

Ubiquitin Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN007210L**

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

Description

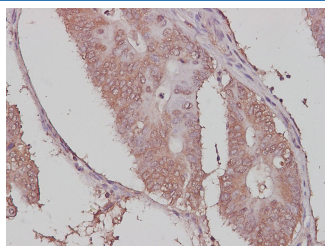
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Ubiquitin protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

Applications

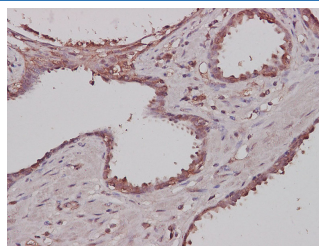
Recommended Dilution

IF	1:100-1:200
IHC	1:200-1:400

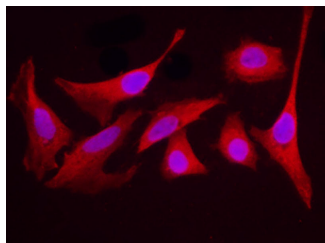
Data



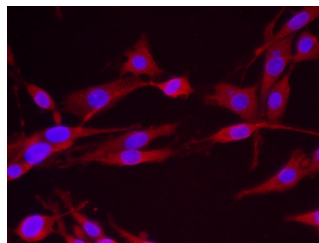
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using Ubiquitin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:550.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer using Ubiquitin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:550.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using Ubiquitin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using Ubiquitin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

For Research Use Only

This gene encodes ubiquitin, one of the most conserved proteins known. Ubiquitin has a major role in targeting cellular proteins for degradation by the 26S proteasome. It is also involved in the maintenance of chromatin structure, the regulation of gene expression, and the stress response. Ubiquitin is synthesized as a precursor protein consisting of either polyubiquitin chains or a single ubiquitin moiety fused to an unrelated protein. 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. An aberrant form of this protein has been detected in patients with Alzheimer's disease and Down syndrome. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 1, 2, 13, and 17. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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