

Anti-Hub1 (RABBIT) Antibody
Hub1 Antibody
Catalog # ASR4397

Specification

Anti-Hub1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Yeast
Reactivity	Yeast
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This purified polyclonal antibody reacts with yeast Hub1 by western blot and ELISA. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional in immunohistochemistry and immunoprecipitation. This antibody using the specified conditions may recognize other prominent intrinsic bands (UBLs or conjugates). Other intrinsic bands are readily detectable at lower dilutions. For immunoblotting a 9.7 kDa band corresponding to yeast Hub1 is detected. Most yeast cell lysates can be used as a positive control without induction or stimulation.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This purified antibody was prepared from rabbit serum after repeated immunizations with recombinant yeast Hub1 protein.
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Hub1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 855767

Other Names
855767

Purity

This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. 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-Hub1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name HUB1

Function

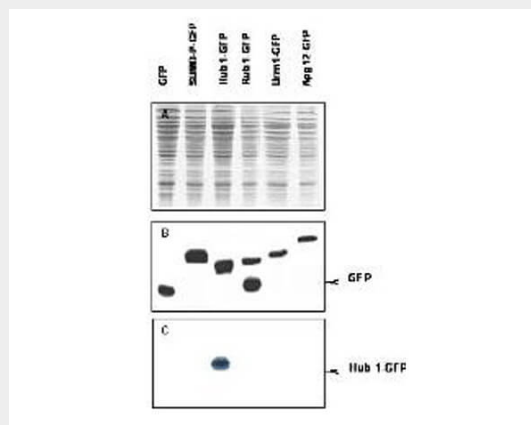
Forms conjugate with SPH1 and HBT1. Involved in morphogenesis.

Anti-Hub1 (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-Hub1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot of Hub1 fusion protein. Anti-Hub1 antibody generated by immunization with recombinant yeast Hub1 was tested by western blot against yeast lysates expressing the Hub1-GFP fusion protein and other UBL fusion proteins. All UBLs possess limited homology to Ubiquitin and to each other, therefore it is important to know the degree of reactivity of each antibody against each UBL. Panel A shows total protein staining using ponceau. Panel B shows positions of free GFP or GFP containing recombinant proteins present in each lysate preparation after reaction with a 1:1,000 dilution of Rockland's anti-GFP (code # 600-101-215) followed by

reaction with a 1:15,000 dilution of HRP Donkey-a-Goat IgG MX (code # 605-703-125). Panel C shows specific reaction with Hub1 using a 1:500 dilution of Rockland's IgG fraction of Rabbit-anti-Hub1 (Yeast) followed by reaction with a 1:15,000 dilution of HRP Goat-a-Rabbit IgG MX (code # 611-103-122). All primary antibodies were diluted in TTBS buffer supplemented with 5% non-fat milk and incubated with the membranes overnight at 4° C. Yeast lysate proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE using a 15% gel. This data indicates that anti-Hub1 is highly specific and does not cross react with other UBLs. A chemiluminescence system was used for signal detection (Roche). Other detection systems will yield similar results. Data contributed by M. Malakhov, www.lifesensors.com, personal communication.

Anti-Hub1 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Ubiquitin-like proteins fall into two classes: the first class, ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs) function as modifiers in a manner analogous to that of ubiquitin. Examples of UBLs are SUMO, Rub1 (also called Nedd8), Apg8 and Apg12. Proteins of the second class include parkin, RAD23 and DSK2, are designated ubiquitin-domain proteins (UDPs). These proteins contain domains that are related to ubiquitin but are otherwise unrelated to each other. In contrast to UBLs, UDPs are not conjugated to other proteins. Hub1 ("Homologous to Ubiquitin") may function as a modifier (see figure 2) but its role is unclear because it lacks the double glycine motif characteristic for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers. Recently cell polarity factors Sph1 and Hbt1 have been identified as in vivo targets of Hub1 conjugation.