

CUL4B Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20232c**Specification**

CUL4B Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q13620
Other Accession	A2A432 , NP_003579.3
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	103982
Antigen Region	250-278

CUL4B Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8450**Other Names**

Cullin-4B, CUL-4B, CUL4B, KIAA0695

Target/Specificity

This CUL4B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 250-278 amino acids from the Central region of human CUL4B.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

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

CUL4B Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CUL4B Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** CUL4B {ECO:0000303|PubMed:14578910, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2555}

Function Core component of multiple cullin-RING-based E3 ubiquitin- protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins (PubMed:[14578910](#), PubMed:[16322693](#), PubMed:[16678110](#), PubMed:[18593899](#), PubMed:[22118460](#), PubMed:[29779948](#), PubMed:[30166453](#), PubMed:[33854232](#), PubMed:[33854239](#)). The functional specificity of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex depends on the variable substrate recognition subunit (PubMed:[14578910](#), PubMed:[16678110](#), PubMed:[18593899](#), PubMed:[22118460](#), PubMed:[29779948](#)). CUL4B may act within the complex as a scaffold protein, contributing to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme (PubMed:[14578910](#), PubMed:[16678110](#), PubMed:[18593899](#), PubMed:[22118460](#)). Plays a role as part of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex in polyubiquitination of CDT1, histone H2A, histone H3 and histone H4 in response to radiation-induced DNA damage (PubMed:[14578910](#), PubMed:[16678110](#), PubMed:[18593899](#)). Targeted to UV damaged chromatin by DDB2 and may be important for DNA repair and DNA replication (PubMed:[16678110](#)). A number of DCX complexes (containing either TRPC4AP or DCAF12 as substrate-recognition component) are part of the DesCEND (destruction via C-end degrons) pathway, which recognizes a C-degron located at the extreme C terminus of target proteins, leading to their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:[29779948](#)). The DCX(AMBRA1) complex is a master regulator of the transition from G1 to S cell phase by mediating ubiquitination of phosphorylated cyclin-D (CCND1, CCND2 and CCND3) (PubMed:[33854232](#), PubMed:[33854239](#)). The DCX(AMBRA1) complex also acts as a regulator of Cul5-RING (CRL5) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes by mediating ubiquitination and degradation of Elongin-C (ELOC) component of CRL5 complexes (PubMed:[30166453](#)). Required for ubiquitination of cyclin E (CCNE1 or CCNE2), and consequently, normal G1 cell cycle progression (PubMed:[16322693](#), PubMed:[19801544](#)). Regulates the mammalian target-of- rapamycin (mTOR) pathway involved in control of cell growth, size and metabolism (PubMed:[18235224](#)). Specific CUL4B regulation of the mTORC1- mediated pathway is dependent upon 26S proteasome function and requires interaction between CUL4B and MLST8 (PubMed:[18235224](#)). With CUL4A, contributes to ribosome biogenesis (PubMed:[26711351](#)).

Cellular Location

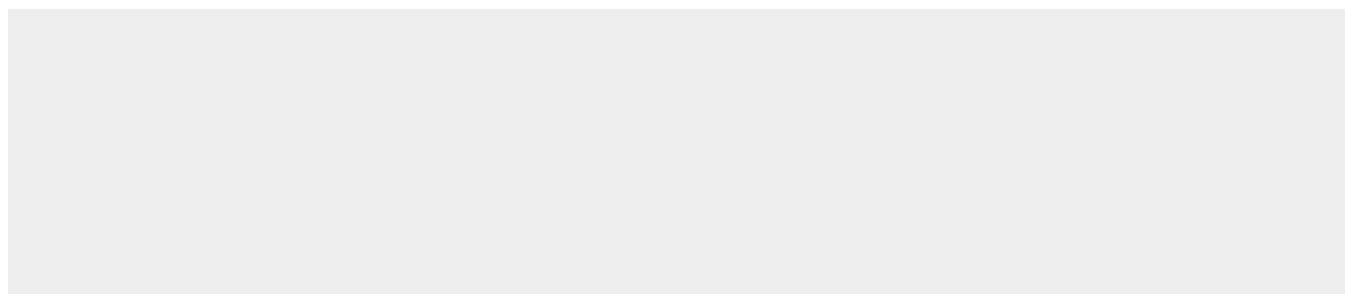
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A2A432}. Nucleus. Note=More concentrated in nuclei than in cytoplasm in germinal vesicle (GV) stage oocytes, zygotes and the 2-cell stage, but distributed in the cytoplasm at the MII-stage oocytes. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A2A432}

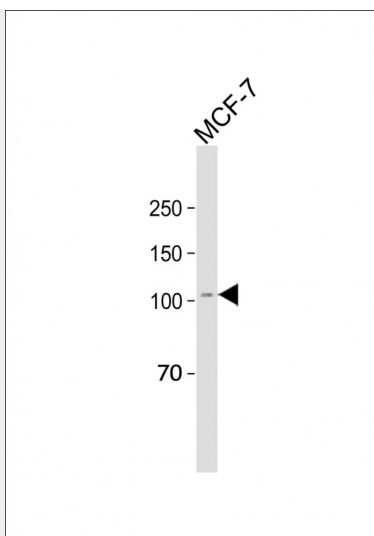
CUL4B Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

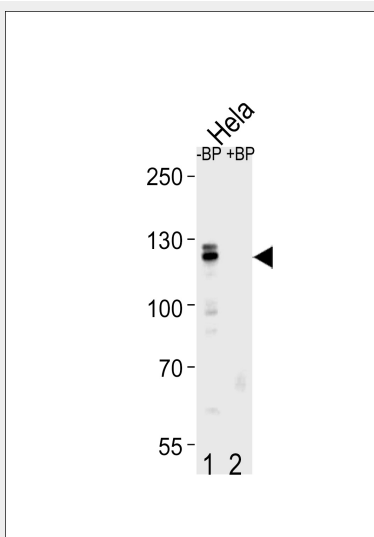
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CUL4B Antibody (Center) - Images

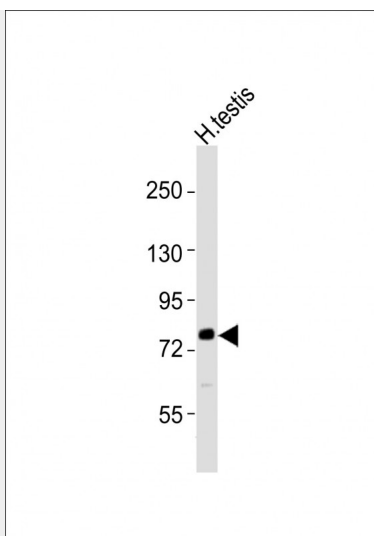




All lanes: Anti-CUL4B Antibody (Center) at 1:250 dilution + MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 103 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of CUL4B Antibody (Center) Pab (Cat. #AP20232c) pre-incubated without(lane 1) and with(lane 2) blocking peptide in HeLa cell line lysate. CUL4B Antibody (Center) (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Anti-CUL4B Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + human testis lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 104 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

CUL4B Antibody (Center) - Background

This gene is a member of the cullin family. The encoded protein forms a complex that functions as an E3 ubiquitin ligase and catalyzes the polyubiquitination of specific protein substrates in the cell. The protein interacts with a ring finger protein, and is required for the proteolysis of several regulators of DNA replication including chromatin licensing and DNA replication factor 1 and cyclin E. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

CUL4B Antibody (Center) - References

Aggarwal, P., et al. Cancer Cell 18(4):329-340(2010)
Abbas, T., et al. Mol. Cell 40(1):9-21(2010)
Kerzendorfer, C., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(7):1324-1334(2010)
Gascoin-Lachambre, G., et al. Placenta 31(2):151-157(2010)
Badura-Stronka, M., et al. Clin. Genet. 77(2):141-144(2010)