Product Datasheet

Human Ubiquitin B (UBB) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5953

Package Size: #EK5953-1 48T #EK5953-2 96T



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Product Name	Human Ubiquitin B (UBB) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Other Names	FLJ25987; MGC8385; OTTHUMP00000064960 OTTHUMP00000064961 polyubiquitin B
Accession No.	P0CG53
Uniprot	P0CG53
GeneID	281370;
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5%
	within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
	The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days,
	and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China
	Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage
	at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).

Application Details

Detect Range:6.25-400 ng/mL	
Sensitivity:2.63 ng/mL	
Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids	
Sample Volume: 1-200 μL	
Assay Time:1-4.5h	
Detection wavelength:450 nm	

Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate UBB in samples. An antibody specific for UBB has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyUBB present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for UBB is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of UBB bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Product Overview: Ubiquitin is a protein encoded by the UBB gene. one of the most conserved proteins known. Ubiquitin is required for ATP-dependent, nonlysosomal intracellular protein degradation of abnormal proteins and normal proteins with a rapid turnover. Ubiquitin is covalently bound to proteins to be degraded, and presumably labels these proteins for degradation. Ubiquitin also binds to histone H2A in actively transcribed regions but does not cause histone H2A degradation, suggesting that ubiquitin is also involved in regulation of gene expression. 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. Aberrant form of this protein has been noticed in patients with Alzheimer's and Down syndrome.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only