

Rabbit UBB Polyclonal Antibody | anti-UBB antibody

UBB Antibody

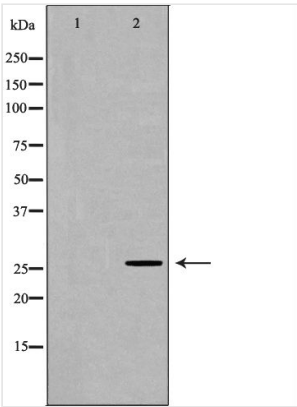
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326611	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

UBB; Polyclonal Antibody; UBB Antibody; Epididymis secretory protein Li 50; FLJ25987; HEL S 50; MGC8385; Polyubiquitin B; RPS 27A; RPS27A; UBA 52; UBA 80; UBA52; UBA80; UBB_HUMAN; UBC; UBCEP 1; UBCEP 2; UBCEP1; UBCEP2; Ubiquitin; Ubiquitin B; anti-UBB antibody

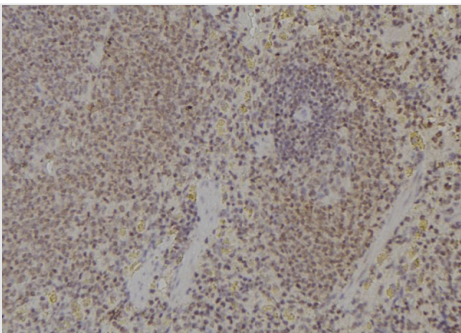
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	UBB antibody detects endogenous levels of total UBB
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	229
Applicable Applications for anti-UBB antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human UBB
Subcellular Location	Cell Membrane, Cytoplasmic and Nuclear
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of A549, using UBB antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA326611 at 1/100 staining Rat spleen tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-UBB antibody

Description: Ubiquitin is a conserved polypeptide unit that plays an important role in the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. Ubiquitin can be covalently linked to many cellular proteins by the ubiquitination process, which targets proteins for degradation by the 26S proteasome. Three components are involved in the target protein-ubiquitin conjugation process. Ubiquitin is first activated by forming a thiolester complex with the activation component E1; the activated ubiquitin is subsequently transferred to the ubiquitin-carrier protein E2, then from E2 to ubiquitin ligase E3 for final delivery to the epsilon-NH2 of the target protein lysine residue (1-3). The ubiquitin-proteasome pathway has been implicated in a wide range of normal biological processes and in disease-related abnormalities. Several proteins such as IkappaB, p53, cdc25A, and Bcl-2 have been shown to be targets for the ubiquitin-proteasome process as part of regulation of cell cycle progression, differentiation, cell stress response, and apoptosis (4-7).
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 lysosomal degradation; 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.
Post-translational Modifications: Ubiquitin: Phosphorylated at Ser-65 by PINK1 during mitophagy. Phosphorylated ubiquitin specifically binds and activates parkin (PRKN), triggering mitophagy (PubMed:24660806, PubMed:24751536, PubMed:24784582, PubMed:25527291). Phosphorylation does not affect E1-mediated E2 charging of ubiquitin but affects discharging of E2 enzymes to form polyubiquitin chains. It also affects deubiquitination by deubiquitinase enzymes such as USP30 (PubMed:25527291). Ubiquitin: Mono-ADP-ribosylated at the C-terminus by PARP9, a component of the PPAR9-DTX3L complex. ADP-ribosylation requires processing by E1 and E2 enzymes and prevents ubiquitin conjugation to substrates such as histones.
Similarity: Belongs to the ubiquitin family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	528524471
NCBI GeneID	7314
NCBI Accession #	NP_001268645.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001281716.1

UniProt Accession #	P0CG47; P02248; P02249; P02250; P62988; Q29120; Q6LBL4; Q6LDU5; Q8WYN8; Q91887; Q91888; Q9BWD6
Molecular Weight	Observed: 26 kDa Predicted: 26 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	polyubiquitin-B
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ubiquitin B
NCBI Official Symbol	UBB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HEL-S-50
NCBI Protein Information	polyubiquitin-B
UniProt Protein Name	Polyubiquitin-B
UniProt Gene Name	UBB

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ubb-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326611>