

**Ubiquitin Antibody**  
**Ubiquitin Antibody, Clone MGL3R**  
**Catalog # ASM10672****Specification**

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**Ubiquitin Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">P0CG47/P0CG48</a>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Recombinant Monoclonal</b>
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	
Ubiquitin	

**Other Names**

Polyubiquitin B Antibody, RPS27A Antibody, UBA52 Antibody, UBB Antibody, UBC Antibody, ubiquitin B Antibody

**Immunogen**

Human Ubiquitin conjugated lysozyme

**Purification**

Protein A Purified

Storage	<b>-20°C</b>
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**Storage Buffer**

PBS pH 7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% Sodium azide \*Storage buffer may change when conjugated

Shipping Temperature	<b>Blue Ice or 4°C</b>
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**Certificate of Analysis**

A 1:1000 dilution of SMC-547 was sufficient for detection of Ubiquitin in 2 µg of purified poly-ubiquitin chains (Poly-Ubiquitin: Ub1-Ub7 WT Chains K63-linked, k48-linked) by ECL immunoblot analysis using goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

**Cellular Localization**

Cytoplasm | Nucleus

**Ubiquitin Antibody - 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 - Images**

## **Ubiquitin Antibody - Background**

Ubiquitin is a small protein that occurs in all eukaryotic cells. The ubiquitin protein itself consists of 76 amino acids and has a molecular mass of about 8.5kDa. Key features include its C-terminal tail and the 7 Lys residues. It is highly conserved among eukaryotic species: Human and yeast ubiquitin share 96% sequence identity (1). The main function of Ubiquitin is to clear abnormal, foreign and improperly folded proteins by targeting them for degradation by the 26S proteasome (2).

Ubiquitination represents an essential cellular process affected by a multi-enzyme cascade involving classes of enzymes known as ubiquitin-activating enzymes (E1s), ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s or Ubcs) and ubiquitin-protein ligases (E3s). Ubiquitin is activated in a two-step reaction by an E1 ubiquitin-activating enzyme in a process requiring ATP as an energy source. The initial step involves production of an ubiquitin-adenylate intermediate. The second step transfers ubiquitin to the E1 active site cysteine residue, with release of AMP. This step results in a thioester linkage between the C-terminal carboxyl group of ubiquitin and the E1 cysteine sulfhydryl group. The third step is a transfer of ubiquitin from E1 to the active site cysteine of a ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 via a trans(thio)esterification reaction. And the final step of the ubiquitylation cascade creates an isopeptide bond between a lysine of the target protein and the C-terminal glycine of ubiquitin. In general, this step requires the activity of one of the hundreds of E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases (often termed simply ubiquitin ligase). E3 enzymes function as the substrate recognition modules of the system and are capable of interaction with both E2 and substrate(2, 3).

Ubiquitination also participates in the internalization and degradation of plasma membrane proteins such as some of the TCR subunits while still ER-membrane associated (4). Ubiquitin also plays a role in regulating signal transduction cascades through the elimination inhibitory proteins, such as I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  and p27 (5).

## **Ubiquitin Antibody - References**

1. Wilkinson K.D. (1995) Annu. Rev. Nutr. 15:161-189.
2. Bonifacino J.S., et al. (1998) Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol. 14: 19-57.
3. Boston Biochem: "Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway Overview"  
<http://www.bostonbiochem.com/upp.php>
4. Yang M., et al. (1998) J Exp Med. 187: 1835-1846.
5. Chen Z.J., et al. (1996) Cell 84: 853-862.