

Anti-APC2 (C-terminal specific) [RABBIT] Antibody - 100-401-A16

Code: 100-401-A16

Size: 100 µL

Product Description: Anti-APC2 (C-terminal specific) [RABBIT] Antibody - 100-401-A16

Concentration: 85 mg/mL by Refractometry

PhysicalState: Liquid (sterile filtered)

Label	Unconjugated
Host	Rabbit
Gene Name	ANAPC2
Species Reactivity	human
Buffer	None
Stabilizer	None
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Storage Condition	Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. 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.
Synonyms	ANAPC2 antibody, Anaphase promoting complex subunit 2 antibody, APC2 antibody, KIAA1406 antibody
Application Note	This antibody reacts with human APC2 by western blot and 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. Researchers should determine optimal titers for other applications.
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 G ₁ 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.
Purity And Specificity	This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product 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.
Assay Dilutions	User Optimized
ELISA	1:2,000 - 1:10,000
Immunohistochemistry	User Optimized
WESTERN BLOT	1:500 - 1:1,000
IHC	User Optimized
OTHER ASSAYS	User Optimized
Expiration	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening.
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.
General Reference	Jentsch S, Pyrowolakis G. (2000) Ubiquitin and its kin: how close are the family ties? Trends Cell Biol. 10(8):335-42. Tang,Z., Li,B., Bharadwaj,R., Zhu,H., Ozkan,E., Hakala,K., Deisenhofer,J. and Yu,H. (2001) APC2 Cullin protein and APC11 RING protein comprise the minimal ubiquitin ligase module of the anaphase-promoting complex. Mol. Biol. Cell 12 (12), 3839-3851.
Related Products	

100-401-A15	Anti-APC11 (C-terminal specific) [RABBIT] Antibody - 100-401-A15
600-401-351	Anti-Human APC10 (RABBIT) Antibody - 600-401-351
600-401-856	Anti-APC1 pS355 (RABBIT) Antibody - 600-401-856
600-401-857	Anti-APC1 S355 pan reactive (RABBIT) Antibody - 600-401-857

Related Links

Images

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- 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.



Disclaimer

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