

Ubiquitin K48 (PT0424R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM8266
Reactivity :	Human; Mouse; Rat;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	Ubiquitin
Fields :	>>Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;>>Mitophagy - animal;>>Parkinson disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Shigellosis;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection
Gene Name :	UBA52/RPS27A/UBB/UBC
Protein Name :	Ubiquitin
Human Gene Id :	7311
Human Swiss Prot No :	P0CG47/P0CG48/P62979/P62987
Mouse Gene Id :	22187/22190/78294/22186
Rat Gene Id :	192255/50522/100912032/64156
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P0CG51/Q63429/P62982/P62986
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1:1000;WB 1:500-1:2000;IF 1:200-1:1000;ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;IP 1:50-1:200;
Purification :	Protein A
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 26kD

Observed Band : 13-250kD

Background :

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. [provided by RefSeq]

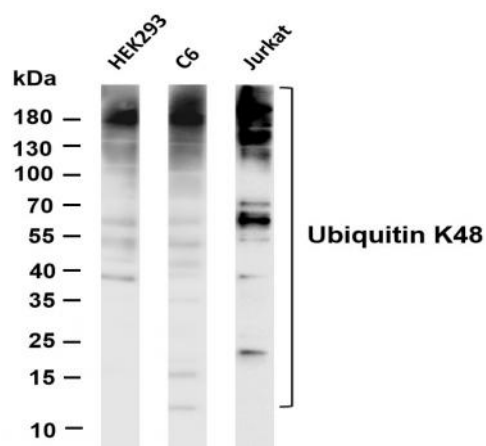
Function :

function:Protein modifier which can be covalently attached to target lysines either as a monomer or as a lysine-linked polymer. Attachment to proteins as a Lys-48-linked polymer usually leads to their degradation by proteasome. Attachment to proteins as a monomer or as an alternatively linked polymer does not lead to proteasomal degradation and may be required for numerous functions, including maintenance of chromatin structure, regulation of gene expression, stress response, ribosome biogenesis and DNA repair.,miscellaneous:This ribosomal protein is synthesized as a C-terminal extension protein (CEP) of ubiquitin.,miscellaneous:Ubiquitin is synthesized as a polyubiquitin precursor with exact head to tail repeats, the number of repeats differ between species and strains. In some species there is a final amino-acid after the last repeat, here in human a Val. Some ubiquitin genes contain a

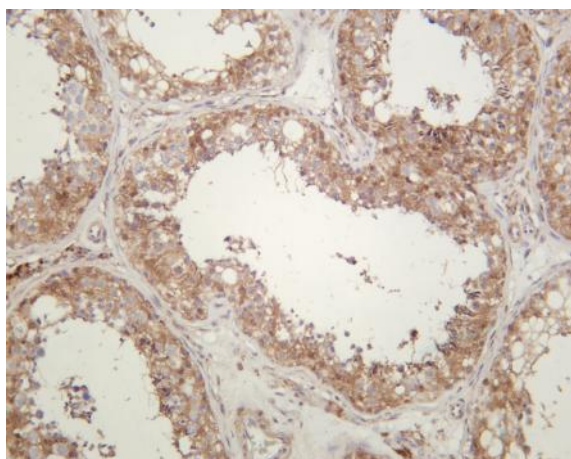
Subcellular Location :Cytoplasm

Expression :Brain,Epithelium,Fetal brain cortex,Liver,Lung,Lung adenocarcinoma,Lung cancer,Lymphocyte,P

Products Images



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Ubiquitin K48 (PT0424R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HEK293 Lane 2: C6 Lane 3: Jurkat Predicted band size: 26kDa Observed band size: 13-250kDa



Human testis was stained with anti-Ubiquitin K48 (PT0424R) rabbit antibody