

Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody

Catalog Number: A08481

About CUL9

Cullins assemble a potentially large number of ubiquitin ligases by binding to the RING protein ROC1 to catalyse polyubiquitination, as well as binding to various specificity factors to recruit substrates. PARC is a cullin family member that functions as a cytoplasmic anchor protein in p53-associated protein complexes. PARC regulates the subcellular localization of p53 and subsequent function. PARC forms a complex with p53 in the cytoplasm of unstressed cells and interacts with UBCH7 and UBCH8. PARC shows a cytoplasmic localization and is ubiquitously expressed in all tissues with highest expression in testis brain and kidney.

Overview

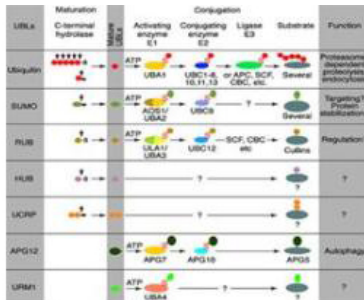
Product Name	Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody
Reactive Species	Human
Description	Boster Bio Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody (Catalog # A08481). Tested in IHC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.
Application	IHC, WB
Clonality	Polyclonal
Formulation	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Storage Instructions	Store vial at -20°C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4°C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening. (Ship on dry ice.)
Host	Rabbit
Uniprot ID	Q8IWT3

Technical Details

Immunogen	This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 2503-2517 of Human PARC (C-terminus) coupled to KLH.
Predicted Reactive Species	Bovine, Canine, Equine, Goat, Guinea Pig, Pig, Rabbit
Isotype	Antiserum
Form	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration	85 mg/mL by Refractometry

Purification	This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product reacts with human and mouse PARC. Cross-reactivity with PARC from other sources is not known.
Suggested Dilutions	Dilute the sample so that the expected range of concentrations fall within the detection range of this kit. If the expected range of concentration is unknown, a pilot test should be conducted to decide the optimal dilution ratio for your samples. Some PubMed article(s) citing the expression level of this target are as follows: Boster Bio's internal QC testing used: ELISA: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000 IHC: User optimized IP: User optimized WB: 1:500 - 1:1,000

Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody (A08481) Images



Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation requires activating (E1) and conjugating (E2) enzymes that form thioesters (S) with the modifiers. Modification of cullins by RUB involves SCF(SKP1/cullin-1/F-box protein) /CBC(cullin-2/elongin B/elonginC) -like E3 enzymes that are also involved in ubiquitination. In contrast to ubiquitin, the UBLs do not seem to form multi-UBL chains. UCRP(15G15) resembles two ubiquitin moieties linked head-to-tail. Whether HUB1 functions as a modifier is currently unclear. APG12 and URM1 are distinct from the other modifiers because they are unrelated in sequence to ubiquitin. Data contributed by S.Jentsch.

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