Technical Data Sheet

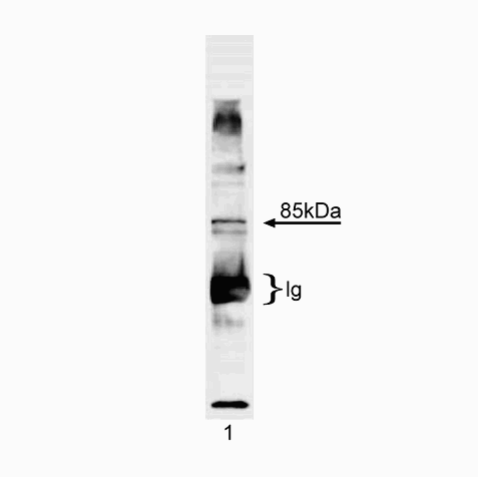
Serum Rabbit Anti-APC2

Product Information

Material Number:	**550362**
Size:	0.1 ml
Clone:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Human APC2 peptide
Isotype:	Rabbit Ig
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Mouse Reported: Human
Target MW:	85 kDa
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

Cell cycle progression through mitosis is regulated in part by controlling the synthesis and degradation of specific cyclins and kinases. Initiation of mitosis occurs when cyclin B and Cdc2 form a complex, causing the phosphorylation of a number of proteins by Cdc2 to initiate the M phase. Cdc2 activation leads to the degradation of cyclin B via an ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis pathway which leads to the inactivation of Cdc2. The initiation of anaphase and exit from mitosis depend on the activation of the anaphase promoting complex (APC), which is composed of proteins responsible for the ubiquitination of anaphase inhibitors and mitotic cyclins. The vertebrate APC has been shown to consist of at least 12 subunits, and APC-2 is one of these subunits. APC2 contains a 200 amino acid residue region, designated the CH region, which has homology to a region in the cullin family of proteins. Cullin proteins function to ubiquinate many phosphorylated substrate proteins, such as cyclin G1. Thus, both APC2 and cullin proteins may perform similar biochemical roles in their respective proteolytic pathways. Human APC2 has been cloned and has an expected molecular weight of ~85 kDa in SDS/PAGE. The antibodies recognize human and mouse APC2. A peptide coupled to KLH and made against the C-terminus of human APC2 (CYSAGVYRLPKNCS) was used as immunogen.



Immunoprecipitation/western blot analysis of APC2. *Cell lysates from NIH/3T3 cells were immunoprecipitated with anti-APC2 (Cat. No. 550362) antibody (3 µl/1x10e6 cells) and subjected to SDS/PAGE and blots were probed at a dilution of 1:2000. APC2 is detected at ~85 kDa.*

Preparation and Storage

The polyclonal antibody was purified from antiserum by negative adsorption and affinity chromatography.
Store undiluted at 4°C.

Application Notes

Application

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunoprecipitation	Tested During Development

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Applications include immunoprecipitation (1-3 µl/1x10^6 cells) and western blot analysis (1:2000). NIH/3T3 (ATCC CRL-1658) or HeLa (ATCC CCL-2) cells are recommended as a positive control.

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Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554021	HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
611452	NIH 3T3 Cell Lysate	500 µg	(none)

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.

References

Kipreos ET, Lander LE, Wing JP, He WW, Hedgecock EM. cul-1 is required for cell cycle exit in C. elegans and identifies a novel gene family. *Cell.* 1996; 85(6):829-839.(Biology)

Yu H, Peters JM, King RW, Page AM, Hieter P, Kirschner MW. Identification of a cullin homology region in a subunit of the anaphase-promoting complex. *Science.* 1998; 279(5354):1219-1222.(Biology)

Zachariae W, Shevchenko A, Andrews PD, et al. Mass spectrometric analysis of the anaphase-promoting complex from yeast: identification of a subunit related to cullins. *Science.* 1998; 279(5354):1216-1219.(Biology)