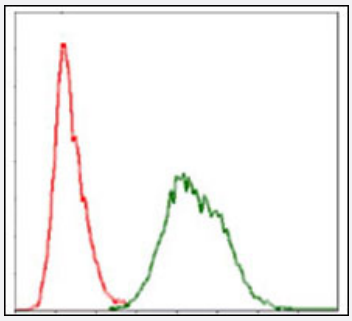
UBB monoclonal antibody, clone 3C12

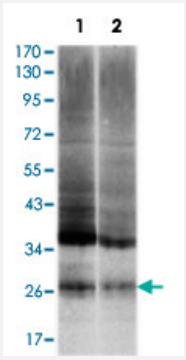
Catalog # MAB10342 Size 100 ug

Applications



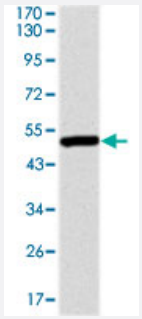
Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using UBB monoclonal antobody, clone 3C12 (Cat # MAB10342) (green) and negative control (red).



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis using UBB monoclonal antobody, clone 3C12 (Cat # MAB10342) against NIH/3T3 (1) and HeLa (2) cell lysate.



Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Western blot analysis using UBB monoclonal antobody, clone 3C12 (Cat # MAB10342) against recombinant human UBB protein.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant UBB.

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Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human UBB.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	26
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) Flow cytometry (1:200-1:400) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Flow Cytometry

  Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using UBB monoclonal antobody, clone 3C12 (Cat # MAB10342) (green) and negative control (red).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis using UBB monoclonal antobody, clone 3C12 (Cat # MAB10342) against NIH/3T3 (1) and HeLa (2) cell lysate.

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

  Western blot analysis using UBB monoclonal antobody, clone 3C12 (Cat # MAB10342) against recombinant human UBB protein.

Gene Info — UBB

Entrez GeneID	7314

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Gene Name	UBB
Gene Alias	FLJ25987, MGC8385
Gene Description	ubiquitin B
Omim ID	191339
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes ubiquitin, one of the most conserved proteins known. Ubiquitin is required for ATP-dependent, nonlysosomal intracellular protein degradation of abnormal proteins and normal proteins with a rapid turnover. Ubiquitin is covalently bound to proteins to be degraded, and presu mably labels these proteins for degradation. Ubiquitin also binds to histone H2A in actively transcr ibed regions but does not cause histone H2A degradation, suggesting that ubiquitin is also involv ed in regulation of gene expression. This gene consists of three direct repeats of the ubiquitin cod ing sequence with no spacer sequence. Consequently, the protein is expressed as a polyubiquitin precursor with a final amino acid after the last repeat. Aberrant form of this protein has been notic ed in patients with Alzheimer's and Down syndrome. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000064960|OTTHUMP00000064961|polyubiquitin B

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