lysate Lane 7: C6 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 10 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human kidney tissue using AP1228a performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast carcinoma tissue using AP1228a performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

#### **Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - Background**

This gene encodes ubiquitin, one of the most conserved proteins known. Ubiquitin is required for ATP-dependent, nonlysosomal intracellular protein degradation of abnormal proteins and normal proteins with a rapid turnover. Ubiquitin is covalently bound to proteins to be degraded, and presumably labels these proteins for degradation. Ubiquitin also binds to histone H2A in actively transcribed regions but does not cause histone H2A degradation, suggesting that ubiquitin is also involved in regulation of gene expression. This gene consists of three direct repeats of the ubiquitin coding sequence with no spacer sequence. Consequently, the protein is expressed as a polyubiquitin precursor with a final amino acid after the last repeat. Aberrant form of this protein has been noticed in patients with Alzheimer's and Down syndrome.

#### **Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - References**

Chan, Y.L., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 215(2):682-690 (1995).  
Cook, W.J., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 236(2):601-609 (1994).  
Hubbard, M.J., et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1200(2):191-196 (1994).  
Wajih, N., et al., Protein Seq. Data Anal. 5(1):31-32 (1992).  
Cook, W.J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267(23):16467-16471 (1992).

#### **Ubiquitin Antibody (N-term) - Citations**

- [Protein aggregates are recruited to aggresome by histone deacetylase 6 via unanchored ubiquitin C termini.](#)