

Datasheet for ABIN117942 anti-ANAPC2 antibody (C-Term)



[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

1 Publication

Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mL
Target:	ANAPC2
Binding Specificity:	AA 810-822, C-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ANAPC2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 810-822 of Human APC2 (C- terminal) coupled to KLH.
Sequence:	Human APC2 (822 aa 93.8 kDa): 1 maaavvvaeg dsdsrpggel lwawntvstg lvppaalglv ssrtsgavpp keeelraave 61 vlrgghlsv leewfvevlq ndlqanispe fwnaisqcen sadepqcill lldafglles 121 rldpylrsllellekwtrlg limgtgaqglr eevhtmlrgv lffstprtfg emiqrlygcf 181 lrvymqskrk geggt dpele geldsryarr ryyrllqspl cagcssdkqq cwcrcaleqf 241 hqlsqvlhrl sllervsaea vtthlhqvr ermedrcrge yersflrefh kwiervvgwl 301 gkvflqdgpa rpspeagnt lrrwrchvqr ffyriyaslr ieelfsivrd fpdsrpaied 361 lkyclertdq rqqllvslka aletrllhpg vntcdiitly isaikalrvl dpsmvileva 421 cepirrylrt redtvrqiva gltgdsdgtg dlavelsktd pasletgqds eddsgepedw 481 vdpvdpadpg kssskrrssd iisllvsiyg skdlfineyr slladrllhq fsfspereir 541 nvellklrfg eapmhfcvm lkdmadsrri nanireedek rpaeeqppfg vyavilssef 601 wppfkdekle vpediraale ayckkyeqlk amrtlskwkht lglvtmdvel adrtlsavvt 661 pvqavillyf qdqaswtlee

Product Details

Iskavkmpva llrrmsvwl qqgylreepp gtfsvieeer 721 pqdrdnmqli dsddesdsgm asqadqkeee
lllfwtiyqa mltnleslsl driynmlrmf 781 vvtgpalaei dlqelqgylq kkvrdaqqlvy sagvyrlpkn cs

Specificity: This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This antibody reacts with human APC2. Cross reactivity may also occur with APC2 from other sources. Sufficient sequence differences exist to suggest that this antibody would not react with other RING box proteins such as ROC1 and ROC2.

Purification: Delipidation and defibrination.

Target Details

Target: ANAPC2

Alternative Name: APC2 / ANAPC2 ([ANAPC2 Products](#))

Background: APC2, also known as Anaphase promoting complex subunit 2, APC2, Cyclosome subunit 2, and ANAPC2, is a component of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a cell cycle-regulated E3 ubiquitin ligase that controls progression through mitosis and the G1 phase of the cell cycle. The APC/cyclosome protein complex promotes metaphase-anaphase transition by ubiquitinating its specific substrates such as mitotic cyclins and anaphase inhibitors, which are subsequently degraded by the 26S proteasome. Biochemical studies have shown that the vertebrate APC contains at least eleven subunits. The composition of APC is highly conserved in organisms from yeast to humans. APC2 is a cullin family member that interacts through the cullin domain with ANAPC11 and UBCH10. Synonyms: Anaphase-promoting complex subunit 2, Cyclosome subunit 2, KIAA1406

Gene ID: 29882

NCBI Accession: [NP_037498](#)

UniProt: [Q9UJX6](#)

Pathways: [Regulation of Cell Size](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Western blot (1: 500-1: 1,000). Immunoprecipitation: The antibody immunoprecipitates in vitro translated protein and protein from overexpressing cell lysates (using HeLa and NIH-3T3, and others). Coimmunoprecipitation of related proteins (APC11) does occur. A 93.8 kDa band corresponding to human APC2 is detected. Most cell lines or tissues expressing APC2 can be used as a positive control. ELISA (1: 2,000-1: 10,000).

Application Details

Other applications not tested.

Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 85 mg/mL (by Refractometry)

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light

Storage: 4 °C/-20 °C

Storage Comment: Store undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer.

Publications

Product cited in: Ogawa, Tsukahara, Imaoka, Nakanishi, Ushida, Inoue: "The effect of colostrum ingestion during the first 24 hours of life on early postnatal development of piglet immune systems." in: **Animal science journal = Nihon chikusan Gakkaiho**, Vol. 87, Issue 12, pp. 1511-1515, (2016) ([PubMed](#)).

Nishibayashi, Inoue, Harada, Watanabe, Makioka, Ushida: "RNA of Enterococcus faecalis Strain EC-12 Is a Major Component Inducing Interleukin-12 Production from Human Monocytic Cells." in: **PLoS ONE**, Vol. 10, Issue 6, pp. e0129806, (2016) ([PubMed](#)).

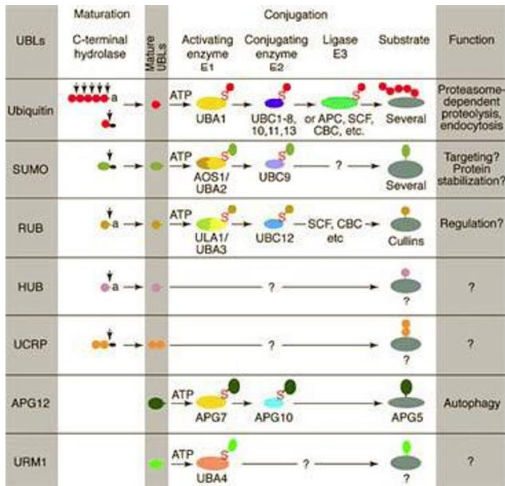


Image 1. Conjugation pathways for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs). Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a, amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation requires activating (E1) and conjugating (E2) enzymes that form thioesters (S) with the modifiers. Modification of cullins by RUB involves SCF(SKP1/cullin-1/F-box protein) /CBC(cullin-2/elongin B/elonginC) -like E3 enzymes that are also involved in ubiquitination. In contrast to ubiquitin, the UBLs do not seem to form multi-UBL chains. UCRP(ISG15) resembles two ubiquitin moieties linked head-to-tail. Whether HUB1 functions as a modifier is currently unclear. APG12 and URM1 are distinct from the other modifiers because they are unrelated in sequence to ubiquitin. Data contributed by S.Jentsch, see references below.