10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CUL-4B Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73371

Specification

CUL-4B Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	Q13620
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

CUL-4B Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8450

Other Names
CUL4B; KIAA0695; Cullin-4B; CUL-4B

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

CUL-4B Polyclonal Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16678110"

target="_blank">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}

CUL-4B Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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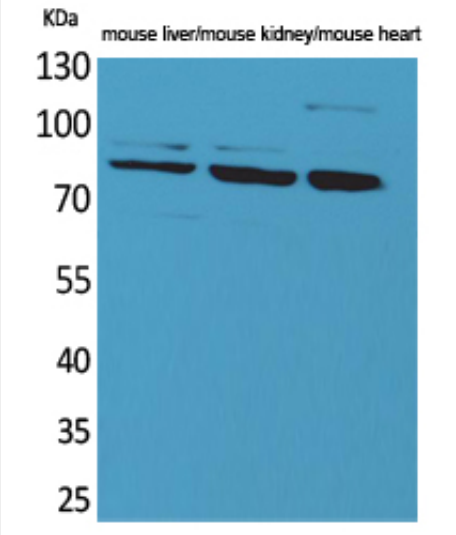
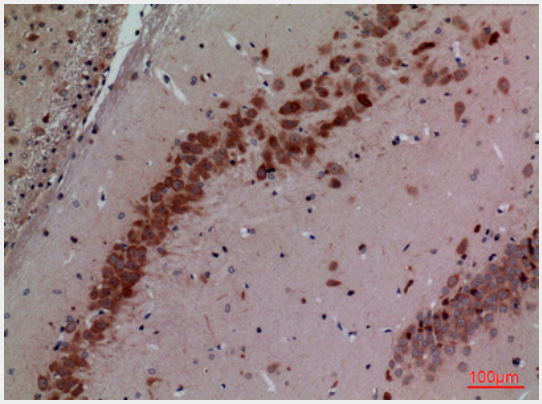
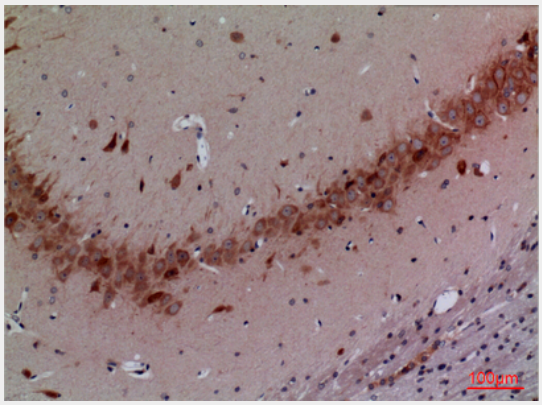
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CUL-4B Polyclonal Antibody - Images







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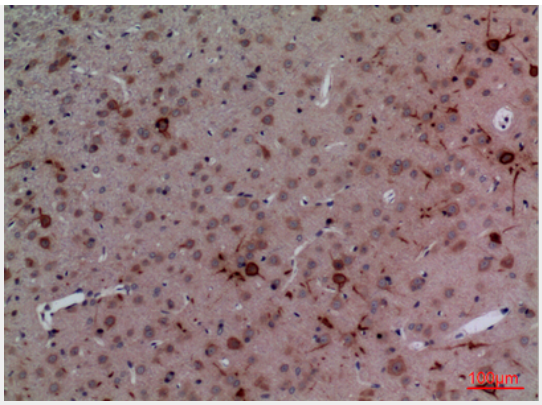

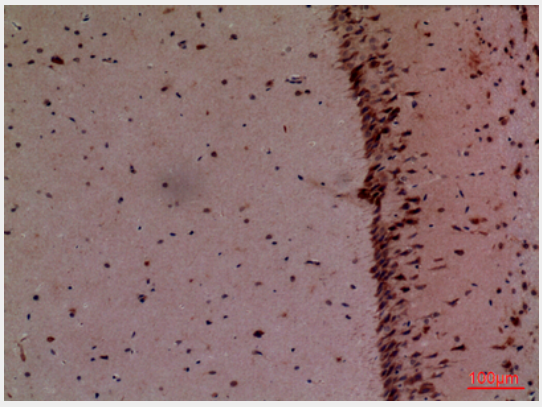

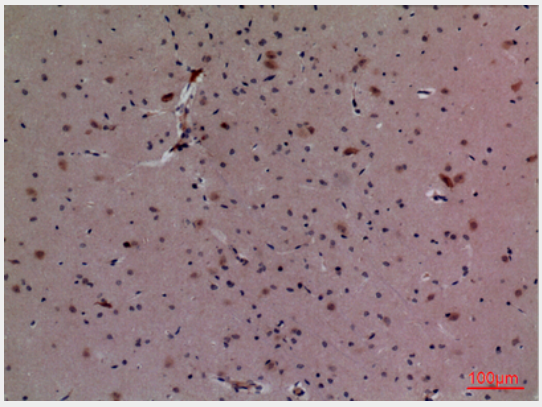

CUL-4B Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Core component of multiple cullin-RING-based E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. The functional specificity of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex depends on the variable substrate recognition subunit. CUL4B may act within the complex as a scaffold protein, contributing to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme. 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. Targeted to UV damaged chromatin by DDB2 and may be important for DNA repair and DNA replication. Required for ubiquitination of cyclin E, and consequently, normal G1 cell cycle progression. Regulates the mammalian target-of-rapamycin (mTOR) pathway involved in control of cell growth, size and

metabolism. Specific CUL4B regulation of the mTORC1-mediated pathway is dependent upon 26S proteasome function and requires interaction between CUL4B and MLST8.