

Product datasheet

Anti-Ubiquitin antibody ab52664

2 References 1 图像

概述

<b>产品名称</b>	Anti-Ubiquitin抗体
<b>描述</b>	小鼠多克隆抗体to Ubiquitin
<b>宿主</b>	Mouse
<b>经测试应用</b>	<b>适用于:</b> WB
<b>种属反应性</b>	<b>与反应:</b> Human <b>预测可用于:</b> Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Chicken, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog, Pig, Xenopus laevis, Chimpanzee, Drosophila melanogaster, Duck, Zebrafish, Cynomolgus monkey, Catfish, Chinese hamster ▲
<b>免疫原</b>	Synthetic peptide: MQIFVKLTG KTITLEVEPS DTIENVKAKI QDKEGIPPDQ QRLIFAGKQL EDGRTLSDYN IQKESTLHLV LRLRG, corresponding to amino acids 1/75 of Mouse Ubiquitin <a href="#">Run BLAST with ExPASy</a> <a href="#">Run BLAST with NCBI</a>

常规说明

This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang et al. PubMed: 1545867; Chambers and Johnston PubMed 12910245; Barry and Johnston PubMed: 9234514). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an E.coli lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

性能

<b>形式</b>	Liquid
<b>存放说明</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>存储溶液</b>	Preservative: None Constituents: 50% Glycerol, Whole serum
<b>纯度</b>	Whole antiserum

## Primary antibody说明

This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang et al. PubMed: 1545867; Chambers and Johnston PubMed 12910245; Barry and Johnston PubMed: 9234514). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

## 克隆

多克隆

## 同种型

IgG

## 应用

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab52664** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Ab 评论	说明
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WB		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 9 kDa. This antibody has been tested in Western blot against an <i>E.coli</i> lysate containing the partial recombinant fusion protein used as an immunogen. We have no data on detection of endogenous protein.
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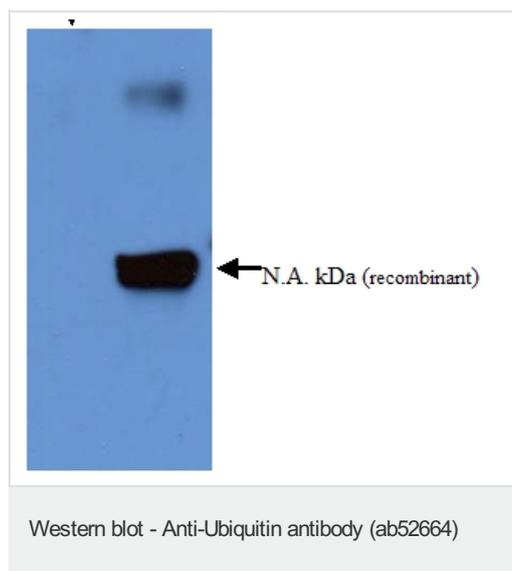
## 靶标

### 相关性

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. Similarity: Belongs to the ubiquitin family. Contains 3 ubiquitin-like domains.

### 细胞定位

Cell Membrane, Cytoplasmic and Nuclear



**All lanes :** Anti-Ubiquitin antibody (ab52664)  
at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1 :** (Left) a total protein extract from E coli with 50ng to 100 ng of a tagged fusion protein of an irrelevant antigen

**Lane 2 :** (Right) a total protein extract from E coli with 5 ug of the antigen (tag-antigen fusion protein)

#### Secondary

**All lanes :** Rabbit anti-mouse IgG + IgM,  
(H+L) horseradish peroxidase conjugated at  
1/5000 dilution

**Predicted band size:** 9 kDa

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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