10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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UBB(Ubiquitin) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20853a

Specification

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

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P0CG47
Other Accession	P62975, P62972, P0CG69, P62976, P0CG71, Q63429, P0CG68, P0CG50, P0CG48, P0CH28, P0CG51, P0CG49, P0CG62, P0CG53, P62982, P62983, P62979, P15357, P79781, P62992, P62986, P63053, P62984, P0C273, P62987, P18101, P49632, P63048, P0C276, Q8MKD1, P0CG55, P0DXC2
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Predicted	**Bovine, C.Elegans, Drosophila, Monkey, Pig, Rabbit, Sheep, Chicken, Horse, Hamster, Xenopus**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**25762**

UBB(Ubiquitin) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7314

Other Names
Polyubiquitin-B, Ubiquitin, UBB

Target/Specificity
This UBB(Ubiquitin) antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 25-57amino acids from the N-terminal region of human UBB(Ubiquitin).

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
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
UBB(Ubiquitin) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

Name UBB

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.

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

UBB(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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

UBB(Ubiquitin) Antibody (N-term) - Images

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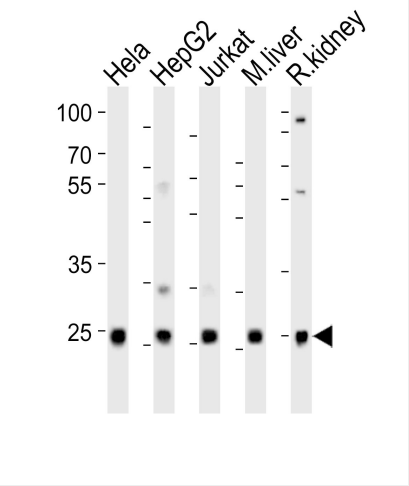

Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela, HepG2, Jurkat cell line, mouse liver, rat kidney tissue(from left to right), using UBB(Ubiquitin) Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20853a). AP20853a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

UBB(Ubiquitin) Antibody (N-term) - Background

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 lysosomal degradation; 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.

UBB(Ubiquitin) Antibody (N-term) - References

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