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
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	Urm1 Antibody
Immunogen:	Immunogen: This purified antibody was prepared from rabbit serum after repeated immunizations with recombinant yeast Urm1 protein. Immunogen Type: Recombinant Protein
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: rabbit anti-Urm1 Antibody, 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
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

Target:	Urm1
Alternative Name:	URM1 (Urm1 Products)
Background:	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 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.
Gene ID:	854809
UniProt:	P40554

Application Details

Application Notes:	Application Note: 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. Western Blot Dilution: 1:500 - 1:2,000 ELISA Dilution: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000 Other: User Optimized
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

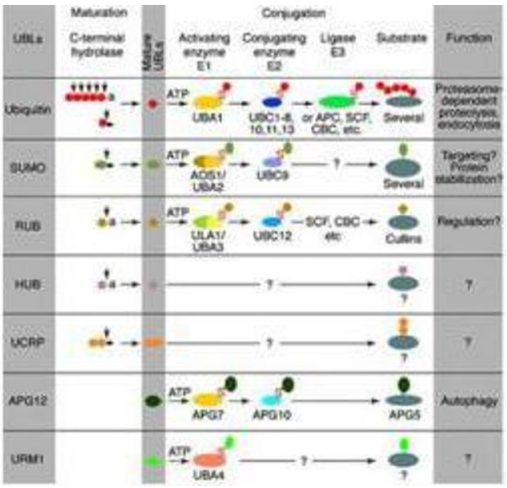
Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Volume: 100 µL Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Concentration:	5.0 mg/mL

Handling

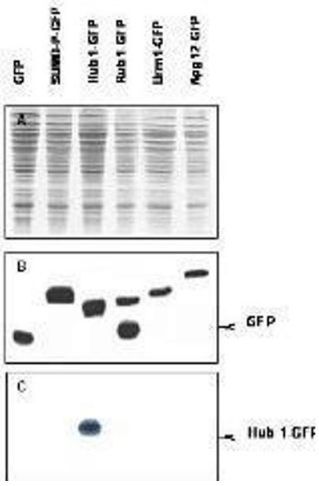
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	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

Images



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, personal communication.