

Anti-RPS27A Antibody



Description

Ubiquitin, a highly conserved protein that has a major role in targeting cellular proteins for degradation by the 26S proteasome, is synthesized as a precursor protein consisting of either polyubiquitin chains or a single ubiquitin fused to an unrelated protein. This gene encodes a fusion protein consisting of ubiquitin at the N terminus and ribosomal protein S27a at the C terminus. When expressed in yeast, the protein is post-translationally processed, generating free ubiquitin monomer and ribosomal protein S27a. Ribosomal protein S27a is a component of the 40S subunit of the ribosome and belongs to the S27AE family of ribosomal proteins. It contains C4-type zinc finger domains and is located in the cytoplasm. Pseudogenes derived from this gene are present in the genome. As with ribosomal protein S27a, ribosomal protein L40 is also synthesized as a fusion protein with ubiquitin; similarly, ribosomal protein S30 is synthesized as a fusion protein with the ubiquitin-like protein fubi. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode the same proteins have been identified.

Model	STJ116826
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Avian, Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-156 of human RPS27A (NP_001170884.1).
Gene ID	6233
Gene Symbol	RPS27A
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ubiquitin-40S ribosomal protein S27a Ubiquitin carboxyl extension protein 80
Molecular Weight	17.965 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10417OMIM:191343Reactome:R-HSA-110312
Alternative Names	Ubiquitin-40S ribosomal protein S27a Ubiquitin carboxyl extension protein 80
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
Cellular Localization	Ubiquitin: Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitin: Phosphorylated at Ser-65 by PINK1 during mitophagy, Phosphorylated ubiquitin specifically binds and activates parkin (PRKN), triggering mitophagy ,