

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22169b

Specification

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW WB,E <u>O9NYG5</u> <u>O3ZCF6</u>, <u>O9CPX9</u>, <u>O5R8A2</u> Human Bovine, Mouse Rabbit polyclonal Rabbit IgG 9841

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 51529

Other Names

Anaphase-promoting complex subunit 11, APC11, Cyclosome subunit 11, Hepatocellular carcinoma-associated RING finger protein, ANAPC11

Target/Specificity

This ANAPC11 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 56-94 amino acids from human ANAPC11.

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

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name ANAPC11



Function Together with the cullin protein ANAPC2, constitutes the catalytic component of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a cell cycle-regulated E3 ubiquitin ligase that controls progression through mitosis and the G1 phase of the cell cycle (PubMed:<u>11739784</u>, PubMed:<u>18485873</u>). The APC/C complex acts by mediating ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of target proteins: it mainly mediates the formation of 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitin chains and, to a lower extent, the formation of 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:<u>11739784</u>, PubMed:<u>18485873</u>). The APC/C complex catalyzes assembly of branched 'Lys-11'-/'Lys-48'-linked branched ubiquitin chains on target proteins (PubMed:<u>29033132</u>). May recruit the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes to the complex (PubMed:<u>11739784</u>, PubMed:<u>18485873</u>).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location

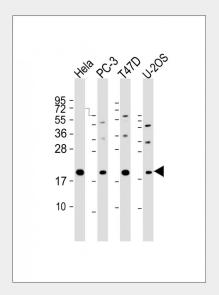
Expressed at high levels in skeletal muscle and heart; in moderate levels in brain, kidney, and liver; and at low levels in colon, thymus, spleen, small intestine, placenta, lung and peripheral blood leukocyte.

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- <u>Flow Cytomety</u>
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 2: PC-3 whole cell lysate Lane 3: T47D whole cell lysate Lane 4: U-2OS 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.

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) - Background

Together with the cullin protein ANAPC2, constitutes the catalytic component of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a cell cycle-regulated E3 ubiquitin ligase that controls progression through mitosis and the G1 phase of the cell cycle. The APC/C complex acts by mediating ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of target proteins: it mainly mediates the formation of 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitin chains and, to a lower extent, the formation of 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains. May recruit the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes to the complex.

ANAPC11 Antibody (C-Term) - References

Chan A.H.,et al.J. Cell. Biochem. 83:249-258(2001). Li N.,et al.Submitted (MAR-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Zhang Q.-H.,et al.Genome Res. 10:1546-1560(2000). Zody M.C.,et al.Nature 440:1045-1049(2006). Gmachl M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97:8973-8978(2000).