



3050 Spruce Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5765
Fax (314) 286-7828
email: techserv@sial.com
sigma-aldrich.com

Product Information

Anti-Ubiquitin

produced in rabbit, whole antiserum

Catalog Number **U5379**

Product Description

Anti-Ubiquitin is produced in rabbit using bovine red blood cell ubiquitin conjugated to KLH (keyhole limpet hemocyanin) as the immunogen.

Anti-Ubiquitin recognizes 1-3 protein bands when tested with ubiquitin from bovine erythrocytes, Catalog Number U6253, in an immunoblot assay. The antibody may be used to localize ubiquitin in various assays including immunoblotting, immunohistology, and competitive binding immunoassays.

Ubiquitin, present in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes, is a highly conserved 8.6 kDa protein. It is involved in the selective degradation of many short-lived proteins by the proteasome, an ATP-dependent protease. Proteins are targeted for degradation by covalent ligation to ubiquitin. This ubiquitin-mediated degradation of regulatory proteins plays important roles in the control of numerous processes, including cell-cycle progression, signal transduction, transcriptional regulation, receptor down-regulation, and endocytosis. It has also been implicated in immune response, metabolism, development, protein quality control, and apoptosis.

Reagent

Supplied lyophilized from 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2, containing 1% lactose to which no preservatives have been added.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Prior to reconstitution, store at 2-8 °C. Reconstitute the contents of the vial with 10 ml of Tris buffered saline. Since the antisera is preservative free, it is recommended that it be reconstituted in the presence of a preservative or aliquoted and frozen. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:100 was determined using ubiquitin purified from bovine red blood cells

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

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