

Datasheet for ABIN108010  
**anti-Ubiquitin B antibody**



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## Overview

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| Quantity:    | 500 µg   |
| Target:      | Ubiquitin B (UBB)  |
| Reactivity:  | Various Species  |
| Host:        | Rabbit   |
| Clonality:   | Polyclonal   |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA |

## Product Details

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Purpose:                    | Ubiquitin Antibody  |
| Immunogen:                  | Immunogen: This purified antibody was prepared from rabbit serum after repeated immunizations with ubiquitin coupled to rabbit IgG using glutaraldehyde.<br>Immunogen Type: Native Protein  |
| Isotype:                    | IgG   |
| Cross-Reactivity (Details): | Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum.   |
| Characteristics:            | Synonyms: rabbit anti-Ubiquitin Antibody, FLJ25987 antibody, MGC8385 antibody, Polyubiquitin B antibody, RPS27A antibody, UBA52 antibody, UBA80 antibody, UBB antibody, UBC antibody, UBCEP1 antibody   |
| Purification:               | This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. |

## Target Details

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|                   |  |
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| Target:           | Ubiquitin B (UBB)  |
| Alternative Name: | UBB ( <a href="#">UBB Products</a> )   |
| Background:       | <p>Background: Ubiquitin (Ub) is a small, 76-residue, protein (8.5 kDa) found both as free monomer and covalently attached to itself and other proteins in eukaryotic cells. Free Ub is a very compact and stable molecule that is easily refolded after being denatured. It is therefore recommended that for detection of free Ub on Westerns, the Tris-Tricine SDS-PAGE is used and nitrocellulose filters are autoclaved after the transfer and before blocking and addition of anti-Ub antibodies. The C-terminus of ubiquitin forms an isopeptide bond with the ε-amino group of a lysine side chain in a target protein. In this way proteins can be covalently modified by the addition of ubiquitin which may alter the target protein's function. Monoubiquitination generally targets proteins for internalization, endocytosis and lysosomal degradation, or modifies the surface charge of histones and affects chromatin compaction. Conjugation of ubiquitin (Ub) involves a three-step mechanism whereby specific enzymes (or enzyme complexes) activate and covalently link Ub to their substrates.</p> |
| Gene ID:          | 7314   |
| NCBI Accession:   | <a href="#">NP_001268645</a>   |
| UniProt:          | <a href="#">P0CG47</a>   |
| Pathways:         | <a href="#">Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway</a> , <a href="#">EGFR Signaling Pathway</a> , <a href="#">Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway</a> , <a href="#">Activation of Innate immune Response</a> , <a href="#">Mitotic G1-G1/S Phases</a> , <a href="#">DNA Replication</a> , <a href="#">Toll-Like Receptors Cascades</a> , <a href="#">Synthesis of DNA</a> , <a href="#">Autophagy</a> , <a href="#">EGFR Downregulation</a> , <a href="#">Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway</a>   |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | <p>Immunohistochemistry Dilution: User Optimized</p> <p>Application Note: This purified polyclonal antibody reacts with ubiquitin by ELISA and western blot. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional in immunohistochemistry and immunoprecipitation. For detection of free Ub by western blotting use Tris-Tricine SDS-PAGE and autoclaved nitrocellulose filters after the transfer and before blocking and addition of anti-Ub antibodies. Details on western blotting procedures are found in Mimnaugh et al., (1999 and 2002).</p> <p>Western Blot Dilution: 1:200 - 1:1000</p> <p>ELISA Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000</p> <p>Other: User Optimized</p> |
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## Application Details

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: Reconstitution Volume: 100 µL  
Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

Concentration: 1.0 mg/mL

Buffer: Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2  
Stabilizer: None  
Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C, -20 °C

Storage Comment: Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. 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.

Expiry Date: 12 months

## Publications

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Product cited in: Mimnaugh, Bonvini, Neckers: "The measurement of ubiquitin and ubiquitinated proteins." in: **Electrophoresis**, Vol. 20, Issue 2, pp. 418-28, (1999) ([PubMed](#)).



### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Western blot of Ubiquitin. Anti-Ubiquitin antibody, generated by immunization with Ubiquitin coupled to Rabbit IgG, was tested by western blot against total cell extract from yeast. Dilution of the antibody between 1:200 and 1:1,000 showed strong reactivity with Ubiquitinated proteins. In this blot the antibody was used at a 1:500 dilution incubated overnight at 4° C in 5% non-fat dry milk in TTBS. Detection occurred using a 1:2000 dilution of HRP-labeled Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (code # 611-703-127) for 1 hour at room temperature. A chemi-luminescence system was used for signal detection (Roche). Other detection systems will yield similar results.