# Ubiquitin Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #59179

Package Size: #59179-1 50ul #59179-2 100ul



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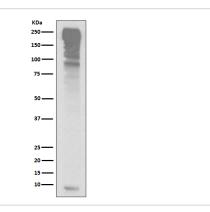
## Description

Product Name	Ubiquitin Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Applications	WB IHC ICC/IF FC
Species Reactivity	Human Mouse Rat
Specificity	Ubiquitin Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Ubiquitin
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human Ubiquitin
Other Names	ubiquitin B; Ubiquitin; UBCEP1; UBCEP2; RPS27A;
Accession No.	Uniprot:P0CG47
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Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

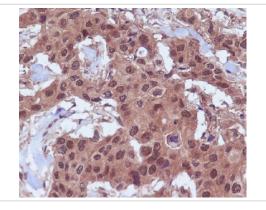
# Application Details

WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:50

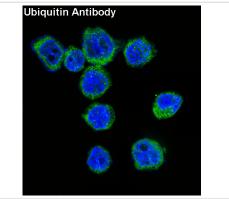
### Images



Western blot analysis of Ubiquitin expression in HepG2 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast cancer, using Ubiquitin Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Jurkat cells, using Ubiquitin Antibody.

### **Product Description**

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.

#### Background

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only