

Rabbit CUL4A Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CUL4A antibody

CUL4A Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326833	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

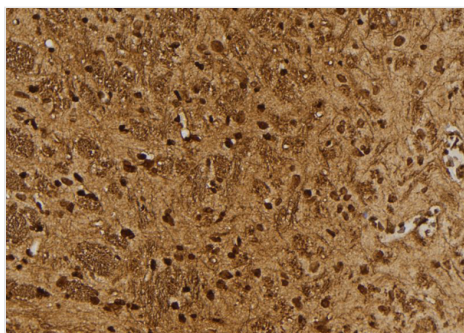
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CUL4A; Polyclonal Antibody; CUL4A Antibody; 2810470J21Rik; AW495282; CUL 4A; CUL-4A; Cul4a; Cul4a protein; CUL4A_HUMAN; Cullin-4A; MGC36573; MGC64071; anti-CUL4A antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

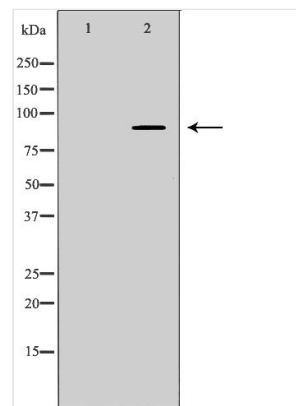
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	CUL4A antibody detects endogenous levels of total CUL4A
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	759
Applicable Applications for anti-CUL4A antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human CUL4A
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA326833 at 1/100 staining Rat brain 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.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of HeLa whole cell lysates, using CUL4A Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CUL4A antibody	Description: CUL4A is the ubiquitin ligase component of a multimeric complex involved in the degradation of DNA damage-response proteins. Core component of multiple cullin-RING-based E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. As a scaffold protein may contribute to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme. The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity of the complex is dependent on the neddylation of the cullin subunit and is inhibited by the association of the deneddylated cullin subunit with TIP120A/CAND1. The functional specificity of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex depends on the variable substrate recognition component. DCX(DET1-COP1) directs ubiquitination of JUN. DCX(DDB2) directs ubiquitination of XPC. Function: Core component of multiple cullin-RING-based E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination of target proteins. As a scaffold protein may contribute to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme. The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity of the complex is dependent on the neddylation of the cullin subunit and is inhibited by the association of the deneddylated cullin subunit with TIP120A/CAND1. The functional specificity of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex depends on the variable substrate recognition component. DCX(DET1-COP1) directs ubiquitination of JUN. DCX(DDB2) directs ubiquitination of XPC. DCX(DDB2) ubiquitinates histones H3-H4 and is required for efficient histone deposition during replication-coupled (H3.1) and replication-independent (H3.3) nucleosome assembly, probably by facilitating the transfer of H3 from ASF1A/ASF1B to other chaperones involved in histone deposition. DCX(DTL) plays a role in PCNA-dependent polyubiquitination of CDT1 and MDM2-dependent ubiquitination of TP53 in response to radiation-induced DNA damage and during DNA replication. In association with DDB1 and SKP2 probably is involved in ubiquitination of CDKN1B/p27kip. Is involved in ubiquitination of HOXA9. DCX(DTL) directs autoubiquitination of DTL. Post-translational Modifications: Neddylated. Deneddylated via its interaction with the COP9 signalosome (CSN) complex. (Microbial infection) Deneddylated by Epstein-Barr virus BPLF1 leading to a S-phase-like environment that is required for efficient replication of the viral genome. Similarity: Belongs to the cullin family.
References	Gong Y, Xiang XJ, Feng M, Chen J, Fang ZL, Xiong JP; Journal: Biologics. CUL4A promotes cell invasion in gastric cancer by activating the NF-κB signaling pathway.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	57165424
NCBI GeneID	8451
NCBI Accession #	NP_001008895.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001008895.3
UniProt Accession #	Q13619; O75834; Q589T6; Q5TC62; Q6UP08; Q9UP17; A2A2W2
Molecular Weight	Observed: 88 kDa Predicted: 88 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	cullin-4A isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	cullin 4A
NCBI Official Symbol	CUL4A
NCBI Protein Information	cullin-4A
UniProt Protein Name	Cullin-4A
UniProt Gene Name	CUL4A
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CUL-4A

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.