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Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody
APC11 Antibody
Catalog # ASR3728

Specification

Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI**
Application Note	**This antibody reacts with human APC11 by western blot and immunoprecipitation. The antibody immunoprecipitates in vitro translated protein and protein from overexpressing cell lysates (using HeLa and NIH-3T3, and others). Coimmunoprecipitation of related proteins (APC2) does occur. A 9.8 kDa band corresponding to human APC11 is detected. Most cell lines or tissues expressing APC11 can be used as a positive control. Researchers should determine optimal titers for other applications.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Immunogen	**This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 76-84 of Human APC11 (C-terminal) coupled to KLH.**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 51529

Other Names
51529

Purity
This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product reacts with human and mouse APC11. Cross reactivity may also occur with APC11 from other sources. Sufficient sequence differences exist to suggest that this antibody would not react with other RING box proteins such as ROC1 and ROC2.

Storage Condition
Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after

standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - 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:11739784, PubMed:18485873). 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:11739784, PubMed:18485873). The APC/C complex catalyzes assembly of branched 'Lys-11'-/'Lys-48'-linked branched ubiquitin chains on target proteins (PubMed:29033132). May recruit the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes to the complex (PubMed:11739784, PubMed:18485873).

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.

Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

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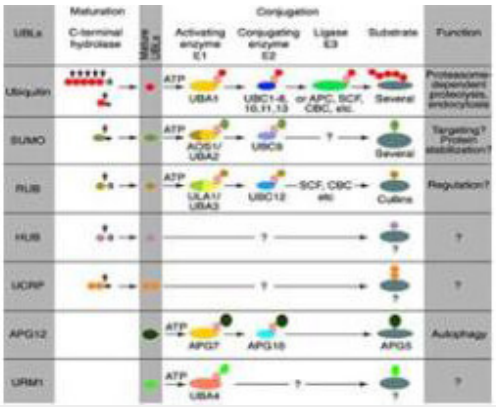

Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation requires activating (E1) and conjugating (E2) enzymes that form thiolesters (S) with the modifiers. Modification of cullins by RUB involves SCF(SKP1/cullin-1/F-box protein) /CBC(cullin-2/elongin B/elonginC) -like E3 enzymes that are also involved in ubiquitination. In contrast to ubiquitin, the UBLs do not seem to form multi-UBL chains. UCRP(ISG15) resembles two ubiquitin moieties linked head-to-tail. Whether HUB1 functions as a modifier is currently unclear. APG12 and URM1 are distinct from the other modifiers because they are unrelated in sequence to ubiquitin. Data contributed by S.Jentsch.

Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

APC11 is also known as Anaphase promoting complex subunit 11, APC11, Cyclosome subunit 11, Hepatocellular carcinoma associated RING finger protein, and HSPC214. APC11 is a 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. APC11 may function to recruit the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes to the complex. APC11 interacts with the cullin domain of ANAPC2 and also interacts with UBE2D2. APC11 shows both a cytoplasmic and nuclear localization. APC11 is 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. APC11 is a member of the RING-type zinc finger family and is auto-ubiquitinylated.