

Anti-CDC20 (fizzy) (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody
CDC20 Antibody
Catalog # ASR3730**Specification**

Anti-CDC20 (fizzy) (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 CDC20 (fizzy) 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 has not been determined. A 54.7 kDa band corresponding to human CDC20 (fizzy) is detected. Most cell lines or tissues expressing CDC20 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 486-499 of Human CDC20 (fizzy) (C-terminal) coupled to KLH.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-CDC20 (fizzy) (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 991****Other Names**
991**Purity**

This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product reacts with human CDC20 (fizzy). Cross reactivity may also occur with CDC20 from other sources.

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-CDC20 (fizzy) (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name CDC20

Function

Substrate-specific adapter of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C) complex that confers substrate specificity by binding to substrates and targeting them to the APC/C complex for ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed: [9734353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9734353), PubMed: [27030811](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27030811), PubMed: [29343641](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29343641)). Recognizes and binds the destruction box (D box) on protein substrates (PubMed: [29343641](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29343641)). Involved in the metaphase/anaphase transition of cell cycle (PubMed: [32666501](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32666501)). Is regulated by MAD2L1: in metaphase the MAD2L1-CDC20-APC/C ternary complex is inactive and in anaphase the CDC20-APC/C binary complex is active in degrading substrates (PubMed: [9811605](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9811605), PubMed: [9637688](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9637688)). The CDC20-APC/C complex positively regulates the formation of synaptic vesicle clustering at active zone to the presynaptic membrane in postmitotic neurons (By similarity). CDC20-APC/C-induced degradation of NEUROD2 induces presynaptic differentiation (By similarity). The CDC20- APC/C complex promotes proper dilation formation and radial migration by degrading CCDC41 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

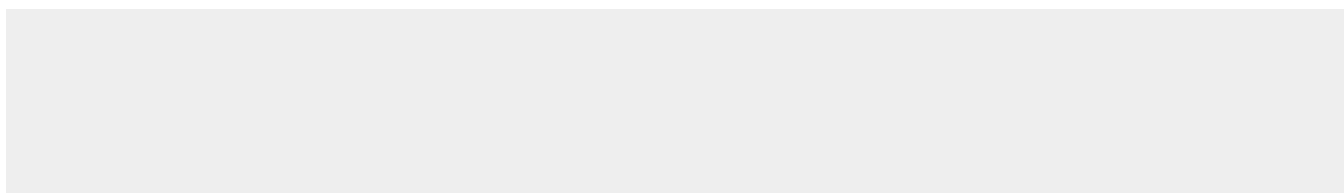
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole

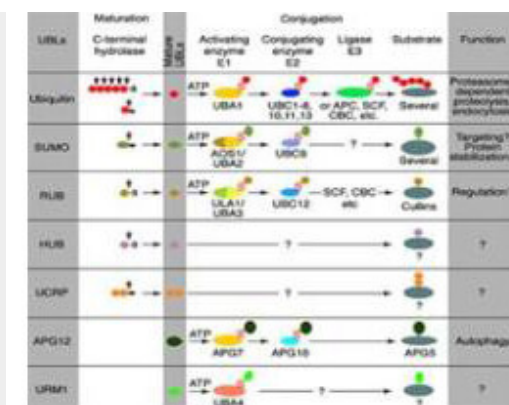
Anti-CDC20 (fizzy) (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-CDC20 (fizzy) (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Images





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 thioesters (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-CDC20 (fizzy) (C-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

CDC20, also known as fizzy, Cell division cycle protein 20 homolog, and p55CDC is required for full ubiquitin ligase activity of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C) and may confer substrate specificity upon the complex. CDC20 appears to act as a regulatory protein interacting with several other proteins at multiple points in the cell cycle. It is required for two microtubule-dependent processes, nuclear movement prior to anaphase and chromosome separation. CDC20 is regulated by MAD2L1. In metaphase the MAD2L1-CDC20-APC/C ternary complex is inactive and in anaphase the CDC20-APC/C binary complex is active in degrading substrates. The phosphorylated form of CDC20 interacts with APC/C. Synthesis is initiated at G1/S, protein level peaks in M phase and protein is abruptly degraded at M/G1 transition.