Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-Ubc9

Product Information

Immunogen: Human Ubc9 aa. 26-156

 Isotype:
 Mouse IgG2a

 Reactivity:
 QC Testing: Human

Tested in Development: Dog, Rat, Mouse, Chicken

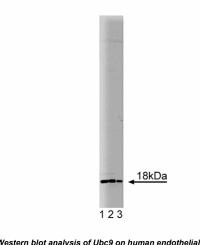
Target MW: 18 kDa

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium

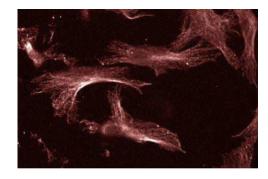
azide.

Description

Progression of the mammalian cell cycle is primarily regulated by phosphorylation/dephosphorylation and synthesis/degradation of many key proteins. Ubiquitin, a soluble protein of 76 amino acids, is enzymatically attached to an e-NH2-Lys in a target protein. Ubiquitination is a hallmark for rapid protein degradation of the target protein in the proteosome (a cytoplasmic complex of proteases). Human homologs of the yeast ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (Ubc) have been reported, including Ubc9. Ubc9 is 158 amino acids with an apparent molecular weight of 18kDa. Although ubiquitously expressed, the highest levels of Ubc9 are found in testis and thymus. Ubc9 was localized to the synaptonemal complex in male mouse sex chromosomes. Furthermore, Ubc9 interacts with the recombination protein Rad51, thus suggesting an important role for Ubc9 during meiosis.



Western blot analysis of Ubc9 on human endothelial lysate. Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of Ubc9.



Human Endothelial

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20°C.

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

 United States
 Canada
 Europe
 Japan
 Asia Pacific
 Latin America/Caribbean

 877.232.8995
 888.259.0187
 32.53.720.550
 0120.8555.90
 65.6861.0633
 55.11.5185.9995

For country-specific contact information, visit bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.

BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD

₩BD

610748 Rev. 1 Page 1 of 2

Application Notes

Application

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development
Immunohistochemistry	Tested During Development
Immunoprecipitation	Not Recommended

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.
- 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.
- 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

References

Buschmann T, Lerner D, Lee CG, Ronai Z. The Mdm-2 amino terminus is required for Mdm2 binding and SUMO-1 conjugation by the E2 SUMO-1 conjugating enzyme Ubc9. *J Biol Chem.* 2001; 276(44):40389-40395.(Clone-specific: Western blot)

Kovalenko OV, Plug AW, Haaf T. Mammalian ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme Ubc9 interacts with Rad51 recombination protein and localizes in synaptonemal complexes. 1996; 93(7):2958-2963.(Biology)

Saitoh H, Pizzi MD, Wang J. Perturbation of SUMOlation enzyme Ubc9 by distinct domain within nucleoporin RanBP2/Nup358. *J Biol Chem.* 2002; 277(7):4755-4763.(Clone-specific: Immunofluorescence, Western blot)

Wang ZY, Qiu QQ, Seufert W. Molecular cloning of the cDNA and chromosome localization of the gene for human ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme 9. *J Biol Chem.* 1996; 271(40):24811-24816.(Biology)

610748 Rev. 1 Page 2 of 2