

Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody
Catalog # ABO10742**Specification****Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	POCG47
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Polyubiquitin-B(UBB) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7314

Other Names

Polyubiquitin-B, Ubiquitin, UBB

Calculated MW

25762 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Ubiquitin: Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

Protein Name

Polyubiquitin-B

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Ubiquitin(29-45aa KIQDKEGIPPDQQLIF), identical to the rat and mouse sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the ubiquitin family.

Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody - Protein Information

Name UBB

Function

[Ubiquitin]: Exists either covalently attached to another protein, or free (unanchored). When covalently bound, it is conjugated to target proteins via an isopeptide bond either as a monomer (monoubiquitin), a polymer linked via different Lys residues of the ubiquitin (polyubiquitin chains) or a linear polymer linked via the initiator Met of the ubiquitin (linear polyubiquitin chains). Polyubiquitin chains, when attached to a target protein, have different functions depending on the Lys residue of the ubiquitin that is linked: Lys-6-linked may be involved in DNA repair; Lys-11-linked is involved in ERAD (endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation) and in cell-cycle regulation; Lys-29-linked is involved in proteotoxic stress response and cell cycle; Lys-33-linked is involved in kinase modification; Lys-48-linked is involved in protein degradation via the proteasome; Lys-63-linked is involved in endocytosis, DNA-damage responses as well as in signaling processes leading to activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa-B. Linear polymer chains formed via attachment by the initiator Met lead to cell signaling. Ubiquitin is usually conjugated to Lys residues of target proteins, however, in rare cases, conjugation to Cys or Ser residues has been observed. When polyubiquitin is free (unanchored-polyubiquitin), it also has distinct roles, such as in activation of protein kinases, and in signaling.

Cellular Location

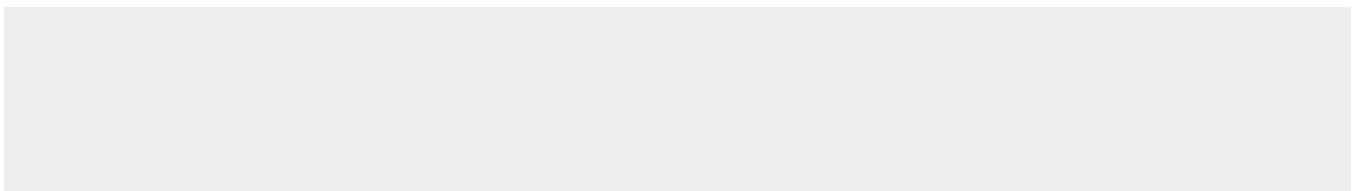
[Ubiquitin]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

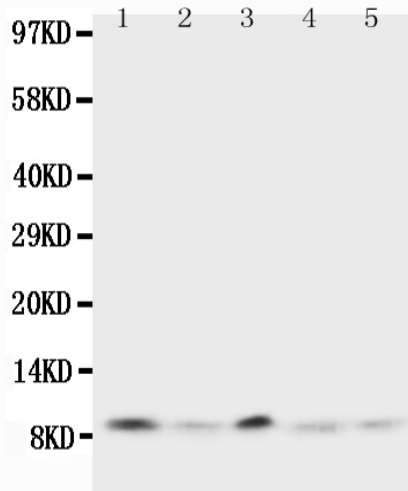
Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody - Protocols

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

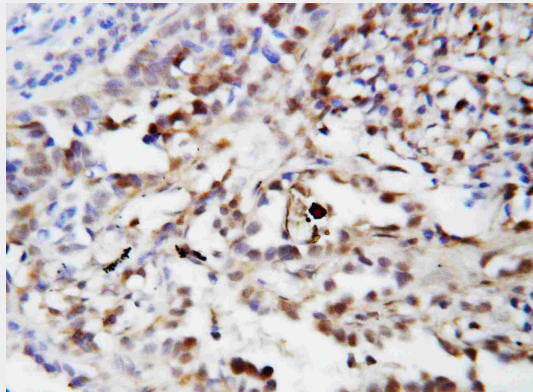
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody - Images





Anti-Ubiquitin antibody, ABO10742, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Thymus Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: Human MCF-7 Cell Lysate
Lane 3: MM231 Cell Lysate
Lane 4: HELA Cell Lysate
Lane 5: SMMC Cell Lysate



Anti-Ubiquitin antibody, ABO10742, IHC(P)
IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

Anti-Ubiquitin Antibody - Background

Ubiquitin (originally, ubiquitous immunopoietic polypeptide) is a small regulatory protein that has been found in almost all tissues (ubiquitously) of eukaryotic organisms. Its gene is mapped to 16p13.3. The ubiquitin protein itself consists of 76 amino acids and has a molecular mass of about 8.5 kDa. Ubiquitin binds to proteins and labels them for destruction. It directs protein recycling and also directs proteins to other locations in the cell, where they control other protein and cell mechanisms.