

Recombinant Ubiquitin K63 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-81618

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

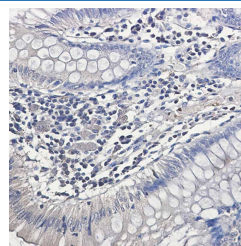
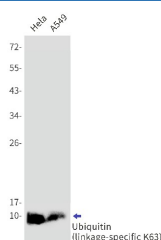
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human Ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63)
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	C313404
Purification	Affinity Purified
Buffer	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.05% stabilizer and 0.05% protective protein.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50-1:100

Data

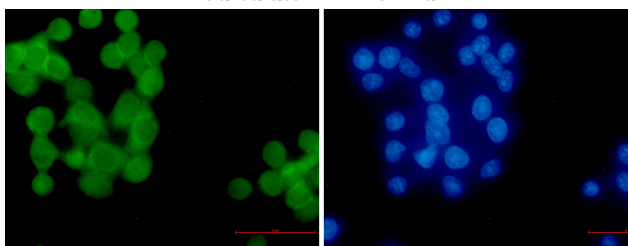


Western blot detection of Ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) in Hela,A549 cell lysates using Ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:8kDa.Observed band size:8kDa.

Immunohistochemistry of Ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) in paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using Ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) Rabbit mAb at dilution 1:50

Observed-MW:8 kDa

Calculated-MW:8 kDa



Immunofluorescence of Ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) (green) in hela using Ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) Rabbit mAb at dilution 1:50, and DAPI(blue)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.8

Background

This gene encodes ubiquitin, one of the most conserved proteins known. Ubiquitin is required for ATP-dependent, nonlysosomal intracellular protein degradation of abnormal proteins and normal proteins with a rapid turnover. Ubiquitin is covalently bound to proteins to be degraded, and presumably labels these proteins for degradation. Ubiquitin also binds to histone H2A in actively transcribed regions but does not cause histone H2A degradation, suggesting that ubiquitin is also involved in regulation of gene expression. This gene consists of three direct repeats of the ubiquitin coding sequence with no spacer sequence. Consequently, the protein is expressed as a polyubiquitin precursor with a final amino acid after the last repeat. Aberrant form of this protein has been noticed in patients with Alzheimer's and Down syndrome.

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