

Datasheet for ABIN108085

## anti-Urm1 antibody

### 2 Images



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### Overview

Quantity:	500 µg
Target:	Urm1
Reactivity:	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Urm1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA, Immunoprecipitation (IP)

### Product Details

Immunogen:	This purified antibody was prepared from rabbit serum after repeated immunizations with recombinant yeast Urm1 protein. Immunogenotype:Recombinant
Isotype:	IgG
Characteristics:	Concentration Definition: by UV absorbance at 280 nm

### Target Details

Target:	Urm1
Alternative Name:	Urm1 ( <a href="#">Urm1 Products</a> )
Background:	Ubiquitin-like proteins fall into two classes: the first class, ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs) function as modifiers in a manner analogous to that of ubiquitin. Examples of UBLs are SUMO, Rub1 (also called Nedd8), Apg8 and Apg12. Proteins of the second class include parkin, RAD23

## Target Details

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and DSK2, are designated ubiquitin-domain proteins (UDPs). These proteins contain domains that are related to ubiquitin but are otherwise unrelated to each other. In contrast to UBLs, UDPs are not conjugated to other proteins. Urm1 is a newly identified ubiquitin related modifier. Urm 1 is a 99-amino acid protein terminated with glycine-glycine. Target proteins are conjugated to Urm1 via its C-terminal glycine. Initially Urm1 forms a thioester with a novel E1-like protein, Uba4.

Synonyms: C9orf74 antibody, Chromosome 9 open reading frame 74 antibody, MGC2668 antibody, RP11 339B21.4 antibody, Ubiquitin Related Modifier 1 antibody, Ubiquitin related modifier 1 homolog antibody, Urm 1 antibody

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Gene ID: 854809

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UniProt: [P40554](#)

## Application Details

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**Application Notes:** This purified polyclonal antibody reacts with yeast Urm1 by western blot and ELISA. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional in immunohistochemistry and immunoprecipitation. This antibody using the specified conditions may recognize other prominent intrinsic bands (UBLs or their conjugates). Other intrinsic bands are readily detectable in yeast lysates at lower antibody dilutions. For immunoblotting a 12 kDa band corresponding to yeast Urm1 is detected. Most yeast cell lysates can be used as a positive control without induction or stimulation.

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**Restrictions:** For Research Use only

## Handling

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**Format:** Lyophilized

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**Reconstitution:** Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

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**Concentration:** 5.0 mg/mL

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**Buffer:** 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

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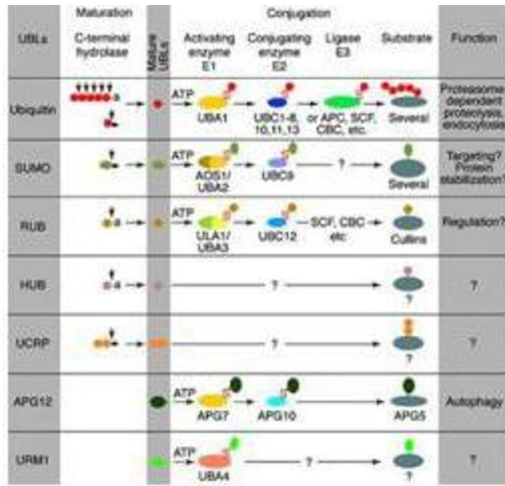
**Preservative:** Sodium azide

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

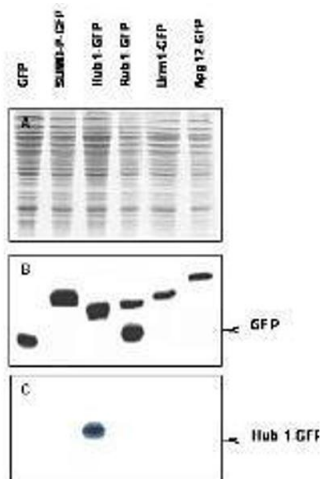
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**Storage:** 4 °C



### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Immunoblot of Urm1 fusion protein. Anti- Urm1 antibody generated by immunization with recombinant yeast Urm1 was tested by immunoblot against yeast lysates expressing the Urm1-GFP fusion protein and other UBL fusion proteins. All UBLs possess limited homology to Ubiquitin and to each other, therefore it is important to know the degree of reactivity of each antibody against each UBL. Panel A shows total protein staining using ponceau. Panel B shows positions of free GFP or GFP containing recombinant proteins present in each lysate preparation after reaction with a 1:1,000 dilution of antibodies-online's anti-GFP (code # ABIN100085) followed by reaction with a 1:15,000 dilution of HRP Donkey-a-Goat IgG MX (code # 605-703-125). Panel C shows specific reaction with Urm1 using a 1:1,000 dilution of antibodies-online's IgG fraction of Rabbit-anti- Urm1 (Yeast) followed by reaction with a 1:15,000 dilution of HRP Goat-a-Rabbit IgG MX (code # ABIN102010). All primary antibodies were diluted in TTBS buffer supplemented with 5% non-fat milk and incubated with the membranes overnight at 4



### Western Blotting

**Image 2.** Western blot of Urm1 fusion protein. Anti- Urm1 antibody generated by immunization with recombinant yeast Urm1 was tested by western blot against yeast lysates expressing the Urm1-GFP fusion protein and other UBL fusion proteins. All UBLs possess limited homology to Ubiquitin and to each other, therefore it is important to know the degree of reactivity of each antibody against each UBL. Panel A shows total protein staining using ponceau. Panel B shows positions of free GFP or GFP containing recombinant proteins present in each lysate preparation after reaction with a 1:1,000 dilution of anti-GFP (code # 600-101-215) followed by reaction with a 1:15,000 dilution of HRP Donkey-

a-Goat IgG MX (code # 605-703-125). Panel C shows specific reaction with Urm1 using a 1:1,000 dilution of IgG fraction of Rabbit-anti- Urm1 (Yeast) followed by reaction with a 1:15,000 dilution of HRP Goat-a-Rabbit IgG MX (code # 611-103-122). All primary antibodies were diluted in TTBS buffer supplemented with 5% non-fat milk and incubated with the membranes overnight at 4° C. Yeast lysate proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE using a 15% gel. This data indicates that anti-Urm1 is highly specific and does not cross react with other UBLs. Bands present in Panel C indicate that Urm1 and conjugated Urm1 is present in most yeast cell lysates albeit at significantly reduced levels relative to the Urm1-GFP transfected lysate. A chemiluminescence system was used for signal detection (Roche). Other detection systems will yield similar results. Data contributed by M. Malakhov, [www.lifesensors.com](http://www.lifesensors.com), personal communication.