UBB Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	UBB, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	UBB Conjugated Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-UBB antibody
Product Synonym Names	FLJ25987; MGC8385; ubiquitin B
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total UBB antibody.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C for 6 months.
Molecular Weight	229
OMIM	191339
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P0CG47
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human UBB.
Conjugation	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-UBB antibody	Most Applications
Application Notes for anti-UBB antibody	Suggested Dilution: AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1:50-1:1000
Related Product Information for anti-UBB antibody	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).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-UBB antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for UBB purchase	MBS9448599 is an antibody targeting UBB. Also known as UBB Conjugated Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for UBB. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	302595875
NCBI GeneID	7314
NCBI Accession #	P0CG47.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P0CG47
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P02248; P02249; P02250; P62988; Q29120; Q6LBL4; Q6LDU5; Q8WYN8; Q91887; Q91888; Q9BWD6
UniProt Related Accession #	P0CG47
NCBI Official Full Name	Polyubiquitin-B
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ubiquitin B
NCBI Official Symbol	UBB
UniProt Protein Name	Polyubiquitin-B
Protein Family	Polyubiquitin
UniProt Gene Name	UBB
UniProt Entry Name	UBB_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	polyubiquitin-B; polyubiquitin B
NCBI Summary for UBB	This gene encodes ubiquitin, one of the most conserved proteins known. Ubiquitin has a major role in targeting cellular proteins for degradation by the 26S proteosome. It is also involved in the maintenance of chromatin structure, the regulation of gene expression, and the stress response. Ubiquitin is synthesized as a precursor protein consisting of either polyubiquitin chains or a single ubiquitin moiety fused to an unrelated protein. 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. An aberrant form of this protein has been detected in patients with Alzheimer's disease and Down syndrome. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 1, 2, 13, and 17. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]

UniProt Comments for UBB	UBB: 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. Belongs to the ubiquitin family. Protein type: Apoptosis; Ubiquitin-like modifier; Cell development/differentiation; Cell cycle regulation; Transcription regulation; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 17p12-p11.2 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; neuron projection; cell soma; mitochondrion; plasma membrane; endosome membrane; cytosol Molecular Function: protein binding Biological Process: circadian rhythm; I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB cascade; negative regulation of ubiquitin-protein ligase activity during mitotic cell cycle; protein polyubiquitination; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; viral reproduction; positive regulation of apoptosis; activation of MAPK activity; stress-activated MAPK cascade; toll-like receptor 3 signaling pathway; endosome transport; T cell receptor signaling pathway; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in cell cycle arrest; activation of NF-kappaB transcription factor; mitochondrion transport along microtubule; regulation of apoptosis; toll-like receptor 5 signaling pathway; antigen processing and presentation of peptide antigen via MHC class I; regulation of mitochondrial membrane potential; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; JNK cascade; antigen processing and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via MHC class I; G2/M transition of mitotic cell cycle; toll-like receptor 4 signaling pathway; regulation of interferon type I production; glycogen biosynthetic process; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB cascade; transcription, DNA-dependent; antigen processing and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via MHC class I, TAP-dependent; glucose metabolic process; Notch receptor processing; virus assembly; toll-like receptor 2 signaling pathway; carbohydrate metabolic process; viral protein processing; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; toll-like receptor 9 signaling pathway; negative regulation of interferon type I production; negative regulation of apoptosis; G1/S transition of mitotic cell cycle; positive regulation of ubiquitin-protein ligase activity during mitotic cell cycle; negative regulation of epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; apoptosis; pathogenesis; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; viral infectious cycle; toll-like receptor 10 signaling pathway; anaphase-promoting complex-dependent proteasomal ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process; positive regulation of interferon type I production; transmembrane transport; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; Notch signaling pathway; cytokine and chemokine mediated signaling pathway; MyD88-independent toll-like receptor signaling pathway; DNA repair; MyD88-dependent toll-like receptor signaling pathway; regulation of ubiquitin-protein ligase activity during mitotic cell cycle; toll-like receptor signaling pathway; innate immune response; gene expression; mitotic cell cycle; negative regulation of transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; neurite morphogenesis Disease: Cleft Palate, Isolated
Research Articles on UBB	**1.** UbB was significantly increased in prolonged Trichostatin A-selected HeLa cells and it played a key role in the maintenance of cervical cancer stem-like cells
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